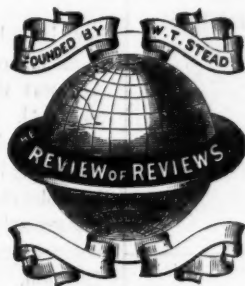


# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

No. 177, Vol. XXX.



SEPTEMBER, 1904.

## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, Sept. 1st, 1904.

### The Holiday Month.

The holiday month has come and gone, and for once, as a welcome change after the wet summers of the last three years, we have enjoyed splendid weather. There have been thunderstorms and local deluges, but on the whole this has been an ideal English summer, neither too hot nor too cold, with just sufficient rain to lay the dust. Alike on the mountains and on the moors, as by the seaside, the weather has been propitious, and hundreds of thousands have renewed their health and strength by life in the open air. While Londoners swarm to the country, London itself is becoming every year more and more of a holiday resort to foreigners and country cousins. Some day the East Ender will spend his holiday in the West End, and the West Ender will take lodgings in the South and East, and both will be surprised at the vast unknown world of interest which lies unexplored at their doors. At present thousands of Londoners spend their holiday in sight-seeing all over the Continent who have never made any attempt to explore the vast storehouse of historic, artistic, and beautiful treasures that lies within five miles of St. Paul's.

### Politics at a Discount.

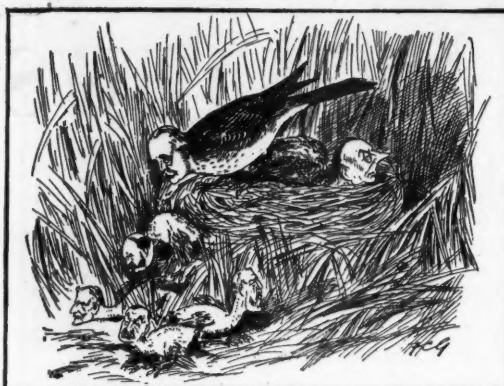
Parliament rose on the 15th, and since then there has hardly been a political speech. The campaign will begin at the end of September, but for the moment there is a truce. The only political items of importance that occurred in home politics last month were the by-elections of Reading and of North-East Lanark. In Reading the Liberals held their own, and returned a stranger in the person of Mr. Rufus Isaacs by as large a majority as was recorded for Mr. Palmer, who was a local man, and a large employer of labour in the constituency. In North-East Lanark they captured a Unionist seat, and that in face of the fact that a Labour candidate split the popular vote. It is to be hoped that before the Dissolution some practical *modus vivendi* may be patched up between the Liberals and the Labour men—in the constituencies. At Parliament Street there is no difficulty. But local Liberal Associations are much more difficult to deal with. In North-East Lanark the Liberals were strong enough to carry their man regardless of the Labour vote. But there are few constituencies where such a division would not spell defeat. The next majority—which is likely to be nearer two hundred than one hundred—will be a Lib-Lab Home



Photograph by]

[E. H. Mills.

Mr. Rufus Isaacs, M.P.



Westminster Gazette.]

[July 27.]

### The Unnatural Titlark.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh recently described in a letter to the *Field* how he saw a titlark (meadow pipit) eject its own young from the nest to make room for a young cuckoo. Although Lord Balfour did not draw any political moral from the story, it is possible that the incident may have reminded him of his own comparatively recent experiences.

Rule majority, a new triple alliance, and nothing could be more fatuous than for any one of the three sections to endeavour to win victory off its own bat.

### Mr. Balfour Survives.

Contrary to universal expectation, Mr. Balfour contrived by a marvellous exhibition of ambidexterous agility to survive the Session, and, therefore, he will survive the Recess. Whether he will survive next Session depends upon Mr. Chamberlain. It is said that this modern Warwick has named March 17th of next year as the date when Parliament must be dissolved. But many things may happen before then. One thing that will not happen is a popular rally round the Protectionist banner. The shortage of the yield of the American wheat crop is likely to raise the price of bread quite enough to convince the bread-eating masses of the criminal absurdity of artificially increasing the price of food by a new Corn Law. There are indications that we have entered upon the long expected cycle of depressed trade, and this winter the cry of the unemployed is likely to be heard in the land. Mr. Chamberlain will, of course, endeavour to exploit the distress in the interest of his nostrums; but when a man is very hungry he is apt to get angry with the quack who promises to fill his stomach in the indefinite future, on condition of submitting to the immediate imposition of a tax on bread. Note that Mr. Balfour's last utterance on the fiscal question was to refuse to summon the Colonial Conference which

Mr. Chamberlain proposed should meet to consider the question of Preference.

### A Barren Session.

The Session which closed last month was one of the most barren on record. Only two Acts of general interest were passed, and it would have been better for everyone if they also had shared in the fate of the massacred Innocents. The Licensing Act was thrust through the Lords practically unamended. The Bishops once more proved a broken reed on which to lean. Those who attended voted for a time limit; but there was no great rally of the lawn-sleeved legislators in support of Viscount Peel's praiseworthy efforts. Bung, therefore, has now got his compensation, and will vote for Mr. Balfour at the next Election. He is not likely to take any notice of Mr. Chamberlain's proposal to tax hops—for Bung the Brewer, being a practical politician, is too shrewd an electioneerer to imagine that Mr. Chamberlain has the ghost of a chance at the next General Election. Mr. Chamberlain himself has informed an Australian correspondent that the Liberals will win the next Election, and that certainly is sufficient to relieve Mr. Bung of any fear lest, in recording the vote for which he has received the price, he risks a hop tax. Mr. Balfour has bought the publicans, and they will "stay bought."

### The Coercion of Wales.

The only other measure that escaped the general massacre was the Bill framed for the purpose of compelling the Welsh county councils to administer the Education Act in the interest of the Church of the minority. "Gallant little Wales" has already devised a plan of campaign which, if Ministers venture to put the Coercion Act in operation, will make things lively in the Principality, and ensure among other things the disestablishment of the State Church in Wales in the next Parliament. The method by which Wales believes she can baffle the Coercionist Church party is sketched in outline by Mr. Lloyd George in the interview which will be found elsewhere. The Passive Resistance campaign against the Education Act in England has not succeeded in enlisting the active support of the majority of the Nonconformists. Twenty thousand have refused to pay the Education Rate, and some of them have gone to prison. It is good as a testimony and as a protest. But it has not paralysed the administration of the Act. Possibly those Nonconformists who refused to carry their objection to the Act so far as to allow themselves to be sold up will compound for their acquiescence in the new Church-

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rate by subscribing liberally to enable the Welsh to carry on their schools during the campaign against the Coercion Act, when both Government grant and rate assistance will be withheld.

Lord Hugh Cecil, who bids fair to become the leader of the Conservative party in days to come, has been led by the barrenness of the legislation of the Session to propound a notable scheme of Home Rule all round. Needless to say, he does not call it by that name. All that he pro-

poses is to relieve the over-burdened House of Commons from such legislation as can be devolved upon local governing bodies. His idea is that County Councils or groups of County Councils could undertake much of the work now done at Westminster. If his scheme were adopted, the House of Commons would leave the local legislature to lick Bills into shape and would only reserve to itself the right of reading them a third time before they went up to the House of Lords. If it disliked the Bill as amended by the local legislature, it could throw it out or order it to be recommitted. But it would not have

the drudgery of passing local Bills through all their stages. Lord Hugh Cecil said nothing about a Scotch, an Irish, or a Welsh legislature. But on the principle of his scheme, there could be no objection to the sending of all Scottish, Irish, and Welsh legislation to local legislative bodies, the House of Commons merely reserving to itself the right of third reading, and the authority of the House of Lords remaining as it is. With these safeguards even the most timorous Unionist might agree to this scheme of Home Rule.

Elsewhere will be found a tolerably complete statement of the issues raised by the decision of the House of Lords as to the right of the Free Church of Scotland to modify or amend its teaching on the question of Church establishment and on Calvinistic doctrine. The voluminous pleadings may be boiled down to this: Both sides agree that you must not apply to one purpose money given to you for another. The only question before the Lords was whether the money subscribed for the purposes of the Free Church were given by men who believed that they were giving their money to an institution which possessed the right of modifying its doctrine, or whether they were subscribed by men who believed that the trust deeds of the Free Church secured them against any risk that their money would be used for teaching any other doctrines than those defined in the Confession of Faith and the Disruption documents. Five Judges took the latter view, two the former. The majority of five to two in the House of Lords reversed the unanimous decision of the Court of Session in Scotland, and handed over all the property of the Free Church to the party which in the General Assembly was in a minority of 27 to 643. To anyone who realises that nine-tenths of the money subscribed to the Church funds were subscribed after she had exercised her right to modify her teaching, the decision of the five Lords seems an even worse outrage on the law of trusts than on the teaching of common sense and the equities of the case.

"It's no fair."

When the decision was made known to a pious old lady in the North, she remarked with the reverent submissiveness of a sound Calvinist, "It's the Lord's will!" then pausing a moment, the Scottish spirit asserted itself and she added, "But it's no fair." The remark was just, but the reconciling of this characteristic antinomy may be left to Mr. Haldane and Lord Halsbury to debate between them. Fair or no fair, the decision made over to the



[Judy.]

Left Behind.

[August 10.]

FATHER BALFY: "It's not my fault they won't let you get through this year; you're too big."

poses is to relieve the over-burdened House of Commons from such legislation as can be devolved upon local governing bodies. His idea is that County Councils or groups of County Councils could undertake much of the work now done at Westminster. If his scheme were adopted, the House of Commons would leave the local legislature to lick Bills into shape and would only reserve to itself the right of reading them a third time before they went up to the House of Lords. If it disliked the Bill as amended by the local legislature, it could throw it out or order it to be recommitted. But it would not have

tiny minority of thirty-one Wee Kirkers the whole of the churches, manses and colleges held by 1,100 Free Church ministers at the time of the union with the United Presbyterians. The Wee Kirkers, believing that the Almighty has chosen them to be the providential instrument for reconstructing the unity of the entire Presbyterian Church on the basis of an enlarged Establishment, regard any proposal to compromise their legal rights by a division of the spoils *pro rata* as a temptation of the Evil One. They will not at once eject the United Free Church ministers from churches, manses and colleges. They will graciously allow them to continue in possession till next June, on condition they obey the ruling of the House of Lords, which will be interpreted and enforced by the minority, which is thus strangely placed in a position of absolute power. The Free Church ministers reject the offer to hold their pulpits on sufferance. The Declaratory Act by which they eased their conscience is null and void. They are in the grip of the dead hand, compelled to preach and teach in absolute conformity with the Confession of Faith drawn up at Westminster in 1647—or to take the consequences. It is an impossible position. This month the Wee Kirk will send round the fiery cross and carry the war into every parish. They hope that many congregations will come over to them—an expectation which is apparently entertained in all sincerity; but if it is fulfilled, then Scotland stands no longer where it did.

While Scotland is thus stirred to its depths by the sudden denial of the spiritual independence of a Church founded and maintained for the express purpose of asserting that independence, France seems to be drifting steadily towards the separation of Church and State. The Vatican and the Republic are already in a state of war. Ambassadors have been withdrawn on both sides, and the decks are being cleared for action. The Pope, believing that his control over French Bishops is vital to the spiritual efficiency of the Church, shows no disposition to abate his demands, while M. Combes, on the other hand, appears to contemplate with equanimity the repeal of the Concordat and the separation of Church and State. There are some ardent Catholics who believe that the Church would gain in freedom what she would lose in cash and in official prestige. But before they precipitate Disestablishment and Disendowment they would do well to study what is going on in Scotland to-day. The Free Church clergy disestablished and disendowed themselves sixty years

ago in order to be free. To-day a single judicial decision destroys their freedom and declares all their churches forfeit unless they obey the dictum of the Civil Courts. Does anyone really believe that the French Republican majority would be more scrupulous than the Conservative Law Lords of our Supreme Court? The Catholic Church may lose her endowments, she will never regain her liberty. French Courts will always be able to decide that any exercise of her liberty that was distasteful to the Government of the day was an infraction of the conditions of the trust by which the particular offender or offenders held their property. The State in France, unlike the Civil Courts in this country, has a distinct bias against the Christian religion. If the French disestablish and disendow the Church, it is because they believe



Le Grelot.]

#### Domestic Scenes.

"This can't last any longer; we must separate."

they will injure the Church and weaken its hold upon the people. If the result proved that a return to a state of apostolic poverty with liberty strengthened the Church, measures would speedily be discovered of reducing the Church to servitude.

Doubters  
as  
Persecutors.

It is an interesting speculation whether religious freedom is more in danger from fanatics or from sceptics. Three hundred years ago the persecutors were all of them passionately convinced that they, and they alone, had exclusive possession of the ultimate truth. Nowadays, the men who are foremost in repressing the spiritual independence of religious men are men of no fixed convictions. Materialists once held with fanatical fervour the conviction that what they knew they knew, and that they, at least, had their feet on the rock of positive fact. But the old orthodoxy of the Materialist has crumbled to pieces at least as completely as the old orthodoxy of

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the Churches: In Mr. Balfour, as President of the British Association, we have the very high priest of philosophic doubt, the professor of an all-round Agnosticism as thorough-going in the realm of physics as in the world beyond the grave. All that we know is that nothing can be known:—

The beliefs of all mankind about the material surroundings in which it dwells are not only imperfect, but fundamentally wrong. It may seem singular that down to, say, five years ago, our race has, without exception, lived and died in a world of illusions; and that its illusions, or those with which we are here alone concerned, have not been about things remote or abstract, things transcendental or divine, but about what men see and handle, about those "plain matters of fact" among which common-sense daily moves with its most confident step and most self-satisfied smile.

Nevertheless, in this world of illusions our doubting philosophers seem to be as ready to use the sword of the civil magistrate for the punishment of those who assert the authority of conscience as Torquemada himself.

#### The Birth of the Tsarewitsch.

The wife of the Tsar was safely delivered of a son on August 12th. As the succession to the throne is strictly limited to males, the birth of a non-female was hailed with great rejoicings, which suggest, among other things, how seriously the law of succession can indirectly influence the estimate of the comparative value of the sexes. The outburst of enthusiastic gratitude universally expressed in Russia because the Empress's fifth baby was not a girl somewhat grates upon the nerves. It was natural under the circumstances, the law being as it is. But that is only another reason for condemning the law. There is no reason to believe that any of the new-comer's sisters, if properly trained, could not fill the throne just as creditably as their brother. Certainly the Queens and Empresses of the world have shown a much higher average of ruling capacity than the Kings and Emperors. Queen Victoria was the most famous sovereign of the latter half of the nineteenth century, and at this moment the Empress of China is, with the exception of the Mikado, the most conspicuously able sovereign in Asia. The boy has been named Alexis, after the father and the son of Peter the Great. He has been snowed under with christening cups, the King of England became his godfather, and every title and honorific distinction that the pride and affection of his parents could suggest has been heaped upon his unconscious form. The poor boy needs all the compensation and consolation which such dignities can afford, for he is enlisted for life on a forlorn hope, and is heir to a sad heritage of woe.

#### The Tsar's Manifesto.

In accordance with ancient custom, the Tsar has commemorated the birth of an heir to the throne by a manifesto remitting punishments, cancelling debts, and conferring benefits so as to diffuse throughout the land some reflection of the joy that prevails around the cradle of the newborn. The Tsar abolishes corporal punishment, which has hitherto been inflicted upon the peasants, and in the Army and Navy. On this two things may be said. First, that it will be a doubtful boon if imprisonment is substituted for the birch, and secondly, as our own experience in the Navy shows, it is much easier to abolish corporal punishment on paper than it is to stop it in reality. Peasants in arrears with the instalments of the purchase-money of their farms are presented with a clean slate. Receipts in full are given for the relief loan granted in time of bad harvest. Arrears of rural dues and other imposts are wiped off. Thus the little Alexis, from his cradle, is made to appear as a kind of Imperial fairy showering benefits over the homes of the poor. Nor is it only in the remission of debts that his name is to be held in grateful remembrance. All minor offenders who have not been prosecuted or sentenced before the boy was born are pardoned. Unknown political offenders, whose crimes were committed fifteen years ago, can no longer be prosecuted, and various other more or less shadowy concessions are promised to political prisoners and convicts. It may be good to give liberty to criminals. How much better it would be to give liberty to a whole nation which is innocent of crime.

#### The Concession to Finland.

The manifesto contains special clauses relating to Finland. All arrears of imposts and land taxes due up to January 14th, 1904, and not paid by the Tsarewitsch's birth, are remitted. Loans made to Finnish farmers are reduced by twenty-five per cent. Fines imposed on local governing bodies for refusing to elect members to the military recruiting boards in 1902 and 1903 are remitted. There is no general amnesty. "The Governor-General is directed to consider what steps can be taken to secure an alleviation of the lot of those persons who are forbidden to reside in Finland." The proper alleviation would be to rescind the illegal order banishing them from their native land. Those who have left Finland without permission may return unpunished if they come back within a year of Baby's birth. But if they are liable to military service they must immediately report themselves voluntarily for service, a proviso which

renders the grace of the previous permission of non-effect. "Certain classes of offences, excluding theft, robbery with violence, and embezzlement, are pardoned." This is all very well, but what a chance was



Lt.-Gen. Prince Obolenski.  
New Governor-General of Finland.

lost of securing for the newborn child the 'priceless christening gift of a people's love and loyalty. It might have been won by a single sentence declaring that the ancient laws, liberties, and privileges of Finland which the Tsar had sworn to respect, but which during the last five years have been trodden under foot by General Bobrikoff, would be restored and

#### The Siege of Port Arthur.

respected, and that those Finns who had been foremost in resisting the illegal usurpations of the Governor-General would be henceforth held in special honour as those who alone were faithful to their country and their Tsar.

The rainy weather which converted Manchuria into a marsh suspended active operations in the field for a time, during which the Japanese were able to concentrate all their strength upon the siege of Port Arthur. No detailed or authentic narrative has been published concerning the fighting, which appears to have gone on uninterruptedly around the forts for weeks past. The Japanese have lost heavily, necessitating repeated reinforcements from the field army. The Russians, who cannot be reinforced, have indignantly rejected a summons to surrender. They are reported to have lost 6,000 men, or one-fifth of their total garrison, since the beginning of August. The Japanese are said to have lost 30,000 men, and expect to lose 20,000 more before they capture the fortress. The telegrams give a confused picture of forts stormed and recaptured, of 300 cannon hurling 1,000 shells a day into the beleaguered city, of land

mines exploding under the feet of the attacking army, the whole lurid scene lit up with the blaze of burning buildings set on fire by the shells. The Japanese are decorating their capital in anticipation of the fall of the city. The Russians at Chifu are betting that it will never be taken. The great danger of the Russians is the possibility that their ammunition may run short.

#### The Fate of the Russian Fleet.

Far more serious than the loss of Port Arthur—if Port Arthur should be lost—is the failure of the Russian fleet. Without sea power Russia can do nothing in the Far East, and last month her sea power disappeared. The 10th of August is a day long to be remembered as one of evil augury for Russia. For on that day was fought and lost the Trafalgar of the Yellow Sea. On the morning of that day six battleships, four cruisers, and eight torpedo-boats left Port Arthur in battle array under orders for Vladivostok. They passed safely through the mine field, and engaged the Japanese fleet for an hour and a half at long range. At five o'clock the battle was resumed at a range of five miles. The Japanese fleet consisted of five battleships, four armoured, four protected and five light cruisers, and sixty torpedo boats. The battle lasted for two hours and a half. From the first fortune seems to have favoured the Japanese. Admiral Vitoft, of the flagship *Tsarewitch*, was blown to pieces by a shell at the beginning of the engagement, and her captain was wounded and lay unconscious. His ship, struck by a 12-inch shell below waterline, had her steering gear damaged, and became unmanageable. Her consorts, to avoid collision, put their helms to port and starboard, and fell into confusion. The Japanese, seizing their advantage, poured in a fierce fire at a range of two or three miles, to which the Russians, apparently running short of ammunition, made a



Count Lamsdorff.  
Russian Foreign Minister.

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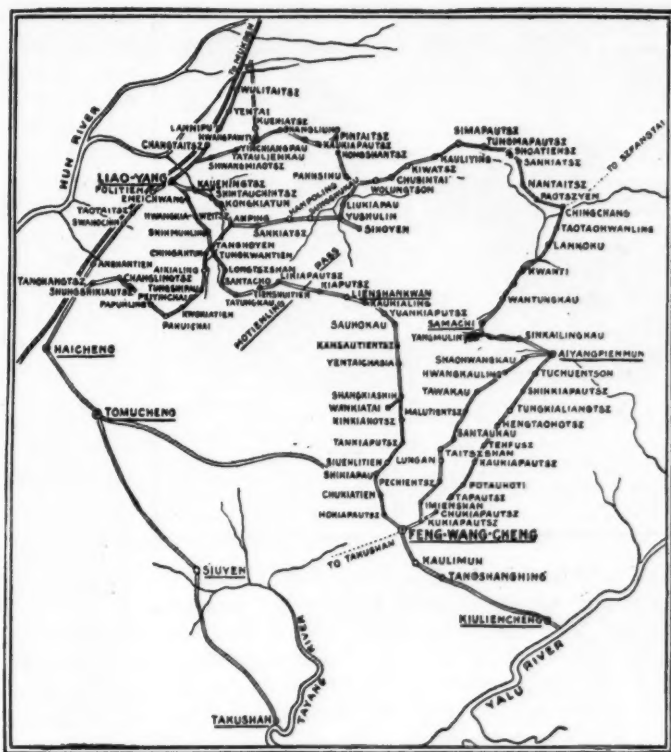
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feeble response. When night fell most of the Russian ships, abandoning the conflict, steamed back to Port Arthur pursued by the Japanese torpedo flotilla.

#### What came of the Warships.

Next day the Russians mustered at Port Arthur five battleships, more or less maimed, one cruiser, and three torpedo boats. The *Tzarewitch*, the missing battleship with riddled hull, broken rudder shaft, sieve-like funnels, decks slippery with blood, and masts twisted into the shape of a cross, steamed slowly into the German port of Tsing-tau. With her came three destroyers, more or less battered. The cruiser *Askold* and the destroyer *Groszovoi* took refuge in Shanghai, where, after some angry protests, they have been dismantled. The cruiser *Diana* took refuge at Saigon. The swift small cruiser *Novik* coaled at Kiao Chau, and then, after steaming round Japan, was overtaken and sunk in the harbour of Korsakovsk, in the island of Saghalin. The destroyer *Reshitilni* took refuge in Chifu, where, in flagrant violation of international law, it was seized by the Japanese and towed off in triumph. On the heels of this practical destruction of the Port Arthur fleet as a fighting unit came the news that the Japanese Admiral Kamimura, on the 14th, had overtaken the Vladivostok fleet off Ulsau. The *Rurik*, a splendid cruiser, was sunk; the other two, the *Rossia* and the *Gromoboi*, after five hours' fighting, fled at full speed, and are now undergoing repairs at Vladivostok. Since then two destroyers have been blown up by mines at the entrance to Port Arthur, and the *Sevastopol*, a battleship, also struck a mine, and had to be towed inside the harbour. The Russians, therefore, have now hardly a single vessel that is not more or less injured. The *Sevastopol* and the *Bayan* are out of action. The *Retvisan* and the *Poltava* are said to be badly injured. So, for the present, are the *Rossia* and the *Gromoboi*. There remain only two battleships and one cruiser in Port Arthur that can put to sea. The Baltic fleet is



Map illustrating the Campaign in Central Manchuria.

still making trial trips in the home waters. As a naval power Russia has ceased to count.

#### The Refugees in Neutral Ports.

The fact that so many injured Russian warships took refuge in Chinese, German, and French ports raised a knotty question of international law. In land war, if a belligerent force crosses a neutral frontier it is at once disarmed and interned, and can take no further part in the war. In naval warfare no such strict rule is enforced. Ships of war during war can put into neutral ports to obtain coal and provisions, and then proceed on their way to resume their place in the fighting line. It is, however, stipulated that they must not remain more than twenty-four hours in the neutral port. The question whether a fighting ship can use a neutral port in order to refit and repair her injuries is one on which authorities differ. The right to refit might make a neutral port a secure base for naval operations. The practical question



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#### Mistress of the Sea.

FATHER NEPTUNE (Ocean Carrier): "You're not sending any of your goods out to the Far East just now, ma'am. How's that?"  
 BRITANNIA (meekly): "I'm not allowed to."  
 FATHER NEPTUNE: "Not allowed! Why, I thought you had a navy!"

has been settled by the dismantling of all the Russian ships that sought refuge in Chinese and German waters. The British Government has taken another step towards its solution by forbidding British authorities to provision or coal the warships of the belligerents, whether they are proceeding to the theatre of war or commissioned to seize and search neutral ships suspected of carrying contraband of war.

#### The Rights of Neutrals.

Great Britain, in all her naval wars, has been the most imperious and ruthless asserter of the right of the belligerent to stop any ship, to search any cargo, and to confiscate any goods which she might declare contraband of war. The boot is now on the other leg, and the first to cry out against the exercise of belligerent rights are the British shipowners. The war has now gone on for seven months. The Russians do not seem to have stopped more than twenty ships. They have sunk three, and they have carried off half a dozen as prizes. In some of these cases they have made a mistake, and have released their prizes. Others are now under consideration. The number of German ships seized and destroyed is greater, in proportion to the comparative number of ships under the two flags, than those of England that shared the same fate. But owing to the insanity of Russophobia, which afflicts so many of our newspapers, the cry was raised that English ships were specially signalled out for attack by the Russian cruisers. The astute German shipowner

naturally encouraged this delusion, with the result that he obtained from panic-stricken Britons a practical monopoly of the export trade to Japan. Line after line of British ships refused to carry goods to Japan, and as promptly as they rejected Japanese freights the German shipping companies snapped them up. It is not for the first time that our astute rivals have made use of the national delirium on the subject of Russia to feather their nests at our expense. The cartoon which *Mr. Punch* published on the subject accurately expresses the lunatic folly of our panic-stricken shipowners who have played into the hands of the Powers they most dislike. No doubt it is very disagreeable to have our ships overhauled by Russian cruisers, but it is distinctly to the good that we should at last have been compelled to experience a small percentage of the inconvenience and loss which we have remorselessly inflicted upon neutrals whenever we were at war.

#### The Rights of Belligerents.

The attitude of the two Governments appears to be as sane as the comments of our panic-mongering press are insane. Mr. Balfour's speech to the shipowners' deputation was a model of good sense and good feeling. On the other hand, nothing could be more reasonable and more pacific than the policy of the Russian Government. They gave way on the question of the right of the Volunteer cruisers to search and seize British ships, and when they found that the cruisers in question had left Aden before they could be communicated with, they requested the British Government to convey by British warships the orders of recall to the Russian cruisers. Beyond this, compliance with the offended pride of the



Hindi Punch.]

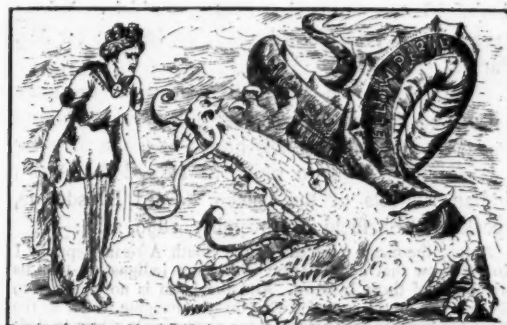
#### Trying the Lion's Temper!

[July 31.

BRITISH LION: "Now, then, Bruin, don't, I say don't, or—"

[The seizure of some British steamers by the Russian Volunteer cruisers, and the sinking of the ss. *Knight Commander* by the Vladivostok squadron, has greatly exercised the temper of the British nation.]

Britain could no further go. Mr. Balfour roundly denied that there was any evidence to prove that our ships, which constitute 90 per cent. of the shipping passing the Suez Canal, have been specially marked out for molestation by the Russians. If such a course were persisted in, it would, of course, mean war, and that, no doubt, is the reason why those who are working for war are taking such pains to misrepresent the facts. The question of what constitutes contraband of war is one on which international law gives an uncertain sound, and which is, therefore, one to be dealt with diplomatically between the Governments. The same thing may be said of the right of prize courts to decide the justice of seizures. What ought to be done is to settle by an international agreement what is and what is not contraband of war, and then to constitute an international court to



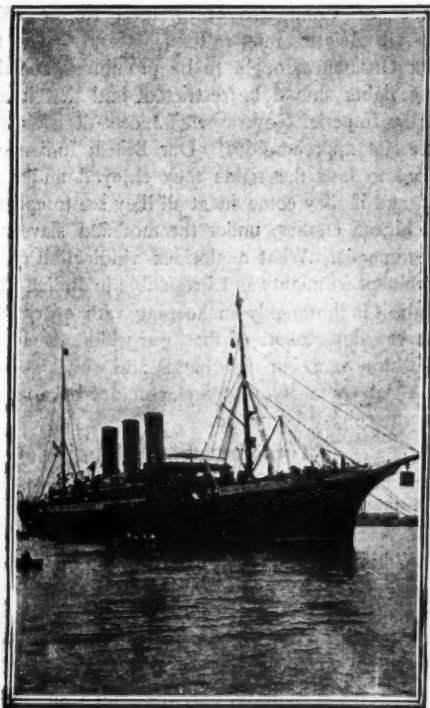
Hindi Punch.]

## What Europa Fears.

[June.

EUROPE: "So, so! Is that your little game? We shall see!"

[Yellow Fever! Yellow Peril! has been the cry heard all round in Europe since the outbreak of the war between Russia and Japan. The Times of India of Friday, May 6th, says:—"The war, if it means anything at all, means that a period has been placed upon the advance of European predominance in Asia. It contains no aggressive menace to Europe; but it means that a line has been drawn, and it means that the dawn of the Twentieth Century is witnessing more than one awakening."]



The "Smolensk."

decide all questions that arise in the search for contraband. But we are very much mistaken if, when it comes to the point, the chief opponents of any attempt to safeguard the rights of neutrals will not be the very men who are now clamouring against Russia's moderate assertion of the rights of belligerents. For the Jingo is ever the deadly enemy of any attempt to

protect the interests of the world at large against the nations that make war.

America  
and  
the Philippines.

An international interest has been suddenly imparted to the Presidential contest in the United States by the uncompromising declaration of the Democratic candidate, Mr. Parker, in favour of the evacuation of the Philippines. In his letter of acceptance he had declared himself in favour of self-government for the Filipinos; but in a letter written to a Buffalo correspondent he defines self-government in terms which commit him to the recognition of the independence of these islands, both political and territorial. He would make the Philippines an independent Republic like Cuba, under the protection of the United States. His standpoint, which was that of 99 Americans out of 100 before the Spanish war, may be inferred from his remark that he is "unable to understand how it can be said that a people enjoy self-government while another nation in any degree whatever controls their actions." But Mr. Parker forgets that even in Cuba, which he regards as his ideal, the United States did not establish the Republic without taking guarantees against foreign intervention which are hardly reconcilable with his phrase repudiating the right "in any way whatever to control their actions." The issue between the quasi-Imperialism of Mr. Roosevelt and this uncompromising exponent of Democratic principles gives an interest to the contest which otherwise it would not possess. Mr. Roosevelt, it is calculated, can count upon the certain support of 203 votes; Mr. Parker upon 151. The

doubtful States command 122 votes, of which 39 belong to New York, which will probably be cast for Mr. Parker.

**The  
Indian Question  
in  
the Transvaal.**

We went to war with President Kruger, among other things, because of our holy horror at the scandalous way in which he treated the British Indian subjects of the Queen. Lord Lansdowne, speaking at Sheffield in November, 1899, said :—

Among the many misdeeds of the South African Republic I do not know that any fills me with more indignation than its treatment of these Indians. And the harm is not confined to the sufferers on the spot, for what do you imagine would be the effect produced in India when these poor people return to their country to report to their friends that the Government of the Empress, so mighty and irresistible in India, with its population of three hundred millions, is powerless to secure redress at the hands of a small South African State?

To redress the wrongs of these Indians we went to war, pulled down the Republics, and set up a Crown Colony in the Transvaal. With what result? The official correspondence between Lord Milner and Mr. Lyttelton, published last month, supplies the answer.



*Westminster Gazette.*

[July 23.]

**In the Compound.**

Mr. Lyttelton, carrying the Colonial Office vote: "Oh, bother this pigtail!"

Not only have none of the wrongs of our Indian fellow-subjects been removed, but their lot to-day is in every respect worse than it was under President Kruger. According to Sir M. Bhownaggee, M.P., British rule is much harsher than Boer rule for the Indians in the Transvaal :—

Indian traders were being compelled not only to live, but to carry on their business, in separate locations, often quite unsuitable for the purpose. Many Indians were threatened with the confiscation of landed property, which they had bought in good faith and held in the names of Europeans. Indians were forbidden to trade outside the locations, except the few persons who had held licences under the Boer Government. Indian immigration was almost prohibited. Indian residents were now required to pay an annual registration fee of £3, and might not travel without passes. Lord Milner had set up an Asiatic Office to supervise the Indians.

Lord Milner, in short, chastises them with scorpions, whereas President Kruger only beat them with whips.

Mr. Lyttelton is naturally scandalised at Lord Milner's policy in this matter. "Derogatory to the National Honour." In a despatch dated July 20th he reminds him of his own protests against the misdeeds of President Kruger in this matter, where our British Indian fellow-subjects were secured, by a decision of the Supreme Court, the same rights to trade as subjects of English or Dutch origin. He tells his prancing proconsul that

His Majesty's Government hold that it is derogatory to national honour to impose on resident British subjects disabilities against which we had remonstrated, and to which even the law of the late South African Republic rightly interpreted did not subject them, and they do not doubt that when this is perceived the public opinion of the Colony will not any longer support the demand which has been put forward.

To which the reply of the British community is to be found in a resolution unanimously passed by the Chamber of Commerce of Pretoria to the effect "that all Asiatic immigration, except under the Labour Ordinance, ought to be prohibited, and that trading rights should be restricted, and that it also views the Imperial Government's recent decision with the greatest apprehension." Our British Indian subjects are to lose the rights they enjoyed under the Boers, and if they come in at all they are to come in like Chinese coolies, under the modified slavery of the Ordinance. What a glorious vindication of the Government so mighty and irresistible in India! But, after all, it is thoroughly in keeping with every stage and every department of that war which we entered upon with a lie in our right hands, and which we have followed up by falsifying every assurance by which its authors deceived the public.

**Dundonald's  
Mistake.**

There has been no echo in this country of the excited nonsense which the Canadian Jingo uttered on the departure of Lord Dundonald. He mistook his latitude. If he had struck his heroic pose in Cape Town, he would have been welcomed at Southampton as the saviour of the Empire. Canada is another affair. For him on landing there were no bands braying Rule Britannia and Conquering Hero. For him, on the contrary, only the cold shoulder and the question, "Why did you make such a fool of yourself?" We are sorry for Lord Dundonald, a brave soldier, who deserved a better fate. But his experience will probably be profitable to those who come after him. Militarism must not go monkeying with self-governing colonies. If it does, it will share the fate of the monkey with the buzz saw.



**The  
New Ministry  
in  
Australia.**

Mr. Watson and the Labour Ministry have fallen in Australia, and Mr. Reid is in office, if not in power, at the head of a coalition Cabinet of Protectionists and Free Traders. The change of Government was brought about by the defeat of the Labour party by 36 votes to 34, on a motion for the recommitment of the clause of the Arbitration Bill granting a preference to trades unions. Mr. Watson insisted that this was a vital question, and when defeated asked Lord Northcote to dissolve Parliament. Lord Northcote refused, and asked Mr. Reid to form a Ministry. Nothing loath, Mr. Reid got together a Cabinet on the basis of a truce on fiscal questions, and he appeals for the support of Australia, on the ground that "public confidence can only be restored by a return to sound government and the repression of visionary schemes." His Ministry has as its object the rescuing of Australian politics from an arrogant minority. That the Labour Members are in a minority in the House is true. But that the Labour Party is in a minority in Australia is doubtful. The same month that witnessed the fall of the Labour Ministry of the Commonwealth saw a Labour Ministry installed in West Australia by a vote of 27 to 19, the newest of the Colonies, at the same time that New South Wales, the oldest of the Colonies,



*Melbourne Punch.*

[July 14.]

**Beautiful Federation!**

And this is the lovely creature we all voted for.



*Britannia.*

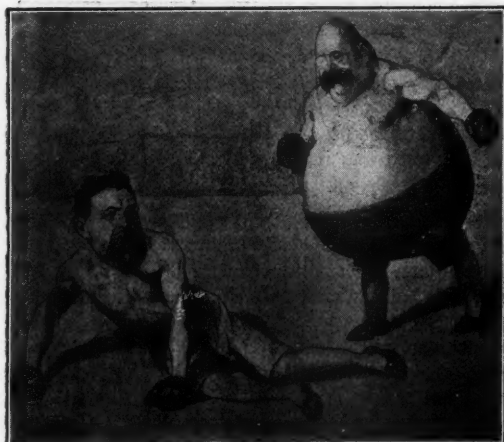
[August.]

DAVIE to DUNDONALD: "The Valour of the Cochrane is undoubted, but there is such a thing as Discretion."

appeal to the country resulted in the defeat of the Waddell Ministry, which only carried 15 seats, while the Labour Members number 25. As the Opposition carried 46 seats they will have no difficulty in forming a Ministry, although if the four Independents form a coalition with Labour and ex-Ministerialists, the majority will be only two.

**In Lhasa—  
and After.**

The British Expedition reached Lhasa without any more fighting, only to find that the bird had flown. The Dalai Lama, with Dorjeff, the Russian Buriat, has fled into the interior, and even Lord Curzon would not sanction the despatch of a column in pursuit. The plunder of the Forbidden City has been strictly prohibited, and Colonel Younghusband has spent most of the month in vain efforts to patch up some kind of a treaty with some kind of authorities. He claims an indemnity, which he cannot get, and is impatient for supplies, which come in with difficulty. The weather is changing, and there will be a bad time for our Indian troops when they have to pick



*Melbourne Punch.*

### The Fall of the Labour Ministry in Australia.

NOT KNOCKED OUT YET.

WATSON: "Oh, I ain't leaten yet, Reid: I'm merely having ten seconds' rest. Time's money, you know, and in this contest I mean to take all the time I can."

their way in midwinter across snow and ice at an altitude greater than that of Mont Blanc. Probably they will not attempt it. In that case they will have to winter in Lhasa. The cost of the Expedition, Mr. Brodrick told the House of Commons, must be borne by those who called the tune—by the Indian Government to wit. But the real person who has to pay the bill is the Indian ryot, and he certainly did not call the tune.

The Germans, who at last have been able to mass 5,000 troops in South-West Africa, delivered their first heavy blow against the insurgent Herreros on the 12th of last month. The natives



*Le Gros.*

### Thibet Questions.

Which is the better—the grip of the bear or the leopard?

occupied a strongly-entrenched position at Waterberg. They were attacked by Lieut.-General von Trotha, who captured their stronghold and several thousand head of cattle, losing in the operation five officers and nineteen men killed and five officers and fifty-two men wounded. The Herreros retired to Otjekongo, pursued by the victors. But this success was a mere blow on water. The Insurgents have swarmed back again and are said to be stronger than ever. Another



*Hinari Punch.*

### Caw-ful.

(With apologies.)

DR. GOURMAND: "My fees, Master Crow, will come to—to—about a couple of crores or so!"

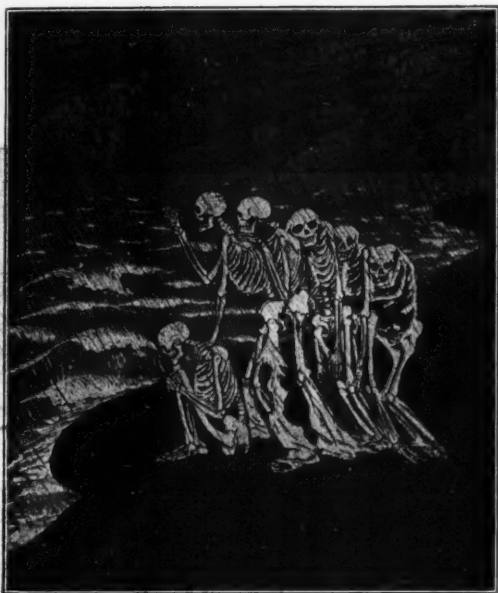
MASTER CROW: "Caw-aw! Caw-aw! Caw-aw-awful!"

DR. G.: "Now don't caw like that! There's nothing wrong with your chest! It's as healthy and strong as ever!"

[The terrible burden of the Tibetan War on the Treasury Chest of India is beginning to create a feeling of uneasiness in the mind of the Indian taxpayer.]

thousand soldiers left Germany last month to reinforce the army in the field. Kaffir wars are apt to last a long time, and to use up a great number of soldiers.

The King has been taking the waters at Marienbad, and while on his holiday he has been doing a little good business in the peace-making line. The Emperor Francis Joseph, whom we had hoped to welcome in London this year, has pleaded off on account of age and his many infirmities. So, as the mountain could not come to Mahomet, Mahomet must needs go to the mountain, and



[Simplicissimus.]

[N. 9.]

**The Rising of the Herrerós—Hoping and Waiting.**

The German farmers in South-West Africa are still waiting at the sea coast.

an interview took place at Marienbad between the rulers of the British and Austrian Empires. Rumour had it that the King succeeded in inducing the Emperor to sign an Anglo-Austrian Arbitration Treaty, and it may be that he gave a helping hand to the negotiations. But the Treaty was proposed by Lord Lansdowne last July, and is but one more of the natural and necessary corollaries of the Hague Convention. Note, in connection with affairs diplomatic, that Sir F. Lascelles has refused to leave Berlin to go to Paris. So in Sir E. Monson's retirement this autumn the Embassy in the French capital will be occupied by Sir F. Bertie, the second Foreign Office Under-Secretary, who has been Ambassador at Rome.

Morocco is destined to give us no peace. El Ménébhi, ex-Minister of the Anglo-French War, is a British protected subject. On his return from the pilgrimage to Mecca he learned that the Sultan had confiscated

all his property. The British Vice-Consul protested, and was rudely insulted by the Moorish officials. El Ménébhi's secretary, also a British protected subject, has been arrested and carried off in chains to Fez. More protests—with the inevitable ironclad moving towards Tangier. Lord Rosebery, writing on August 4th, the bi-centenary of the occupation of Gibraltar, denounces the Anglo-French Agreement in good set terms. He declares that "in my judgment this unhappy Agreement is much more likely to promote than to prevent unfriendliness in the not distant future." After deploring the "dangerous and needless concession" which has been made, he declares that "my mournful and supreme conviction is that this Agreement is much more likely to lead to complication than to peace." A "mournful conviction," indeed, the expression of which will not smooth the way for Lord Rosebery's return to office.

The  
Socialists  
at  
Amsterdam.

The two great champions of the two opposing tendencies in the Socialist movement came into sharp collision at the Conference held last month at Amsterdam. M. Jaures, representing the Opportunist practical wing of the French Socialists, was impeached by Bebel, the uncompromising leader of the Social Democrats of Germany. Technically, the party of war *à outrance* triumphed by a vote taken by nations; but in reality the party of practical politics inflicted a damaging defeat upon the impractical theorists. No regard can be paid to a vote in which Bulgaria, Japan and a single British colony, represented by a couple of delegates, can outvote France and Germany. The solitary representative of Japan had the casting vote. He voted with Bebel. Had he not done so M. Jaures would have escaped censure. As it was, the voting was equal: twenty-one votes for and twenty-one votes against the amendment, which was, therefore, lost. The original resolution was then carried in some confusion. As Britain and her independent sister nations, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Sweden, and Switzerland, voted in support of M. Jaures, the latter need not grudge Bebel the support of Russia, Japan, and Spain—countries where Parliamentary government is either unknown or in its infancy.

# CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,  
To see ourselves as ithers see us."—Burns.

## GERMAN ANTI-RUSSIAN CARTOONS AND OTHERS.

THIS month I devote this section of the REVIEW exclusively to the cartoons—English, European, Hindoo and American—which relate to the war and to the troubles of Russia. They are, it will be seen, monotonously hostile to the Russians. The Germans are the worst; but all the other nations are not far behind. Indeed, strange though it may appear, the caricaturists of the world are almost as unanimously hostile to Russia now as they were hostile to Great Britain during the war in South Africa.

The political—nay, the historical—significance of caricatures is often under-estimated. But the comic artists often express the trend of the opinion of their age more accurately than the more serious commentators. It is this fact which gives so much significance to the savagely anti-Russian note which at present is to be found in all German cartoons relating to Russia. We in England smarted considerably under the lash of the German libellers during the



*Neue Glöckcher.*

**Splendid Situation.**

The Prussian licks—and the Russian hits.

[August 12.]



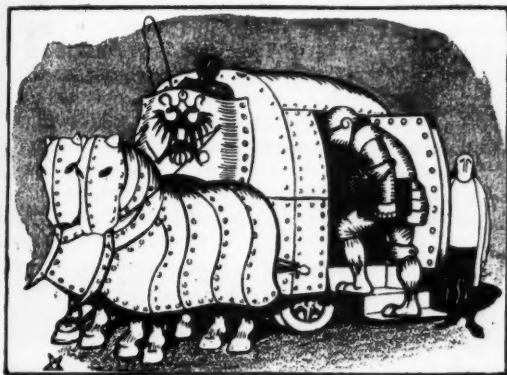
*Simplicissimus.*

**In Russia's Service.**

This is the Prussians' greatest aim, to run over the Russian Bear.

South African war. But for cold-blooded malignity, for intense bitter hatred, the German cartoons about Russia are worse than those published against England during the devastation of the Boer Republics. What has given edge to this animosity has been the foolish prosecution recently undertaken by the Prussian Government at the instance of Russia against some humble propagandists of Socialism who were alleged to have sent Anarchist literature across the frontier. The trial, which took place at Königsberg, was a complete fiasco. The evidence supplied by the Russian Consul was proved to be untrustworthy. The defendant seized the opportunity for impeaching publicly, in a Prussian Law Court, the whole internal administration of Russia. They supported their indictment by unimpeachable evidence, and although the were convicted on a minor count, against which





[Jugend.]

**The Newest from Russia.**  
A Bombproof Minister.

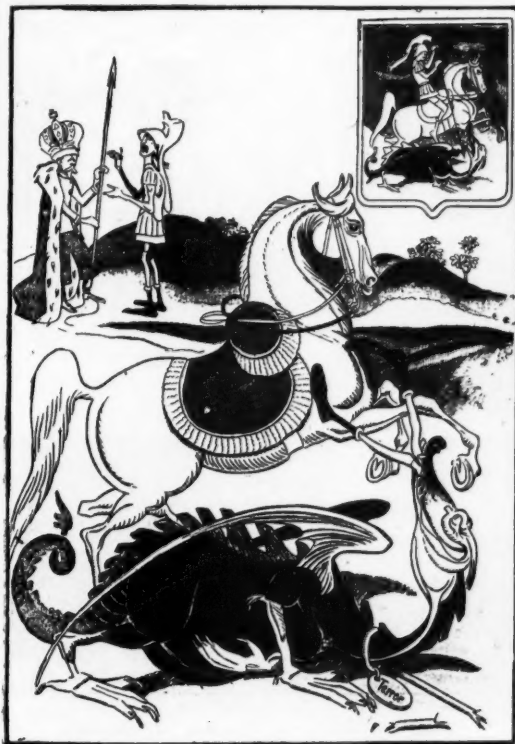
conviction they have appealed, they were triumphantly acquitted on the major charge. Germany rang with the jubilations of the Social Democrats over this Governmental defeat, and all sections of Germans appear to have shared in their satisfaction. Some express it defiantly, others with more reserve. But the senti-



[Neue Glhtlichter.]

[August 26.]

**Plehve's Successor.**  
THE TSAR: "Please sit down."



[Kladderndatsch.]

**St. George in Russia.**  
*Vivat sequens!*



[Simplicissimus.]

**English Policy.**

JOHN BULL: "If on'y I could be sure that the rascal would not get up again, I would also give him a 'kick.'"

*Simplicissimus.*

[No. 20.]

**The Unveiled Prince of Peace.**

The Tsar before the tribunal of his victims.

ment is everywhere the same, whether it is *Kladderadatsch*, *Lustige Blätter*, *Ulk*, the *Neue Glücklicher* or *Jugend*. Not even the sense of horror occasioned by the assassination of Plehve, or the feeling of sympathy due to a brave ally overwhelmed by a flood of military and naval disasters, restrains the eager hostility of these satirists. Russophobia would seem to be as deep-seated a malady in Berlin, Munich, and Vienna as Anglophobia. *Jugend* ridicules the public prosecutors in the Königsberg trial as the Black Cossack Regiment No. 1 of the Königsberg Regiment hurrying up to reinforce the

*Neue Glücklicher.*

[August 12.]

**The Peace Bear.**

The Peace Bear has, as one can see, a very friendly soul.

Russian Army. But the *Simplicissimus*, true to its tradition, is much more savage and brutal. In the cartoon on page 242 the Prussian officials figure as monkeys busily engaged in picking the fleas out of the hide of the Russian bear.

The virulence of the German feeling towards Russia has subdued to some extent the expression of their hostility to us. But it still finds utterance, as, for instance, in the cartoon in which *Simplicissimus* expresses the German conception of British cowardice

*Kladderadatsch.*

[August 21.]

**The Hetman of the Cossacks.**

Now to the Far East the Apocalyptic Riders will bear an entirely new miracle-working picture.

*Kladderadatsch.***The Intermittency of Russian Mobilisation.**

One brigand follows another, unconscious that the miller's wife has beheaded his predecessors and pulled the bodies into the mill.—(History, of the Clever Miller's Wife.)

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in leaving our little ally to do all the fighting while we sneak in the background.

Not even the birth of the heir to the Russian throne is allowed to pass without a bitter sneer.

This, however, although somewhat malicious, is nothing like so cruel as another cartoon in the same paper, in which the ghosts of the mangled victims of the war and of M. Plehve's despotic system of repression crowd the seats of an amphitheatre, much as Wiertz's victims of Napoleon in the Brussels Museum surround Bonaparte. In the arena the Tsar stands naked and alone, a hanged Nihilist having plucked off the Imperial ermine with a pair of tongs (p. 244).

The assassination of Plehve, as might be expected, supplies a welcome theme to these German Russo-phobes.

The civilised world sees with pleasure, says *Simplicissimus*, how dangerous it is to go to war when you have bombs in your coat-tail pockets. Such is the legend that accompanies a picture of the Russian soldier having his head hewed open by a Japanese midget, while a bomb explodes, leaving his backbone sticking out in ghastly horror in his rear.

In its cartoon, suggested by the murder of M. Plehve, *Jugend* is grimly good-humoured.

*Kladderatsch* is more ruthless. Its picture of Plehve as the Russian St. George who fails to stay the Dragon of Anarchy, and is swallowed bodily by the grizzly terror, is typical of German "sympathy."



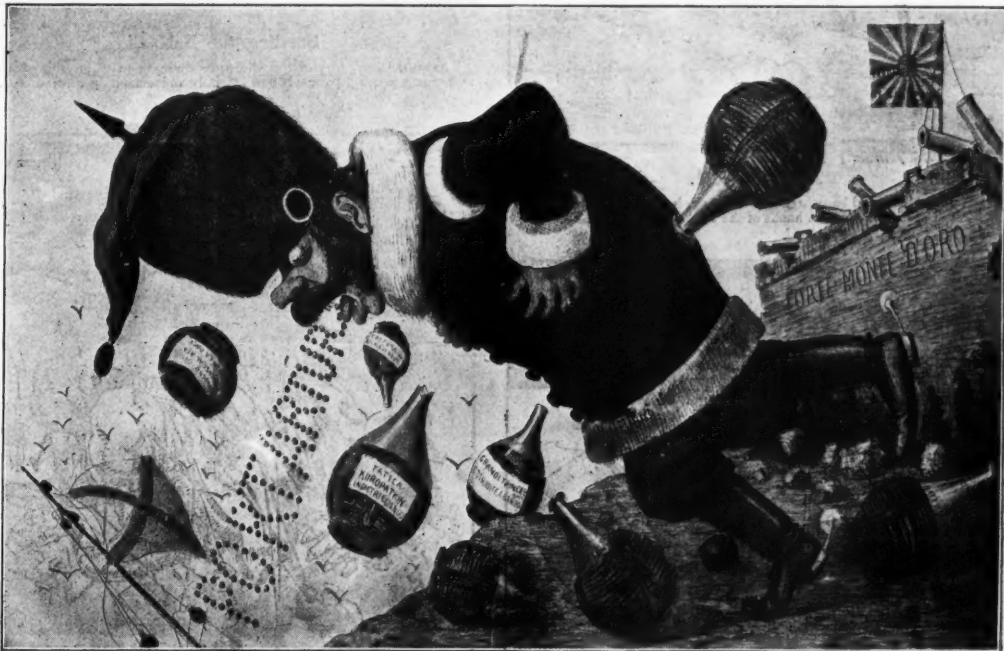
[Kladderatsch.]

**Nicholas with his Peace Bird.**

"Poor chap! Now the Japanese cage is empty, I must feed you with these wretched Finns."

The cartoon in the *Neue Glühlichter*, although simpler, is brutal in its suggestiveness (p. 243).

Finland affords the satirists a fair mark. *Ulk*



[Il Papagallo.]

[August 7.]

The Russian colossus after the cure of the Yapanese balls shot off by 400 canons is delivered of his indigestion and compelled to retire by the circle of 80 hundred soldiers and by the frequent assailings of the warship.

represents the flower of the Finnish professors going into exile under the gallows tree. *Kladderadatsch* represents the Tsar as feeding his Peace bird with the inmates of his Finnish cage.

As might be expected, the Germans gloat with savage joy over the Russian reverses at the seat of war. *Jugend* represents the Tsar receiving General Kuropatkin in St. Petersburg, while a host of Japanese soldiers charge behind him up to the steps of the throne. "What, Kuropatkin! Back again,



Minneapolis Journal.]

[July 25.]

### A Short Hold.

The Bear's tail should be twisted, but it's very short even for the tweezers in the hands of the Powers.



Judy.]

[August 17.]

### The End in View.

Coming to the Crust.



Hindi Punch.]

[July 28.]

### Bursting the Bubble!

The outrageous story of the wholesale annihilation of anything between 28,000 and 30,000 Japanese is now officially and absolutely contradicted.



Minneapolis Journal.]

[August 2.]

### The Modern Gulliver.



and the Japanese behind you!" "Your Majesty," replies the General, "that is my plan of campaign!"

The Germans are not by any means the only nation which finds keen pleasure in Russian defeats. The Italian *Papagallo*, which in one of its numbers represents John Bull watching the events in the Far East through a telescope labelled REVIEW OF REVIEWS, is almost as jubilant as its German contemporaries.

The rest of the cartoons are self-explanatory.

The passage of the Dardanelles by the Russian volunteer cruisers, the seizure of English and German shipping, afford tempting themes to the caricaturist.

Their comments upon the war in the Far East and the seizure of merchant ships by the Russians are less open to criticism. The German artists revel in describing the humiliation of their Government at the hands of Russia, and the humiliation of Russia at the hands of Britain and Japan.

The double cartoon, "Kleptomania," from *Kladderadatsch*, which is reproduced below, contains a characteristic gibe at Von Bülow.



This was the attitude of Germany and England toward Russia a few months ago.



But now that Japan has demonstrated a thing or two it is different.  
[Minneapolis Journal.] [July 30.]

Before and After.



Certain customers in large warehouses cultivate a habit of filling their pockets and forgetting to pay.



In such cases a clever shopman will discreetly bring the bill and take back the wares.

*Kladderadatsch*. [August 7.]

**Kleptomania.**



[Uk.]

[August 5.]

**At the Gate of the Dardanelles.**

JOHN BULL: "Shuts of itself!—All the same I had better watch to see whether the operator officiates."



### THE KNIGHT AND THE DRAGON.

Pordenone's famous picture of St. George and the Dragon might have been painted expressly to illustrate the present conflict in Scotland. The Dragon, "the letter which killeth," which fitly typifies the House of Lords set in motion by the forces of Reaction and Obscurantism, has got the United Free Church down under its talons. The Spear of Equity, which has pierced its neck, has snapped asunder, and the mangled victim still lies helpless in the clutch of the Dragon. The Knight of Deliverance, wielding the Sword of the Spirit, and mounted upon the war horse of Scotch Nationality, is about to deliver the *coup de grâce* to the loathly monster. Religion, in the person of the kneeling lady, blesses his endeavour. In the background is a church spire curiously reminiscent of that of St. George's Church, Edinburgh.

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# CHARACTER SKETCH.

## THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

ACCORDING to English law, embodied in the recent judicial decision of five Law Lords against two, the Free Church of Scotland consists at this moment of a handful of 31 Highland Ministers who refused to follow the rest of their brethren when by the union with the United Presbyterian Church in 1900 an old long-standing schism was healed. But it is hardly necessary to say that this is not the Church of this Character Sketch. If the Court of Cassation in France were to declare on the authority of some worm-eaten parchment that the Channel Islands, by virtue of their connection with William the Conqueror, were at this moment the sole legal possessors of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Empire of India, and all the Britains beyond the Sea, this would not prevent historians writing of the British Empire as a great historical entity, without prejudice to the legal rights of the Channel Islanders. So in this Character Sketch the Free Church is the Free Church of Scotland, not the Wee Church of the Law Lords.

### I.—AN IN-SUBORDINATE PARTNER.

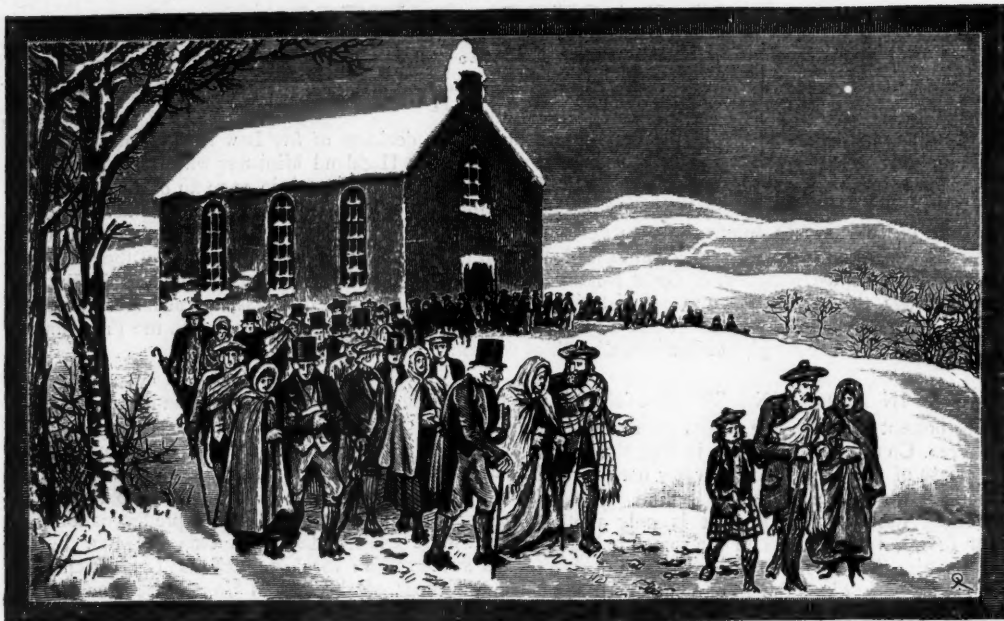
THE present crisis in the affairs of the United Free Church of Scotland is but the latest phase of an age-long controversy between the two nations which inhabit Great Britain. History is repeating itself once more. It is only another chapter that is being added in the romantic history of the Scottish War of Independence. The decision of the House of Lords is the latest counter-stroke by which the Southron is endeavouring to get even for Bannockburn. Lord Halsbury has avenged Edward II. For the moment the banner of Scotland lies low in the dust; but it is only for a moment. The temporary triumphs of the predominant partner are usually the prelude to the complete victory of the Scot.

The case against Scotland, on the predominating partner principle, is hopeless. North of the Tweed there are but five millions; south of the Tweed thirty-two. The North Briton is in a permanent minority of over six to one. By count of noses, the infallible last court of appeal in modern democracies, what can be clearer than the right divine of the Southron to impose his sovereign, although sometimes his somewhat stupid, will upon the minority in the North? It is true that Scotland has a separate nationality of its own, but to introduce such an argument savours of Home Rule. Certain it is that the prejudices to which Lord Rosebery appealed in his memorable phrase make small distinction between subordinate partners, whether they dwell north of the Tweed or west of St. George's Channel. The realisation of this fact may perhaps have a salutary influence on the Scottish mind when the question of Home Rule comes up for reconsideration. It is true that the Scotch, although in a permanent minority, have succeeded on the whole in keeping their predominant partner in a state of subjection which contrasts strangely with his nominal ascendancy. At this moment the Prime Minister of the King is a Scotchman and so is the Leader of his Majesty's Opposition. The Archbishop of Canterbury hails from north of the Tweed, and so does His Grace of York. Of the occupants of the front Opposition

Bench, Mr. Morley, Mr. Asquith, and Mr. Bryce all represent Scottish constituencies. The chief law officer of the Crown to-day is a Scotchman. His successor, if the Liberals came in to-morrow, would be a Scotchman. If Lord Halsbury were to-morrow to depart to continue his discussion of predestination with even more exalted disputants than the Law Lords, his successor on the Woolsack as Lord Chancellor and Keeper of the King's Conscience would be a Scotchman. Since 1866 there has been no Liberal Prime Minister but a Scotchman. As the Greeks by their arts subdued the Romans victorious in arms, so the Scotch have contrived to mount upon the shoulders of John Bull even at the moment when he was most predominant.

Nevertheless the Scotch are momentarily worsted. The Scotch ideal of the Church has once more been trampled under foot by the English Courts, and great is the consternation thereupon ensuing. But Antæus was a Scotchman, and all his descendants have inherited his secret of revitalisation by being flung flat. They are flung flat enough now, and no mistake. For the supreme judicial authority in this realm—the House of Lords—the last ultimate Court of Appeal, has decided by a majority of five to two that the doctrine for which the Scotch, century after century, have been ready to spend their heart's best blood is all fee-fo-fum, and that the Church, which was created expressly to embody that doctrine, has no right to her own property, has no power to administer her own trusts, to fill her own pulpits, to teach her own creed. The Church, which, in the last century, renewed the pride of Scotchmen in Scotland and the faith of Christians in Christianity, is now branded by an English Court as an impostor and a usurper, and is doomed to go forth into the wilderness stripped of all her possessions, and deprived of all the weapons which she had forged with infinite pains to defend and extend the Kingdom of her Lord.

But the issue at stake is far deeper than that between North and South Britain. The question that has suddenly emerged is one which of all others at all times has roused the deepest emotions and



The Intrusion at Marnoch.

inspired the greatest sacrifices among religious men. For the root question to which all others are subordinate is this: What is a Church? Is a Church a mere Trust Society? Is it an association bound by contract and incapable of varying the conditions of that contract? Is it the living representative of a living God, or is it the mere creature of trust deeds, lying helpless in the grip of the dead hand? The decision of the majority of the Law Lords leaves us in no doubt as to what the legal answer is to these questions. The Dead Hand has the master grip. The fundamental conception of the Church of God as a living, responsible body, not only empowered but compelled to readjust its message according to its clearer perception of the truth of God, was ignored by the Law Lords. Cardinal Manning once said that he despaired of ever being able to make an Anglican understand the supreme authority of conscience and the absolute necessity of spiritual independence to the Church. "Nonconformists," he said, "can see it, but all Anglicans have Erastianism in their very blood." It is these Erastian-blooded English Churchmen who, sitting in the supreme judgment-seat, have dealt this blow at the Free Church of Scotland. Is it any wonder that the whole nation north of the Tweed is astir?

#### II.—THE GREAT TREK.

It might have been hoped that when the Revolution of 1688 sent the Stuarts packing, the Scotch Kirk might have regained her independence. In outward semblance she did. But unfortunately there had been

injected into her veins a poisonous virus which, by infecting her members, made her a helpless prey to the ever-encroaching Erastianism of the English. Only sixty of the old ejected ministers of 1661 survived. Nearly 300 of the occupants of the Scottish pulpits were Episcopalians, most of them Erastians, none of them heart and soul loyal to Christ's Crown and Covenant. Most of these men were allowed to retain possession of their benefices. Thus the spiritual citadel of Scotland passed into the keeping of a garrison of men who, at the best, were renegades, and at the worst were traitors. In 1690 an Act of Parliament abolished the right by which Patrons could present their own nominees to the cure of souls, and in 1707 the Act of Union solemnly stipulated that the Presbyterian Church, with all its rights and privileges, as settled at the Revolution, "should continue, without any alteration to the people of this land, to all generations." Five years later the Parliament of Westminster revived and re-enacted the law of Patronage!

The religious spirit of Scotland, banished from the pulpits of an apostate Church, took refuge in the various bodies of Seceders who were cast out by the prevailing party in the Established Church. The growth of the Seceding and Relief Churches, founded as they were upon a fervid evangelicalism and an uncompromising assertion of the spiritual independence of the Church, provoked in due course the growth of a similar spirit within the Establishment. The old Moderates began to die out. There was about them, says one writer, "a cheerful paganness" which attracted Dean Stanley, but paganism in its cups can

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hardly be regarded as the rightful custodian of a Christian Church. They scouted the notion of missions to the heathen, and resented the spirit of religious revival which disturbed the even tenor of their complacent way. But there had never lacked a remnant of earnest Christian ministers to whom "paganness"—masked as Moderatism—was abhorrent. This remnant increased and multiplied, and in the year 1834 it was able to command a majority in the Assembly.

No sooner were the Evangelicals in possession of the Assembly than they reasserted the ancient rights and privileges of the Church of Scotland. By their Veto Act of 1834 they gave congregations the right to refuse the nominee of a patron, and thereby brought themselves into sharp collision with the Civil power. For ten years the conflict raged. The Civil Court resting its authority upon the Act of Parliament passed by the predominant partner in the days of Queen Anne, scouted the claims of the Church to have a voice in the appointment of its own pastors. In this struggle the Scottish Civil Courts opposed the claims of the Church, and the House of Lords confirmed their decision. Appeals to the Crown and to Parliament were summarily rejected. The predominant partner was in no mood to stand any nonsense about the spiritual independence of a Church which enjoyed the emoluments and the support of the Civil power.

Thereupon the great trek took place. Finding that the final decision of the Civil Court of Parliament

and of the Crown was adverse to their claim that the Church had a supreme and exclusive right to govern herself, and believing that the sacrifice of this claim was insisted upon as the condition of their enjoying the temporalities of the Establishment, 474 ministers gave up their benefices, sacrificing endowments valued at £100,000 per annum, to say nothing of their manses and the prestige of their position as ministers of the National Church. As the Boers left the flesh-pots of the Cape Colony and fared forth into the wilderness north of the Vaal, in order to enjoy unrestricted independence, even so did the 474 ministers, with Dr. Chalmers at their head, found the National Free Church of Scotland in 1843, for the sole and supreme purpose of enabling them to realise in its full entirety the principle that the Church of God is sovereign over all ecclesiastical and spiritual matters, without any interference on the part of the Civil power. When the disruption took place it was generally, if not universally, accepted that the Free Church, having with a great price obtained the privilege of spiritual independence, was henceforth free from the clutches of Caesar, and that of the Civil Courts of the predominant partner. Even so thought Paul Kruger after the great trek. But the grasp of the predominant partner is not so easily shaken off.

The Free Church of Scotland, which had thus come into being by this world-famous act of self-sacrifice, prospered amazingly. Dr. Chalmers was



Leaving the Manse.

not spared long to watch over the Church of which he had been the Moses, but Joshuas were not wanting. All the missionaries of the Established Church, without a single exception, cast in their lot with the new body. The floodgates of Christian liberality were unloosed, with results which Mr. Gladstone chronicled with envious despair. In a very few years the whole of Scotland was studded over with churches and mansees reared by the pious munificence of the adherents of the new body. There was a time of great privation, and the hardships endured by the Free Churchmen were severe. They had to pass through a period of severe social persecution. But there was probably never a more joyful or a more spiritually-blessed time than the early years of the Free Church. There is a certain exultation about martyrdom. Suffering endured for conscience' sake exhilarates like champagne. The Free Church had given the world and the other Churches a magnificent object-lesson in the reality of its spiritual faith and the might of its religious conviction. Its achievements in the mere material sphere seemed to supply a

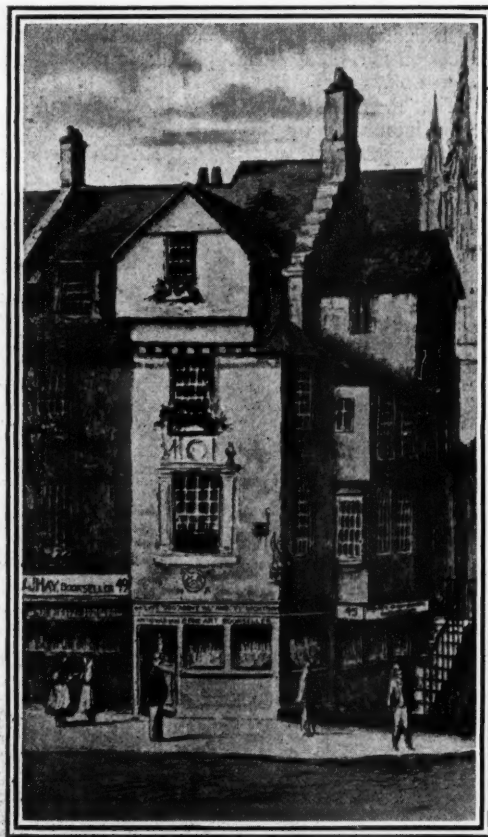
sceptical generation with a welcome demonstration of the potency of the prayer of faith. Scotland has gone in the might of that great spiritual festival till now.

In the last sixty years the Free Church grew and waxed so strong as almost entirely to overshadow the State Church, despite its establishment. It developed a great enthusiasm for Christian missions, and it by no means confined its missionary efforts to the preaching of the Gospel. Both in number and in quality its medical missionaries are among the first in the world. Its zeal on behalf of education has been unbounded. It is even more famous for its colleges than for its pulpit. It is probably the most learned Church in the English-speaking world, whether tested by the scholarship of its professors or the general average culture of its ministers.

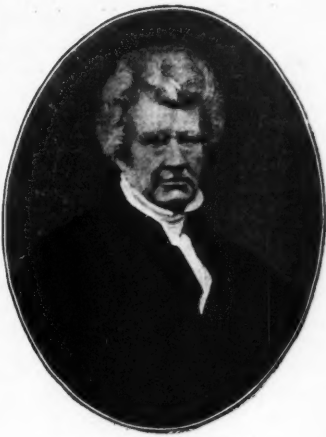
The peculiar distinction of the Free Church has been its combination of a passionate faith in the evangelical doctrine, with a resolute pursuit of scientific truth in the investigation of the authenticity and the authority of the Scriptures. The Higher Criticism has no more faithful, earnest, and evangelical disciples than are to be found in the Free Church of Scotland. It is difficult to over-estimate the value of the service which this body has rendered to reason and to religion by the fervour and tenacity with which it has prosecuted its studies in a domain too often abandoned to unbelievers. If at times the work in which it is engaged has seemed to be destructive of much of the hay, straw, and stubble of man's accumulating, the Free Church professors have ever sought to rebuild the faith on a firmer and deeper foundation, even on the Rock Christ Jesus.

But the task of scholarship has not been carried on without much opposition. The worship of the written Word has nowhere been more diligently pursued than in Scotland. The discovery that the Pentateuch was not written by Moses came with a rude shock to many in the Free Church itself, and so great was the ferment in certain quarters that Professor Robertson Smith was sacrificed on the principle that as it was good for one man to die for the people, so it might not be a bad thing to kill a man as a professor to allay the clamour of the multitude. But his dismissal from the Professor's Chair acted rather as a stimulus than an arrest to the spirit of critical research.

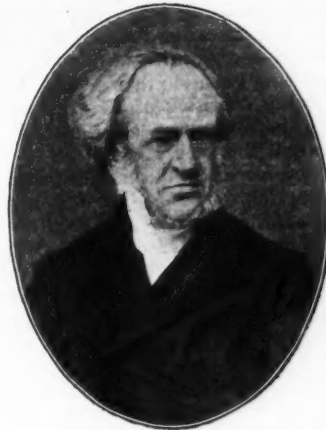
*Hinc ille lacrimæ!* Nothing was said about the Higher Criticism in the pleadings before the House of Lords. But no one can talk to the Wee Kirkers or their predecessors, the more stalwart Free Presbyterians, who quitted the Free Church on the passing of the Declaratory Act in 1892, without feeling that the real motive which in their minds justifies their action against the Free Church is their honest belief that it is on the down grade, that it has become a prey to masked infidelity, and that it can no longer be regarded as a faithful and orthodox exponent of the true Scriptural religion which they inherited from the fathers. Men who have been taught from their cradles to believe in the literal inspiration of every word and syllable in



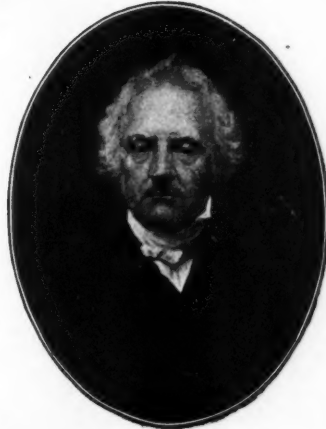
John Knox's House, High Street, Edinburgh.



WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM



ROBERT S. CANDLISH.



THOMAS CHALMERS.



HUGH MILLER.



THOMAS GUTHRIE.

LEADERS OF THE GREAT TREK.

the Bible naturally stand aghast at the spectacle of Professors who question the historical authenticity of the narrative of Jonah's whale, and who refuse to accept our Lord's allusion to a popular belief of His time as finally disposing of all questions as to the authorship of any part of the Old Testament Scriptures. If the Wee Kirkers are to-day exulting in what they regard as the manifest interposition of Divine Providence on their behalf, it is not because they attribute this to any merit on their part, or because of any excessive devotion to the principle of the Establishment, or even to the doctrine of predestination, but chiefly because they feel that an avenging blow has fallen upon those who tamper with the authority and inspiration of the Holy Scriptures.

The Free Church of Scotland found itself confronted in the first few years of its existence with a rival Church holding substantially the same beliefs, but differing from it almost exclusively in the views held as to the proper relation of Church and State. The Free Church was at its origin composed of believers in the principle of a State Church. The United Presbyterians were voluntaries like the English Non-conformists, although there was a remnant of State Churchmen even among them. The Free Churchmen, even while abandoning the benefits of the Establishment because of the conditions attached to them by the Civil Court, put on record in their protest in 1843 their belief in establishments. The last clause in the protest begins thus:—

And finally, while firmly asserting the right and duty of the Civil magistrate to maintain and support an establishment of religion in accordance with God's Word, and reserving to ourselves and our successors to strive by all lawful means, as opportunity shall, in God's good providence, be offered, to secure the performance of this duty agreeably to the Scriptures, etc.

The United Presbyterians, on the other hand, believed in the principle of a Free Church in a Free State, and were Disestablishmentarians almost to a man. This difference, and practically this alone, kept the two Churches apart. But after a time men in both Churches began to perceive that a difference of opinion on such an abstract subject which had no practical significance ought not to be any bar to union. The Scotch, however, have so keen a sense of details of differentiation that the split of the Seceders into the two Churches of the Anti-Burghers and the Burghers which took its rise in a difference of opinion as to whether a Christian could lawfully take the oath imposed upon Burghers in three Scotch towns, declaring "I profess and allow with my heart the true religion presently professed within this realm," lasted some years after the oath itself had been abolished, "and the only difference between the two was a possible willingness to take an imaginable oath containing a debatable ambiguity."

Good sense and Christian feeling led both Churches to draw towards each other. The way was cleared for union by the preliminary absorption by the Free Church of the Original Seceders in 1852, and of

the Cameronians in 1876. Negotiations for union with the United Presbyterians were begun in 1867, but the first practical step towards union was not taken till 1873, when Free Church congregations were given liberty to appoint either United Presbyterian or Cameronian ministers, and *vice versa*. In three years this led to the incorporating union with the Cameronians, whose views on Church establishments did not coincide with those of the Free Church any more than with those of the United Presbyterians. The negotiations for an incorporating union with the U. P. Church were held up until 1896, although it was formally declared that there was in principle no bar to union. In 1896 the negotiations were resumed, and in 1900, after the subject had been exhaustively discussed in every presbytery in both Churches in every part of the country, the union was finally carried by 643 votes to twenty-seven in the General Assembly. It was an incorporating union, into which each Church entered "with its whole rights and liberties, and maintaining all its fundamental principles as they existed previously to the union without those being violated, altered, or impaired in any respect."

### III.—HOW THE CRISIS CAME ABOUT.

Great was the jubilation among Christian folk throughout the world at the triumph which had thus been attained for the cause of Christian unity. Sanguine souls began to dream of a further union, or at least a federation, of all the Presbyterian Churches, including the Established Kirk. But in the midst of the general outburst of congratulation, in which Mr. Arthur Balfour took his part, there was distinctly audible a growl of angry protest. The minority, which had registered twenty-seven votes at the General Assembly on October 30th, 1900, began proceedings in the following December to dispute in civil courts the legality of the union. Having in vain forbidden the banns, they now took steps to secure the annulling of the marriage. The action thus begun dragged on year after year until last month, when it was finally decided by the House of Lords. The effect of that decision was not to annul the union, but only to strip the Free Church of all its property, which is now to be handed over to the protesting minority.

Even as an angry father, while unable to annul a marriage entered into by his son and heir without his consent, expresses his displeasure by turning the lad out of doors without a sixpence, so the Supreme Court of Appeal decide to punish the Free Church for having entered into an incorporating union with a Church whose views on the question of Church establishment differed from its own.

Although the case has produced an immense and voluminous mass of printed matter, the points at issue can be stated with the utmost brevity.

The first point, the great fundamental on which everything turns, is whether the Free Church of Scotland, as constituted after the Great Trek of

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1843, had the right which its founders left the Establishment to secure—viz., to exercise all the rights and privileges of a self-governing body, possessing, among other things, the right to modify its doctrine, worship, discipline, and government as it saw fit, without having to ask the leave of the State. This right the Free Church claimed as the essential law of its being. To secure that right was the *raison d'être* of the Disruption. This right the House of Lords has now denied in the most imperative terms. The Free Church, which surrendered the emoluments of the Establishment in order to purchase her freedom, is now declared to be no longer free. Her cherished spiritual independence is a myth and a mockery. She is under the grip of the dead hand, a tyranny infinitely more galling than the authority of a living Parliament.

This astounding and disheartening revelation has come about very simply. The Free Church, like all English Nonconformists, has always recognised the right of the Civil Courts to decide all disputes as to property. Hence it was quite legitimate for the Civil Courts to examine into and decide the question whether the United Free Church was or was not entitled to hold as its own the property held by the Free Church before the union. This in itself is no light matter. The property of the Church consists of the tools with which she does her work. It is her working plant. To recognise the right of the State to deprive her of the instruments which she has created for the execution of her divine mission is to give the State a grip on the throttle of the Church. But to this no one takes exception. We must render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and the decision of questions about the legal ownership of property belong to Cæsar's domain.

The founders of the Free Church believed that they had effectively secured the spiritual independence of their Church by the deeds of their Constitution, the Disruption documents, in which they assert in the most uncompromising language their determination to create a self-governing community, which possessed from the beginning the right at common law to control and regulate its own affairs, and if it saw fit to change its own doctrines or tenets by virtue of its legislative power inherent in the General Assembly—its Supreme Court—acting by the majority of its members. Hence, when they were challenged by the minority as to their right to hold the property of the Church after they had modified their doctrines, they appealed confidently to the fundamental right of the Church to legislate for itself, without asking leave of Cæsar. But, unfortunately for them, they did not explicitly formulate in their original deeds the claim, which they regarded as unquestioned and unquestionable, to vary the conditions on which they held their property. Through that loophole Cæsar has penetrated into the innermost sanctuary of the Church, and asserts with somewhat brutal sceptre the supreme authority of the Dead Hand.

It must, in fairness to Cæsar, be admitted that the

position of the Free Church, as stated before the House of Lords by Mr. Haldane, opens the door to this usurpation.

The Church consists of an organisation of persons on a permanent basis for the purpose of worship, which involves Church government, which involves, in the case of this particular Church constitution, at any rate, *the power to change doctrine*. That power of the identity and continuity of life of the Church consists in the continuity of the Church and its government in the hands of a majority of individuals, a democratic constitution, which has power so long as it continues to fulfil its function of being the office-bearers into whose hands, according to their principle, Christ their Head has delegated government for the purpose of the teaching of His Word as it is in the Scripture. So long as they do that according to Presbyterian forms, they remain continuously the Church, and their actions and the history of their doings are the key to the identity of the Church at any particular period, and the key to the particular question of who are the beneficiaries, when any question is raised in a Court of Law as to who is entitled to the funds held for behoof of the Church.

That, as it stands, is strong enough to bar the door in Cæsar's face. It is on all fours with Dr. Rainy's memorable declaration in the Free Assembly Hall last month that it was "supremely ungodly" to deny to the Church a right to change her doctrine from time to time as fresh truth breaks out of God's Word. But when Mr. Haldane was pressed to say whether the identity of doctrine was not one element of the identity of the Church, he replied that the Church might adopt a new Confession of Faith, but "it must continue to hold and maintain the Headship of Christ, His Word as its only rule of Faith, and I think also the Presbyterian form of government." If this be so, then Cæsar is supreme, and his supremacy is declared by the very Church which sought to dethrone him. For if there be, as Mr. Haldane asserts, three definite limitations upon the liberty of the Church to change her doctrine and discipline, then Cæsar may be called in whenever any appeal is made to his judgment seat by anyone who cares to allege that the changes made by the Church affect either the Headship of Christ, the authority of His Word, or the Presbyterian form of government.

We need go no further than the printed statements of the Wee Kirkers to discover that they consider that the Free Church, in the persons of some of its ministers and professors, has grievously departed from the true doctrines of the Headship of Christ and the authority of the Scriptures. On Mr. Haldane's principle, it is Cæsar, and not the Church, which would have the ultimate right of deciding what the Church should teach on these two vital subjects. For instance, if the Church must hold and maintain the Word of Christ as the rule of faith, Cæsar might at any moment be called in to decide whether the Wee Kirkers are right in maintaining that a denial of the historical character of the story of Jonah's whale is equivalent to a denial of the authority of Christ's Word as a rule of faith. It is easy to formulate a dozen propositions, all going down to the roots of the Christian faith, upon which the House of Lords might have to sit in judgment before it was finally decided

what was the precise legal meaning of the Headship of Christ, what is implied by "His Word," and how "Rule of Faith" must be interpreted. The simple fact is that there is no way of escape from Cæsar if any limitations whatever are imposed by trust deeds or deeds of settlement upon the absolute liberty of the Church to alter all and every one of its articles of faith whenever it sees fit so to do. To shrink from this is to place the living Church in bondage to the dead hand, and to make Cæsar, and not Christ, the supreme authority in spiritual affairs.

The second great question which arose after the first was what are the fundamental doctrines of the Free Church? The minority claimed that the adherence of the founders of the Church to the principle of Church Establishment was a fundamental, and so much of a fundamental as to render impossible an incorporating union with a Church which did not hold the same belief. The majority reply that the belief in Church Establishment undoubtedly held by the Disruption Fathers, every man of whom had been ordained as minister in a State Church, was in no sense a fundamental. It was never laid down as an article of faith, it was never set forth in any of the official declarations as an essential principle of the constitution of the Free Church. Not only so, but Dr. Chalmers, only two months after the Disruption, publicly declared in the General Assembly that he had no objection to union with the voluntaries, and that if circumstances demanded it he was quite willing to change his mind. He would, he said, "heartily rejoice if voluntaryism playing upon us in every direction shall make such demonstrations of its exuberance and its power as well-nigh to submerge myself, and utterly to overwhelm my argument." That is exactly what happened. The immense power of the voluntary principle, nowhere so conspicuously manifested as in the case of the Free Church, submerged its arguments and converted its ministers. From the first the Free Church never made any propaganda in favour of Establishment. At the last it became, as far as the majority of its ministers were concerned, an active and convinced supporter of Disestablishment. The right of Free Church ministers to support the Liberation Society was never challenged. Nothing, therefore, to the plain man can seem more preposterous than to allege that the opinion held by the Disruption Fathers on the question of Establishment was a fundamental. It was never asserted as such or enforced as such. It was publicly declared to be an open question, to be settled by experience and expediency, by Dr. Chalmers himself in the year the Free Church was founded, and it was as the result of experience it was publicly repudiated in word and in deed by the majority of the Free Church ministers. Yet it was upon the fundamentality of this opinion that the judgment of the House of Lords was based which has stripped the Free Church of all her possessions.

Far more important to the world at large, although it played a much less conspicuous part in the judicial decision, is the question whether the Confession of

Faith drawn up by the divines at Westminster in the days of the Long Parliament is, as a whole and in each of its parts, a fundamental. Here to the outsider there is, at least, an arguable proposition, which can hardly be said of the fundamentality of the State Church theory. For the Confession of Faith has for 250 years been the accepted creed of all the Scottish Churches. It is a statement of Calvinistic doctrine as it was held by the Puritans of the seventeenth century, and is one of the most famous creeds, if not the most famous in the annals of the English-speaking world, if only for the fact that it is almost the latest of the formulated creeds in defence of which men have been willing to kill and be killed. Its authority is as much beyond dispute in Presbyterianism as the position of the Pope was in the Church of Rome before the decree of Infallibility. But whereas it was lawful for orthodox Catholics to deny the infallibility of the Pope before 1870, so it was held to be lawful by the Free Church to amend, modify, and explain away the Confession of Faith before the House of Lords pronounced its decision. That famous judicial verdict is to the Presbyterian equivalent to the decree of the last Ecumenical Council at the Vatican. It did not declare the Confession infallible. But it did declare that it was immutable or "final," to use the expression employed by the minority in their pleadings, and that its authority was absolute. Now the difference between a living Pope and a cast-iron, immutable, formulated statement of religious belief is all on the side of the Papacy.

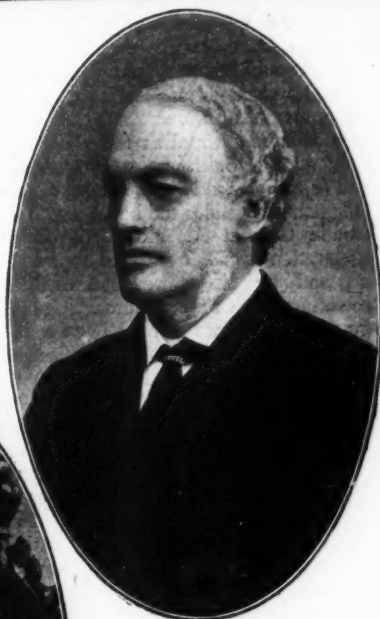
The question as to the authority of the Confession of Faith involved to a certain extent the prior question of the fundamentality of the State Church doctrine. For the third article of the twenty-third chapter of the Confession sets forth in good plain terms that:—

The civil magistrate hath authority, and it is his duty, to take order that unity and peace be preserved in the Church, that the truth of God be kept pure and entire, that all blasphemies and heresies be suppressed, all corruptions and abuses in worship and discipline prevented or reformed, and all the ordinances of God duly settled, administered and observed.

This implies, it is justly remarked, much more than mere State Churchism. It does indeed. It implies, and indeed asserts, the right and duty of religious persecution. So obvious was this that one of the first acts of the Free Kirk after it regained its liberty was the passing of a formal declaration in 1846 that she does not regard "her Confession of Faith, or any portion thereof, when fairly interpreted, as favouring intolerance or persecution, or consider that her office-bearers by subscribing it profess any principles inconsistent with liberty of conscience and the right of private judgment." This is an antinomy, or apparent contradiction, at least as glaring as that between Predestination and the universal offer of salvation. It was a declaration, by way of an interpretation, explaining that the Confession did not mean what it obviously meant and was intended to mean by its framers. Such subterfuges are common in all Churches. Sometimes they carry it so far as to justify the



LORD ALVERSTONE.  
(*Photograph by Russell and Sons.*)



LORD JAMES.  
(*Photograph by Bassano*)



THE LORD CHANCELLOR.  
(*Photograph by Elliott and Fry.*)



LORD ROBERTSON.  
(*Photograph by Elliott and Fry.*)



LORD DAVEY.  
(*Photograph by Russell and Sons.*)

## THE FIVE JUDGES.

innocent definition of Faith given by a child who explained that faith was to say a thing was so when you knew it was not so. But the declaratory interpretation of the article on the Power of the Sword has a two-fold importance. It proves (1) that the men who came out at the Disruption did not hesitate for a moment in exercising the power with which they believed themselves fully vested, of altering the Confession of Faith in a matter of total importance, and (2) when read in the light of Lord Halsbury's judgment, it justifies the belief that if a single member of the General Assembly had dissented from the declaration of 1846 and had appealed to the Courts, he, and he alone, would have been declared to constitute the Free Church in his own person, for the majority would have been held on Lord Halsbury's ruling to have been beneficiaries who had illegally altered the Trust of which they were beneficiaries. No one took exception to this alteration of the conditions of the trust, and the precedent was established. As no one challenged the right of the General Assembly to alter the Confession by asserting the antinomy that the liberty of conscience and the right of private judgment were doctrines tenable by men who asserted that it was the duty of the civil magistrate to use the power of the sword to repress heresies, the General Assembly naturally assumed and acted on the assumption that it was within its competence to alter the Confession in another direction by asserting another antinomy by way of reconciling Predestination, and the free offer of salvation to all men. But by the judgment of the Lords, although Wee Kirkers as much as Free Kirkers have departed from the original doctrine of persecution laid down in the Westminster Confession, out of the universal company of disbelievers in the principle of persecution, a handful of Wee Kirkers, who would disclaim any belief in the duty of persecution as lustily as any of their opponents, are singled out by the House of Lords as the only just men who hold the Westminster Confession in its entirety, and who are, therefore, the only authentic and original Free Kirkers.

The chief doctrinal question argued before the Lords was as to the teaching of the Westminster Confession on the subject of Predestination. It was alleged by the Wee Kirkers that the Free Church had weakened in their allegiance to this fundamental Calvinistic doctrine. The Lords, especially the Lord Chancellor, sustained the contention that the offer of free salvation to every man was incompatible with the doctrine set forth in the Confession, that—

By the decree of God, for the manifestation of His glory, some men and angels are predestinated unto eternal life, and others foreordained to eternal death. These angels and men, thus predestinated and foreordained, are particularly and unchangeably designed, and their number is so certain and definite that it cannot be either increased or diminished.

No Church council would dream of making such an assertion to-day. To the non-metaphysical mind the form of words adopted revolts the human conscience as much as the dogmatic assertion of positive knowledge in so unknown a realm as that inhabited by angels offends the understanding. The subtlety

of successive generations of Scotch metaphysicians and theologians has been employed in explaining away the apparent contradiction between this accented assertion of the foreordination of a particularly and unchangeably designed, certain and definite number of men and angels to eternal death, and the assertion of man's free will and moral responsibility, which is to be found both in the Confession of Faith and the Bible, which the Confession recognises as the sole authority in such matters. As a matter of fact, the Wee Kirkers, no less than the Free Kirkers, have long ago found it necessary to preach the doctrine of a free salvation offered to all men. But because they object to the readjustment of the formula to the fact, and of their creed to their practice, they are rewarded with all the possessions of the Free Church.

The difficulty of reconciling the apparent contradiction between the universal offer of free salvation with the uncompromising assertion of the limited number of those predestinated to escape eternal death led the Free Church, in 1892, following the example of other Presbyterian Churches both at home and abroad, to ease the consciences of its ministers and office-bearers by passing what is known as the Declaratory Act. This Act, while professing merely to declare the mind of the Church as to the true meaning of the Confession of Faith, undubtably smoothed down the sharp and rugged edge of the grim statements of the Calvinistic formula:—

Whereas it is expedient to remove difficulties and scruples which have been felt by some in reference to the declaration of belief required from persons who receive licence or are admitted to office in this Church, the General Assembly, with consent of the Presbyteries, declare as follows:—

That in holding and teaching, according to the Confession, the divine purpose of grace towards those who are saved and the execution of that purpose in time, this Church most earnestly proclaims as standing in the forefront of the revelation of Grace, the love of God—Father, Son and Holy Spirit—to sinners of mankind, manifested especially in the Father's gift of the Son to be the Saviour of the world, in the coming of the Son to offer himself a propitiation for sin, and in the striving of the Holy Spirit with men to bring them to repentance. That this Church also holds that all who hear the Gospel are warranted and required to believe to the saving of their souls, and that in the case of such as do not believe, but perish in their sins, the issue is due to their own rejection of the Gospel call. That this Church does not teach, and does not regard the Confession as teaching, the fore-ordination of men to death irrespective of their own sin.

When the union took place in 1900 the test imposed on ministers and officers of the Church was varied as follows:—

#### ORIGINAL OLD STYLE.

Do you sincerely own and believe the whole Doctrine contained in the Confession of Faith, approved by former General Assemblies of this Church, to be founded upon the word of God; and do you acknowledge the same as the Confession of your Faith; and will you firmly and constantly adhere thereto, and to the utmost of your power assert, maintain, and defend the same, and the purity of worship as presently practised in this Church?

#### NEW STYLE.

Do you sincerely own and believe the Doctrine of this Church, set forth in the Confession of Faith approved by Acts of General Synods and Assemblies; do you acknowledge the said Doctrine as expressing the sense in which you understand the Holy Scriptures; and will you constantly maintain and defend the same, and the purity of worship in accordance therewith?

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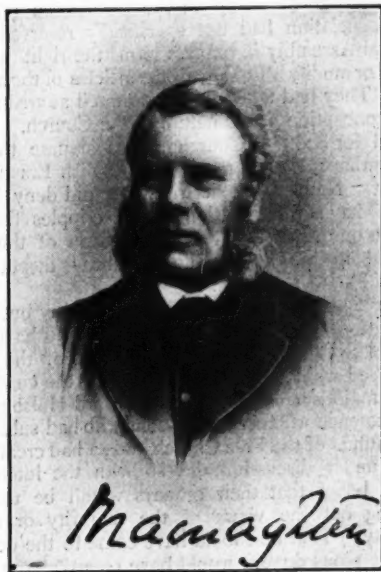
The net effect of these alterations was such as to cause an immediate secession from the Church of the more rigid Calvinists, who formed themselves into the Free Presbyterian Church. The minority, now known as the Wee Kirk, dissented, but remained within the Church until the union with the United Presbyterian body in 1900, when they too formed themselves into the separate body which is now declared to be the only genuine Free Church of Scotland.

No one need expect that the Wee Kirkers will come to terms. They are honest men with a mission, a sacred trust which they dare not betray.

secure the verdict of Cæsar upon the action of the majority.

When the question was tried before the Scottish Courts, the judges, being Scotsmen, and knowing something of the history of their country and the spirit of their people, decided in favour of the majority. The minority thereupon appealed to the House of Lords, with the result that the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Robertson (a Scotch Episcopalian), Lord Davey, and Lord James of Hereford gave judgment in their favour—Lord Macnaghten, an Irishman, and Lord Lindley, an English Episcopalian, giving their decision in favour of the contention of the

## THE TWO DISSENTIENT JUDGES.



Photograph by]

[Thos. Fall.

Lord Macnaghten.



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[Elliott and Fry.

Lord Lindley.

The further secession of the Wee Kirkers was staved off by leaving every office holder free to avail himself of its provisions or not as he pleased. It was not enforced upon any office bearer, and the Wee Kirkers, having tabled their dissent, continued to remain within the Free Church. When the union was effected in 1900, the Wee Kirkers held, although the majority denied, that the Declaratory Act had now become administrative, and was imposed upon the United Free Church as it had not been upon the Free Church. Thereupon they came out from the apostate Church which had betrayed its trust, and immediately entered upon legal proceedings to

majority. The minority, therefore, have the law on their side by five Law Lords to two. But all the Scottish judges who tried the case were against them, and there is good reason to believe that some at least of the majority of the English Law Lords are not a little aghast at the consequences of their decision.

The spectacle of the present Lord Chancellor of England using his position as a member of the English House of Lords to instruct Scotch Presbyterians as to the impossibility of holding at the same time a belief in predestination and a belief in the offer of salvation to every man, was worthy of Gilbert and Sullivan at their best. The Scotch have sharpened

their minds upon such controversies generation after generation, and they must have felt on hearing Lord Halsbury's oracular decision somewhat of the same puzzled bewilderment that overwhelms an old salt when a counterjumper from the Midlands, who has just learned the difference between a tiller and a marline-spike, undertakes to demonstrate that it is mathematically absurd to tack against the wind. As for the profane public outside Scotland, Lord Halsbury's apotheosis as authoritative theologian excites a smile of good-humoured amusement. No honest man, he says, can profess to believe two contradictory doctrines. How odd, he never seemed to remember that all Englishmen profess to believe in representative government and in common sense, and yet millions of them solemnly thank God for the House of Lords. To the ordinary man the two faiths are not more hopelessly antagonistic than those upon which Lord Halsbury pronounced judgment, and there is one great difference between the two sets of propositions. One belongs to the mysterious region of metaphysics and of faith, the other concerns our daily practical humdrum existence. But it is a mistake to treat the matter seriously. Even Lord Halsbury would probably see the absurdity of his position if he were one day summoned to justify his honesty for professing to believe at the same time in the Trinity and in the Unity of God before a Law Lord of the creed of Mr. Bradlaugh with the sarcastic wit of Lord Westbury. Scotland may, however, well forgive this foolish foray of an Erastian Anglican Law Lord into the arena of Calvinistic controversy. It is easy to be grateful to an antagonist who reduces his own case to an absurdity and affords so admirable an object lesson as to the inherent evils of the system against which you protest. "Behold, my son, with how little wisdom Cæsar exercises the spiritual prerogatives which he has usurped," is a paraphrase of the saying of Oxenstiern which just now must often be in the minds, if not on the lips, of the Fathers of the Scottish Church.

#### IV.—THE RESULT OF THE LORDS' DECISION.

The question as to what constitutes a Church was argued with much subtlety and tenacity between Mr. Haldane and the Lord Chancellor. Reduced to its essence, Mr. Haldane's contention was that the Church was a living entity whose identity was proved, like the identity of a living individual, by the continuity of his conscious life. In the case of this particular Church, it was common ground that its founders had left the Established Church in order to establish a communion that was to be free to govern itself in its own way and by its own sovereign will and pleasure, without the intervention of the Civil Courts. The right to act as an *Imperium in Imperio* was a far more distinctive note of the Free Church than any specific theological doctrine. Spiritual independence, absolute autonomy, Home Rule in its most extreme form—it was to secure and

defend these things that the Free Church was founded, and that the Free Church has existed ever since. State Churchism, Predestination, and all the other questions economic or polemic that were raised in Court were subsidiary. They were the fringes the fashion of which the General Assembly could vary at will. But the absolute authority of the General Assembly to decide all questions of doctrine, worship and discipline is the fundamental of fundamentals, to strike at which is to deal a death-blow at the heart of the Free Church.

That was, and is, the contention of the United Free Church. Against this we have, on the other hand, the essentially Erastian view of the Lord Chancellor and his colleagues. To them the Free Church was an association based on contract, charged with the administration of a trust according to all the articles of association drawn up in the Confession of Faith. This association had not specifically reserved to its General Assembly in express terms the right to vary, annul, or modify all or any of the articles of the association. They had taken this for granted as arising from their conception of the nature of the Church. It was natural for Scottish Churchmen to assume this. It was, perhaps, equally natural for English Erastians to deny it. Natural or otherwise, they did deny it, and so we have the decision which cripples the Free Church quite as severely as the decision of the same tribunal in the Taff Valley Railway dispute has crippled Trades Unions.

I have abstained from entering into any but essential matters in this great controversy, and have even omitted all reference to the provisions of the model trust deed which very strongly supports the contention of the majority. The question to Lord Halsbury was in its essence whether the persons who had subscribed to the funds of the Free Church and so had created the Trust under discussion, did so with the intent and in the belief that their moneys would be used for carrying out the views of the majority or of the minority. That he should have come to the decision that the pious donors would have regarded the union with the United Presbyterian Church and modification of the Confession as a breach of trust, is one of the most extraordinary intellectual achievements in the realm of make-believe to be found even in the records of this case.

For, as the Rev. Dr. Ross Taylor proved by a simple reference to the dates at which the money was subscribed, nearly the whole Trust money came in after the General Assembly had publicly declared in favour of the changes. The facts are as follows:—

Negotiations were begun by the Free Church in 1863 for union with the United Presbyterian Church, and were continued till 1873, when for the time they were abandoned, though with the hope of future resumption. The General Assembly solemnly put it on record that in its opinion there was, in principle, no bar to union. Now, the capital fund of the Church, amounting in 1900 to £1,062,173, which has been alienated by the recent decision, was in 1867 only £92,766; so that, with the exception of some £30,000, the whole million was contributed after the

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Free Church had set its face in the direction of the Union, for which it is now penalised. The vast mass of the Fund was given by donors in full view of the gradual approximation of the two Churches.

The capital fund is only a fraction of the property of the Church, which probably amounts to seven or eight millions sterling in value.

Now, as many of the donors of the Trust funds are still living, nothing would be easier than to ascertain from them what they wanted to be done with their money. There is no need to proceed by inference as to what a man's intentions were while the man is still alive and can speak for himself. Is there the slightest doubt but that of all the living donors ninety-nine out of every hundred would protest in the strongest manner against handing over the administration of the Trust to the Wee Kirkers, who have neither men nor means with which to undertake the gigantic responsibility imposed upon them by the decision of the Lords?

When the Free Church merged itself together with the United Presbyterians in the United Free Church, it brought to the Union 1,100 ministers and an annual revenue, arising chiefly from free will contributions from week to week, of £700,000 per annum. The capitalised value of its churches, manse and colleges is variously estimated at from £4,000,000 to £5,000,000. The actual amount of money invested on account of the Free Church and its various funds is close upon £1,250,000. The income for the current year of the United Church is £1,162,000. The capital invested to the credit of the United Presbyterians is only £255,000. The Reports of the activity of the United Free Church in 1903, which were presented to the last General Assembly, make a bulky volume of over 700 pages. The Standing Committees of the Church are twenty-one in number. The Wee Kirkers could, therefore, furnish one member as convener to each Committee, and have ten left to form twenty-one Committees. The Wee Kirk raises £13,000 per annum. The money is not sufficient to pay insurance and taxes of the 1,100 churches, which amount to £40,000 per annum. The United Free Church spends on its colleges alone as much money as the sum raised by the Wee Kirk for all purposes. It is impossible to distinguish between the United Presbyterians and Free Churchmen in the statistics of the United Free Church. The following figures are those relating to the whole Church. The U.F.M., in 1902, had 1,637 regular congregations, 37 stations, and 36 other missions, with a total membership of 498,476. These congregations were looked after by 15,720 elders, and 18,534 deacons. They maintained 2,480 Sabbath schools, in which 26,518 teachers instruct 247,461 scholars, 2,110 Bible classes had 93,487 pupils, and the Temperance Societies of the Church have 134,372 members. The Church is divided into 12 synods and 64 presbyteries.

They maintain missionaries in fifteen fields of labour, in India (5), China, Arabia (4), West Indies, Arabia, Syria, and the New Hebrides. On the

Continent they have presbyteries in Italy and Spain and Portugal. The Continental Committee consists of seventy-five ministers and elders. An equally numerous Committee maintains seven missionaries and sixty assistants, who are devoted to the thankless task of converting the Jews. They maintain three colleges, at Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen, for training their students for the ministry, and their colleges in India are famous in the East.

It would exceed the limits of this article to attempt to describe even in outline the multitudinous activities of this energetic and progressive Church which has now been paralysed by the decision of the House of Lords.

Suffice it to say that there is hardly a parish in Scotland which is not confronted to-day by the dislocation of one of the most effective and useful units of its ecclesiastical machinery, and the Free Church ministers are confronted with the dreary prospect of having to begin to create anew the whole ecclesiastical plant. In 1843 their fathers willingly abandoned church and manse. But the church and the manse belonged to the State. To-day, if they have to make a similar sacrifice, the churches and manse which they must abandon are those which their own hands have built, and which their own money has paid for.

It is hard, so hard, as to be unthinkable from its monstrosity.

#### V.—WHAT SHOULD BE DONE NOW?

The judgment of the Lords will take effect in the natural order of things on October 30th. The House of Lords will remit to the Court of Session its decision, and the Court of Session, whose own judgment has been reversed, will have to give effect to the decree of the Superior Court. It is, therefore, assumed that the law will take its course, and that nothing can be done until next spring, before which time Parliament will not be able to intervene. The functions of the Scotch judges of the Court of Session are purely administrative. They have no right even to protest against the ruling of the Supreme Court. But to vary a famous saying, "There are judges in Edinburgh," and to a mere Southron it is hard to believe that the ingenuity and resource of the shrewdest legal heads in North Britain will fail us at this crisis. The Scotch Judges who tried the case in the Court of Session were unanimous in affirming the right of the United Free Church to its own churches, manse, colleges and missions. A foreign tribunal sitting in London reversed this unanimous decision, and by five votes to two made over the whole of the property of the historic Free Church to a handful of thirty-one ministers. The question arises whether the Scottish Judges cannot put a sprag in the wheel of this monstrous decision. Are the resources of civilisation so completely exhausted that the Judges of the Court of Session cannot contrive some subtle method of taking the wheels off Pharaoh's chariot so that Pharaoh may not reach his prey until the waves of

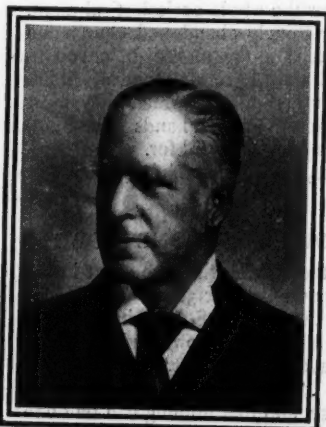
a Parliamentary Red Sea are about to overwhelm him and his myrmidons?

Where there is a will there is a way. Let us suppose a parallel case. An Atlantic liner, concerning whose ownership there is a lawsuit, with one thousand souls on board, is buffeting the storms amid the icebergs off the southern shores of Newfoundland. The plaintiff secures a verdict in his favour, and at once appeals to the Court to enable him to dismiss the captain in order that he may appoint in his place a man who, although he possesses a master's certificate, is paralytic and half blind. The right of the owner to dismiss the captain cannot be disputed. His right to appoint his own nominee in his place is equally indisputable. But would even Lord Halsbury himself admit that his rights should be enforced without regard to the safety of the passengers? To give full and immediate effect to the

mind, to suggest how the impending disaster can be staved off. But the emphasis laid by the Lord Chancellor and his colleagues upon the sacredness of the trust which the Courts were called upon to defend suggests the inquiry whether the Court of Session will be so oblivious to the sanctity of this particular trust as to make no inquiries and to take no steps to ascertain whether, if they give immediate effect to the decision of the Lords, the objects of the pious donors will not be frustrated much worse than they could possibly be if the judgment were held over for six months. For instance, when the Wee Kirkers come before the Court of Session demanding that the property of the Free Church shall be conveyed to them, will it not be the obvious and imperative duty of the Judges in Session to inquire, before entrusting seven or eight millions of trust property to their hands, whether they are in a position to undertake the efficient and

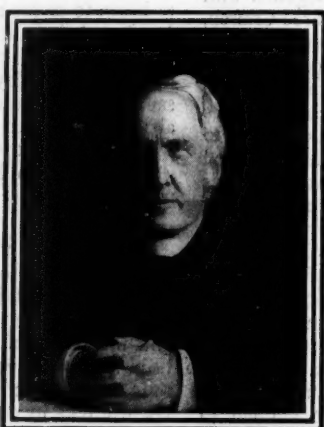
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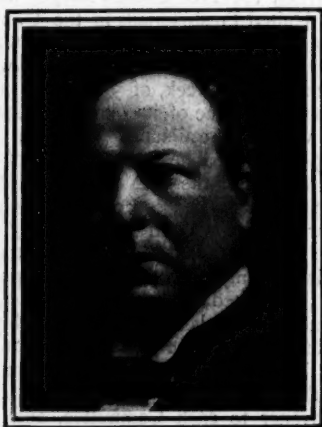
Photograph by [Elliott and Fry.]

Lord Overtoun.



Photograph by [T. Pursey.]

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Photograph by [Burnett.]

Rt. Hon. Richard Haldane, M.P.

legal decision would jeopardise 1,000 lives. Therefore, willy nilly, the Courts would contrive some stay of execution or discover some flaw in the judgment necessitating delay, until the transfer could be effected without it having as its immediate corollary the consignment of 1,000 persons to a watery grave.

What people are asking in Scotland is whether the Court of Session cannot do in the case of the United Free Church what every law court outside Bedlam would do in the case of the Atlantic liner? The eleven hundred churches, with their manse, colleges, and missions, can no more be administered by the thirty-one Wee Kirkers than a Cunarder could be navigated by a half-blind paralytic. The dislocation of this vast machinery, now in full beneficent activity, is a disaster against which the Courts are as much bound to provide a remedy as they would be to prevent the command of a steamer passing into incompetent hands. It is not for the lay, and especially for the Southron

adequate administration of the trust? For, however much the United Free Church may, from the legal point of view, have failed to satisfy the provisions of the trust deeds, by weakening upon the doctrine of Establishments and by tempering the savage edge of the Calvinistic Confession by the Declaratory Act, it did at least keep up its churches, manse, colleges, and missions as a going concern. The Wee Kirkers admittedly cannot even pretend that they are capable of attempting to discharge this first and most vital duty of trustees. It would be too monstrous even for operabouffe to take away this immense factory for the conversion of sinners into saints, because of some illegal alterations in the machinery by the present managers, in order to hand it over to a new set of men who are admittedly incapable of keeping the machinery going. The very sacro-sanctity of trust deeds upon which the Law Lords insisted would surely justify the Scotch Judges in refusing to dis-

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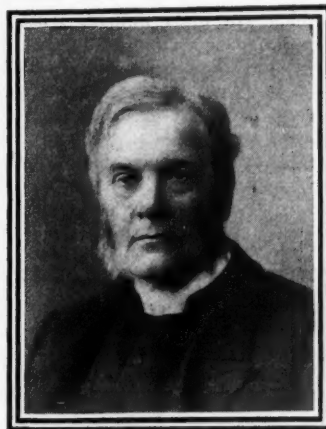


possess the existing trustees until they are thoroughly satisfied by sworn evidence in open court that the new trustees are capable of discharging the obligations of the trust. If the whole be greater than a part, then it must be a worse sin against a trust to shut the Church up than to continue for six months to allow it to be kept going by men who continue to commit a slight illegality in their definition of its doctrines. And the Court of Session might reasonably plead that it is vindicating the spirit of the Supreme Court's judgment in taking measures to safeguard the due administration of this enormous trust, even if for the time being it took some risk in disobeying the letter of their judgment.

The Wee Kirk is a little puffed up by the prospect of being the lord of all it surveys. Its members honestly believe that they have been placed in this position of extraordinary trust and of unique autho-

House of Lords. There must be no tampering with the Confession of Faith, no profane handling of the Inspired Word by Higher Critics, no daring speculation as to the nature of our Lord, and, above all, no suspicion of treason to the principle of Church Establishment. The Free Church ministers may continue to minister on condition they accept a double yoke, that of the Civil Court, and of the still more galling Wee Kirk censorship.

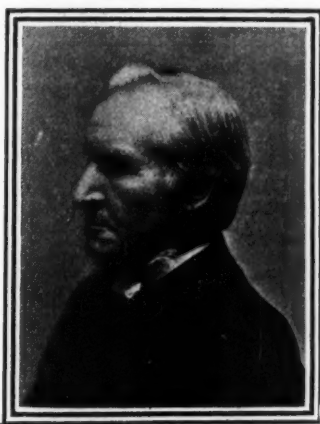
There is something splendid about the magnificent assurance of the Wee Kirkers. There has been nothing like it since the memorable confession of Jeanie Deans' father that there were only two men—himself and one other—who held the pure and undefiled doctrine of the true Kirk of Christ in all broad Scotland—and he was not very sure of the other. The Wee Kirk is full of an awe-inspiring faith in its providential mission. Like the stripling David, it has gone forth with



Photograph by

[Moffat.

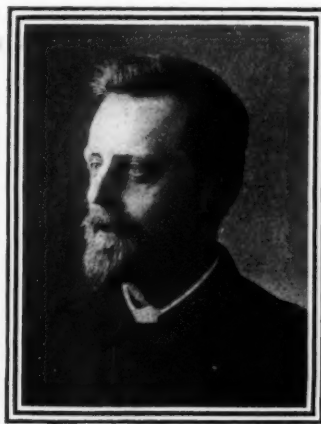
Professor Marcus Dods.



Photograph by

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Rev. Dr. Whyte.



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[John Moffat.

Prof. G. Adam Smith.

rity by Divine Providence in order to keep a latitudinarian Church from slipping further along the down grade. They feel that he would be a very Atheist who would deny it. The arm of the Lord has been made bare in their behalf. Funds have been miraculously provided, like manna in the wilderness, to enable them to prosecute the long litigation that has terminated in such a signal victory for their cause. The pride of their adversary has been abased in the dust. Their wrongs have been abundantly avenged. And now, in the hour of their triumph, they declare that even in wrath they will remember mercy. They do not propose to eject all the United Free Church ministers from their pulpits. They will leave them graciously two of their colleges; and they are to be allowed to remain in possession of church and manse and college on sufferance. They are, as it were, released on parole. And the parole which the Wee Kirk will insist upon is fidelity to the law of the land as interpreted by the decision of the

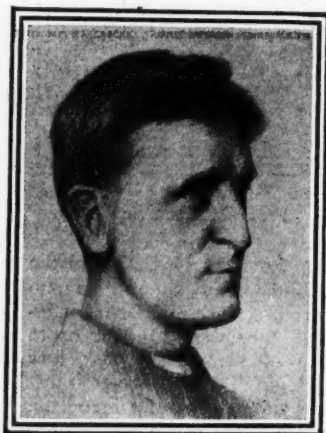
sling and stone against the giant of Gath, and the insulting Philistine has bitten the dust. Woe be unto them if, after such a manifest token of Divine interposition on their behalf, they were to faint or to falter in the execution of the colossal task now imposed on their shoulders. They will see to it that they will purge the chairs and pulpits of the Free Kirk. It will go ill with George Adam Smith, and Marcus Dods, and Dr. Whyte, and a few others who are marked down for discipline. But with the rank and file they will be lenient—for a time. Only for a time. The magistrate beareth not the sword in vain, and the Civil Court, having placed the power of the sword in the hands of the Wee Kirkers, they dare not shrink from wielding it in the cause of the true faith delivered to the fathers, and by them embodied in the immutable Confession of Westminster, Anno Domini 1647.

Nor are the Wee Kirkers without glowing visions of millennial glory in days to come. They dream dreams of a reconstructed Presbyterian Church, the

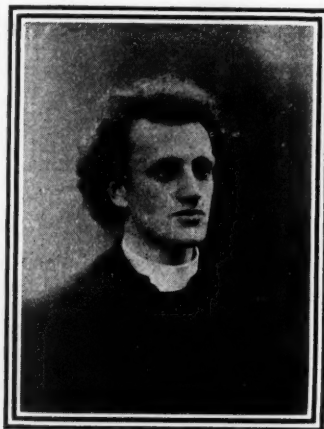
pivot of which will be the State Church. It is true, as they ruefully admit, the pulpits of the Establishment are grievously infected with rationalistic heresies. But, although the Church may be temporarily submerged, its feet stand fast on the Westminster Confession. On this rock the temple of reconstructed Presbyterianism is to be reared. It is a great conception. But has the State Kirk a single statesman of the audacity and ambition of Cecil Rhodes? If it has, then some of these dreams may come true. But Lord Balfour of Burleigh is suspect as a Laodicean. Principal Story is too old, Dr. Mair is too moderate, Sir Robert Finlay, the Attorney-General, is spoken of by the faithful as the John Knox of the new Reformation and Reconstruction—a rather curious kind of John Knox, who is not likely to ding his pulpit to blades in the cause of the Wee Kirk. Failing a John Knox or Cecil Rhodes, the State Church has not much chance of emerging from this crisis with added strength.

For the net summing-up of the whole matter is that the tribulation which has befallen the United Free

Church seems likely to result in a much-longed-for and sorely-needed revival of religion in Scotland. The descendants of the Disruption Fathers have been at ease in Zion. The flaming enthusiasm kindled at the altar of the great sacrifice of 1843 has burnt itself out. The Church has ceased to appeal by martyrdom to the heart of its youth. The decision of the House of Lords gives it a chance of renewing its strength and of once more bringing back the nation to first principles. The prospect of having to go out into the wilderness may not be realised. It is difficult to imagine that the Scotch members will not compel Parliament to interfere to avert this great upheaval and dislocation of the Church. But the contingency must be faced. And the mere facing of it, with the certainty that the Free Kirk will not wince, or faint, or falter, whatever the consequences may be, will have, and is already having, a powerful influence in inspiring Scotchmen and Scotchwomen with fresh faith, the uprush of which will bless millions lying far outside Scotland.



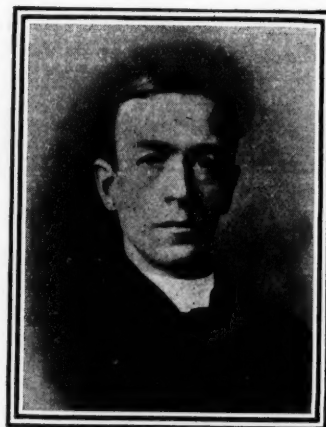
Rev. W. M. Macgregor, D.D.



Photograph by

[R. S. Webster.

Rev. Hugh Black.



Photograph by

[J. Moffat.

Rev. John Kelman.

#### YOUNG MEN OF THE FREE CHURCH.

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# Interviews on Topics of the Month.

## IX.—MR. W. R. CREMER, M.P., ON ANGLO-AMERICAN ARBITRATION.

MR. W. R. CREMER, M.P., is now on his way to St. Louis. He is going with the British contingent of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference, which this year will make a departure from a hitherto unbroken precedent by meeting elsewhere than in the capital of an International State. The cordial invitation extended by the American Government to the Conference to meet at the Great Exhibition, which commemorates the Louisiana purchase, decided the question in favour of St. Louis. The British group is about forty strong, including wives. Mr. Philip Stanhope, of course, is going; and with him most of the rank and file who attend these International gatherings. Only one Irish member is of the party.

Mr. Cremer, who came round to Mowbray House before starting, explained that after landing in New York the party will travel to Washington, where they are to be received by President Roosevelt. They will then make the regulation pilgrimage to Washington's home at Mount Vernon, and take the cars for St. Louis. Mr. Cremer shares Mr. Dooley's opinion as to the miseries of the Pullman sleeping car, for whom it is a place where sleep is impossible—but he will have to face at least one night on board. At St. Louis the conference will be held. Three days will be devoted to its deliberations, while two will be set apart for an inspection of the Exhibition. From St. Louis the party will travel westward to Denver and the Rocky Mountains, returning *via* Chicago to Niagara. Mr. Cremer hopes to be able to look in at the Peace Conference which is to be held at Boston.

I asked him whether he hoped to bring back any spoils in the shape of an Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty.

"I am not very sanguine," said Mr. Cremer. "Once bit twice shy. I was sanguine—once. But at present I am very doubtful whether American opinion is ripe for such an advance. We all but carried it last time when Cleveland was President. That bill was wrecked at the last moment by Michael Davitt. I was not at Washington. Had I been there I think I could have thwarted him. As it was, he had everything his own way. Even then we only lacked three votes to have secured ratification."

"Mr. Carnegie seemed to be very confident that the Treaty would go through?" I remarked.

"I wish I could share his confidence," responded

Mr. Cremer gloomily. "The same intense anti-British feeling on the part of the Irish, to which Michael Davitt appealed so successfully on the last occasion, is still a force to be reckoned with. What I fear is that if we get a treaty at all, it will be of such an attenuated nature as to be worth nothing. Some people would be satisfied if a treaty were passed which consisted of a title and a preamble, so long as it had the word Arbitration in it. I would not. If we are to have an Arbitration Treaty, let us have a good one, and not a mere sham."

"Do you think the opposition of the Irish is irremovable?"

"At present I fear it is. Mr. Parnell told me he thought it was a wicked thing to prevent arbitration between Britain and the States in the name of Ireland. But many Irishmen argue otherwise. Until they get Home Rule, England is the enemy. And as England's extremity is Ireland's opportunity, they will not support any attempt to remove the possibility of foreign war from England's path."

"What do you think of Mr. O. McDowell's idea as to the necessity for holding the next meeting of the Conference in London?"

"The next meeting of the Conference is already promised to Copenhagen. It would have met there this year but for the fact that the Exhibition at St. Louis was too great an attraction."

"Mr. O. McDowell has written me," said I, "pleading for his scheme for making the Conference the basis for an immense development. Listen to this extract. He demands—"

The assumption of authority by the Inter-parliamentary Union, representing all the peoples of the world, who have an elective, representative, legislative body, and with an open door, to the other nations as soon as they shall have a like representative body, as the source of their laws, over all that part of the world which is now outside of the jurisdiction of any nation, and of all question matters that are by their very nature International. In other words, this body to assume the right as the natural authority for the purpose to enact in the name of all peoples into positive law that which is the so-called International law of the present. A Committee on Ways and Means, to whom shall be referred, with others, the suggestion that every nation shall set aside by previous legislation one per cent. of any fund thereafter appropriated by them for war, or preparation for war purposes, to create a fund to be at the disposal of the Inter-parliamentary Union, for their work for Peace, with the hope that this one per cent. will in time save the other ninety and nine."

"I am afraid," said Mr. Cremer, "that Mr. McDowell does not quite realise what the Inter-parliamentary Conference is. After our meeting at St. Louis he will be a wiser and perhaps a sadder man."

## X.—THE REDISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION : GENERAL BOOTH.

GENERAL BOOTH last month began, and this month will finish, his motor ride from Land's End to John o' Groat's. His tour has been a veritable *tour de force*. The spectacle of the aged General—General Booth was seventy-five last birthday—reviving energies exhausted by delivering nearly sixty speeches in the three weeks' Congress of the Army by motoring through Britain on a kind of twentieth century episcopal inspection of his diocese, struck the public imagination. Everywhere crowds turned out to see the man whom the King delighted to honour, and to see the most remarkable religious leader of his day and generation. But although the multitudes who lined the course of General Booth's more than royal progress northward naturally thought of the past and its achievements, the old man eloquent was thinking altogether of the future and its possible triumphs. Triumphs is not the right word. For General Booth knows too well the sternness of the fight to talk of triumphs. He is, perhaps, even too much impressed by the magnitude of the difficulties to be dealt with. What he wants to do is to overcome the obstacles in his path, to render it possible for the human race to improve its conditions of life. He is out for salvation in the most comprehensive sense of that great word. Salvation not merely for the soul of the individual, but for the soul of the nation, and that not only in the next world on the other side of the grave, but here and now.

Hence it came about that when I went down to headquarters to interview the General about the Congress and the Army, I was unable to get anything out of him but a vehement dissertation upon the next great new departure of the Salvation Army—the redistribution of population. The General has inspected the planet. He finds it empty in spots, sparsely peopled in many places, and densely overcrowded in others. He finds many men working for starvation wages in one place, and employment offering in vain huge wages in another place. In a well-regulated planet such anomalies would not exist. For the ideal of a well-regulated State is that every citizen should know how to make the best of himself, and how to take his labour to the best market. To do this it is necessary that he should know where that market is, and how to get there. That implies an up-to-date Labour Bureau and Intelligence Department, served by honest, zealous agents all over the world.

"It is not enough," said General Booth, "that the individual should be told that somewhere or other, thousands of miles off, somebody wants to hire him. It is necessary to do more than that. You have to bridge the distance between the worker and his work, to bring him to his work, and in the case of a new country, to see to it that the newly transplanted worker is not flung out into the wilderness to starve, but is carefully planted and tended and supplied with the society and social necessities which have come to

be to him indispensable. I do not mean that you must cosset and pamper the man. But you must realise what kind of being he is, what he really needs. Man is a social animal, and if you plant out a man reared in this crowded country in the back settlements, with no neighbour within five miles, and that neighbour a man who cannot talk English, failure is the inevitable result."

"Where does the Salvation Army come in?"

"The Salvation Army comes in right here: that the one indispensable thing in attempting any of this Labour Bureau-work is the character of the agency which seeks to bring the workless worker into fertilising contact with those who want his labour. Everything depends upon the character of the agency. It must be honest. It must not be partisan. It must side neither with trades unionist or capitalist, but it must be trusted by both. Then, again, it must not be a parochial institution. It must have branches everywhere, its agents should permeate the planet. Thirdly, it must be an agency with a heart in it, a heart to love, to care for, and to understand the needs of men."

"In other words, it must be the Salvation Army?"

"I do not say that," said the General. "But if the Salvation Army fills the bill, woe be unto us if we do not use it to meet this great oppressing need. We want to help people. We are helping people. But we want to help more people. And this is one of the ways for doing it. Why do not those Colonies which want immigrants make us their immigration agents? We would do the work for them far better than they can do it for themselves. But it is too much to expect us to do the work at our own cost. We would not charge them anything for commission—only out-of-pocket expenses, and the necessary advance to transfer the willing worker from the place where no one wants him to the place where everybody is clamouring for him. They would get it all back over and over again. They might even get it back in direct cash repayment. For the right kind of man pays back what is lent him. We have sent out hundreds and hundreds, and we find they expect to repay it. Only we cannot afford to stand out of the money that ought to be borne by those who want the men."

"Then do you think there are the right kind of men to be got in this country?"

"Heaps of them. Heaps. They only want a chance. The men who won't work are very few. The people who need some one to give them a helping hand are very many. They are very good fellows; only they need leading—directing. They are ready enough to obey. But they need a lead."

As I walked away brooding over these things, the resemblance between Carlyle and Booth once more returned to me. The old philosopher of Chelsea and the motor-driving General of the Salvation Army seem wide enough apart in many things. But they agree absolutely in one thing, viz., the need of a new Exodus and the absolute indispensability of leadership.



## XI.—THE WELSH REVOLT: MR. LLOYD GEORGE.



*Photograph by*

*[E. H. Mills.]*

**Mr. Lloyd George, M.P.**

MR. LLOYD GEORGE, M.P., is to the front with a vengeance. He is in front of all the Parliamentary Radicals. He is in front of all our platform speakers. He is in front of all the rising men who are to give distinction to the new Administration, and partly because of all this, and partly for other reasons, he is in front of the Welsh National Revolt against the

attempt to coerce the Principality to submit to the Education Act passed in the interests of the Episcopalian sect.

So, just before Parliament rose, I deemed it my duty to my readers to spend an hour or two in company with the biggest little Welshman of our time.

"Yes, I am in the best of spirits," said Mr. George, as we strolled along the Terrace a few days after the scene in the House, which had ended in the flat refusal of the Liberal Opposition to continue any longer the farce of discussing the Welsh Coercion Bill in Committee, gagged by the closure and menaced by the guillotine. "And we have reason to be. The people are sick of this Government, and welcome every indication of a determination to make the way of the transgressors hard."

"And what are you going to do in Wales this autumn?"

"I have no authority to speak, nor has any one, until the National Convention meets, early in the Recess. But the main lines of our plan of campaign are no secret. The Government has made war upon Wales, and they cannot complain of the Welsh, thus ruthlessly attacked, returning a Roland for an Oliver."

"What is the Roland that is in preparation?"

"A very simple thing, based upon the graces of humility and resignation. The Government by this Bill proclaims to the world at large, and to the Principality in particular, that the men now administering the Education Act are not to be trusted to handle the financial side of the question. Who, then, can marvel if our educational authorities, being thus publicly certified as incompetent to deal with public money, or to distribute the Parliamentary grant, were in all humility to draw the logical inference that they were equally unfit to administer the Education Act

and to place their resignation in the hands of the nation?"

"In other words," I said, "your strategy is based on the evangelical maxim: If anyone would take thy cloak, give him thy coat also; and if anyone will compel thee to go with him a mile, go with him twain."

"Precisely. We are going with them twain. But by thus obediently and loyally acting upon the Government's verdict concerning our incapacity and our untrustworthiness, what do we do? We paralyse the Education Department by throwing upon it the entire direct personal responsibility for the management and maintenance of every public elementary school in Wales. They have neither the men nor the means to do it. The Coercion Act makes no provision for such a state of things. They have no power to appoint managers, to create new educational committees, or to levy rates. They assumed that we should consent to go on working while a London department, under the thumb of parsons and squires, played ducks and drakes with our money. But that is not good enough for Wales. If they take over our accounts they must take over our schools."

"How will this policy of humility and resignation first come into operation?"

"The first attempt that is made to enforce the Act against any County Council will be the signal for an immediate suspension of the administration of the Act all along the line."

"In that county or in the whole of Wales?"

"That point is not yet decided. At present the feeling is in favour of closure by compartments or by councils. Whichever course is adopted, this is what will happen. The Educational Committees will resign; the school managers will give three months' notice to all the teachers, and then they will resign."

"But won't your scholars suffer by the loss of education this autumn?"

"The Welsh care a great deal more about education than the English. We shall not give them all a holiday. We shall open every Nonconformist church as a public elementary school, re-engage part of our teachers, and you will see that three-fourths of the scholars now attending Church schools will leave them. They are now there perforce. But with a public school in every chapel, they will come to their own."

"But who is to pay for all this? and will the chapel education be up to the standard?"

"The education will not be up to the present standard in some departments. But in one respect it will be far superior. It will be an education that will be invaluable to the whole rising generation in the principles of liberty, justice, and nationality. It will be the making of Young Wales. As for the funds, we shall raise the money with the aid of the English Nonconformists, who recognise that it may be good policy for them to make the Principality the arena where the fight will be fought to a finish."

## XII.—THE CITIZENSHIP OF WOMEN: MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY.



Susan B. Anthony.

A TYPE of beautiful old age, a face, seen in full, of motherly sweetness, soft, silky, silver hair plainly knotted behind the head and braided at the sides of the face, leaving the tips of the ears visible; a heart as warm as ever and brimful of quick sympathy; a brain firm, clear and resourceful; such is Miss Susan B. Anthony in her eighty-fifth year.

With all her great past behind her, her life as a teacher, her work for the temperance cause and for the freedom of the slave, and her fifty years of ceaseless effort for the full emancipation of women, she still lives keenly in the present, quickly and appositely applying the wisdom of her wide experience to the problems of to-day.

It was my great privilege, thanks to the kindness of a valued friend, to pass recently in a typical English home two days with Miss Anthony, President at Large of the American National Women's Suffrage Association—days spent in discussing the past history and the present position of the woman question in the United States of America and in the United Kingdom, and in comparing memories, fears and hopes.

"How soon do you expect to win Women's Suffrage throughout the United States?" was an early question.—"You ought to win full suffrage for the women of the United Kingdom far sooner than we can hope to win it throughout the United States—for look how easy your task is, compared with ours. You have but to convince one, single Parliament of the justice and urgency of your claim, and to carry your Bill through both Houses by a sufficiently decisive majority, the Royal Assent being given as a matter of course; whilst we need to convince both Houses of forty-five separate Parliaments."

"How comes this about?"—"The United States of America is hampered by a written Constitution, which it is almost impossible to change; and each of its federated States has also a written Constitution, which cannot be altered in the least particular without the explicit consent of a majority of the electors. Every one of these separate Constitutions was framed by a Convention which no woman had any voice in selecting, and of which no woman was a member. Wyoming alone permitted its women to vote on its Constitution, and every State except Wyoming and

Utah confined its elective franchise strictly to *male* citizens."

"What, then, is the method of procedure?"—"We have first to create and develop in the Governor of a State such a sense of justice as shall induce him to recommend the Legislature to submit to the electorate a Women's Suffrage amendment to the State Constitution; next, the same process of conviction and stirring up to action must be repeated with the members of the State House of Representatives and the Senate, so as to assure a decisive majority in each; and finally we must convince such a proportion of the electorate as shall assure a decisive majority when the question is at last submitted to them. In some States a clear majority of the votes cast on that one issue is decisive; in others it must be a clear majority of the largest vote cast on any issue at that election; and again in many States such a resolution must be submitted to the electors by two successive Legislatures before it becomes law."

"What are the adverse elements in the electorate?"—"Largely the newly enfranchised men of alien birth (for only a year of residence is required to gain for these men the right which a life of public service cannot gain for us) and, speaking generally, the rougher and rowdier elements of the native-born American electors."

"Is there no other method than this seemingly hopeless one?"—"Yes; by an amendment of the Federal Constitution, recommended by the President to the Federal Legislature, adopted by the House of Representatives and the Senate, and finally ratified by three-fourths of the State Legislatures."

"And for this you must wait till you have a President righteous enough to recognise the injustice of your position, and like-minded Federal and State Legislatures?"—"Yes; and from this point of view our task seems almost hopeless, though we shall never despair. The women of the United Kingdom owe it to us to help us, since the United Kingdom led the way in the evil path followed by our legislators."

"What do you mean?"—"The celebrated Reform Act of 1832 first used the word "male" with regard to the new franchises created by it. Not one of the many previous Statutes dealing with the franchise used one word limiting its exercise to the male sex. This evil precedent was followed by our Federal rulers in 1865, when by the use of the word "male" in the fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, which enfranchised the male negro, women were first formally excluded."

Will the women of the United Kingdom respond to this appeal, and realising that their struggle for enfranchisement is not for themselves alone, but for the sake of womanhood everywhere, unite in one supreme effort for the immediate accomplishment of this great act of justice?

IGNOTA.

# First Impressions of the Theatre.—III.

## STILL FROM THE OUTSIDE.—(Concluded.)

**S**TILL outside! Yes, and it is well to remain outside a little longer, if only to make plain what most of my critics in the press persistently confuse.

Let me say once for all that no mistake could be greater than to assume that because I have hitherto avoided the theatre it is because I was indifferent to the immense potentiality for good, as for evil, which it possesses. I have, indeed, been more emphatic in proclaiming the need for the theatre than any of my critics.

### AN APPEAL TO MY RECORD.

"The ideal Church," so I wrote long ago in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "should run a theatre and a public-house." And I gave as my reason for this extension of the duties of the Christian Church, that the love of dramatic representation and the demand for alcoholic beverage were so universal they could not be ignored, but both were so liable to hideous abuse that none but the best people in the community could be trusted with supplying them.

For making this assertion I was vehemently attacked by many good people, by the late Mr. Spurgeon among others; but I see no reason to retract what I said. Nay, so far from retracting my words, I took an early occasion to emphasise my conviction that the stage was a legitimate and indeed indispensable instrument for the moral and intellectual elevation of the community. After seeing the Passion Play at Ober Ammergau, and realising to what an extent the study of the dramatic art can elevate and cultivate a peasant community, I expressed my conviction that the time would some day come when the value of the drama would be so universally recognised, that prayers would be offered up in the churches for the benefit of any section of the community that was discovered to be in such a heathen state as to be unable to witness a stage-play at least once a month.

### THE POWER OF THE STAGE.

With such declarations on record, no one can accuse me of ignoring the importance of the drama. As a method of appealing to the imagination, the emotions, and the reason of mankind, the stage is immeasurably more effective than any other agency which mortal man has yet invented. All the arts are its handmaids. Music and poetry, eloquence and wit, sculpture and painting—all the Muses have endowed the theatre with their choicest gifts. The preacher in the pulpit, like the musician and the singer, can only enter the soul of man by Eargate. The painter and sculptor are equally confined to the use of Eyegate. The actor appeals to all the senses at once. To rouse the passions, to quicken the imagination, to touch the

heart and to subdue or to inflame the senses—"The play's the thing."

### THE ATTITUDE OF THE CHURCH.

Hence it followed as a matter of course that the Church, true to its primal function as the union of all who love in the service of all who suffer, when it attempted to fulfil its divine mission of preaching the Gospel to every creature, made use of the drama as the most direct method of reaching the masses. The pagan theatre had no sooner perished under the avenging sword of the outraged conscience of the Christian world, than the Church herself nursed into new life the nascent germs of the dramatic genius of mankind. Her services became more and more theatrical, "the foolishness of preaching" was supplemented by ornate and elaborate ritual in which the instinct of the dramatist was employed in the service of the altar. As years rolled on, the Church went a step farther, and in her miracle plays and mysteries became the nursing mother of the modern stage.

### A TYNESIDE REMINISCENCE.

The same pressure of similar circumstances led to the adoption in the Congregational Church, of which my father was the pastor on Tyneside, of a rude but effective adaptation of the old miracle play. On the Sunday School anniversary services a spacious stage was erected around the pulpit, and on this stage a dramatic company of some twelve to twenty of the elder boys of the school performed, without the aid of scenery or of costume, a play based upon the more familiar stories in the Old Testament. The performances were very popular. The church was always crowded, and I believe the success of these representations led to their repetition in other places. My elder sister wrote the text. I was stage manager and superintendent of the rehearsals. No one was allowed to perform unless he was an attendant at the Sunday-school. The interest which the Play—we never called it a play—excited was immense. The actors certainly learned much more of the Bible story on which the drama was based than they would ever have done by any amount of drilling in class lessons.

### TRADES UNIONS AND THE DRAMA.

When an apprentice boy in Newcastle-on-Tyne I learned from the old records of the various Guilds that on Corpus Christi Day nearly every trade society regarded it as a privilege and a glory to be entrusted with the representation of a mystery or miracle play. In some things our benighted ancestors in the Middle Ages could give points to their enlightened descendants. The Tyneside Carpenters and Cordwainers did something for the popular culture of

the dramatic genius of the democracy. The modern Trades Union does nothing.

So far, therefore, from belittling the theatre, I am, perhaps of all men, most impressed with the immensity of its latent possibilities. The experience of Selzach shows that the case of Ober Ammergau is not exceptional.

#### THE GERM OF A SALVATION ARMY THEATRE.

One of the most remarkable successes achieved by the Salvation Army in the recent International Congress was the representation in tableaux vivants at Tree's Theatre of the work of the Army. Mr. Gilbert Elliot, who was present at the performance, wrote me as follows:—

I hope you were at Tree's Theatre this afternoon. I've just left it. I sat there for two hours and a half spellbound in front of the biggest show that ever graced that great half-acre of ground, where, fifty years ago, in the big house that wasn't gingerbread and gilt, I used to hear Mario, Grisi, Jenny Lind, Alboni, her wonderful contralto richest of them all. They were all there, I felt it so. Of personality there was none. It was all suppressed, all spirit. Booth Tucker's voice came out of the darkness. What he said was explanatory—simply so, no emphasis, not a word too much; all quite audible even to my hard hearing. The others were all the same, perfect in their parts. Actors never are—and the parts, ah me! had been done in an agony of life. The weird songs, the pictures, they were from the life. Put together, I doubt not, on the other side of the water, where spirit shows them how to use a movement that will do more for man than the churches have ever hoped for. This show is worth them all. It must go everywhere. There's nothing like it anywhere. It comes from the spirit that moves mankind. If you have seen it you will care little for the trumperies of the stages you are to write about.

#### THE THEATRE AS A POPULAR UNIVERSITY.

There is no reason why the theatre should not become a popular university. The experience of Russia—barbarous, uneducated Russia—has shown the wealth of dramatic talent that exists among the common people. In England, when Shakespeare was a boy, "acting was the especial amusement of the English, from the palace to the village green. . . The strolling players in 'Hamlet' might be met at every country wake or festival; it was the direction in which the especial genius of the people delighted to revel." That is Mr. Froude's testimony. Mr. Green says much the same thing, "The temper of the nation was dramatic. It was the people itself that created its Stage." The appliances were rude. The actors were often the local joiner and ploughman, as they are in Russia at this day. But the drama is perishing under the weight of its panoply of accessories, and the amateur actor dare not venture upon a stage monopolised by the professionals. Even the morris dancers, sword dancers, and mummers of my childhood are almost extinct. The directing genius of our nation, whether embodied in universities, churches or schools, has done nothing for this Cinderella of the Arts, and the result is that as a popular method of literary and artistic culture it has well-nigh died out amongst us.

The fact that the theatre was the last stronghold of Paganism in the old world, and is still predominantly Pagan, may be admitted without

damaging the case in favour of regarding the Stage as one of the most useful and effective instruments which men have devised for appealing to men. That the early Christian Fathers denounced it is true. But they launched equally savage diatribes against women. The theatre indeed is very much like sex. It has been so much abused and prostituted. The Puritans treated it as the monastic orders treated sex. Yet sex is not only divine, it is the source and spring of all religion, morality, art and altruism in the world. Yet nothing has been more horribly abused. *Corruptio optimi pessima*. To avoid its depravation the Church found it more effective to elevate monogamous marriage into a sacrament, rather than to sterilise the noblest of its disciples by the worship of celibacy. The question is whether the Church or the serious thinking part of the community should not now adopt a similar change of tactics with regard to the theatre.

Even a bad theatre, it may be argued, stands in the way of something worse. Mr. Lecky, indeed, goes so far as to declare that "to suppress the theatre is simply to plunge an immense portion of the population into the lowest depths of vice." The assertion is more than disputable. They were suppressed in 1642 without any such results following. They were reopened in 1660, and by universal consent they were the most potent engine of public demoralisation that England had ever seen. One half of the population of the provinces have no opportunity of attending the theatre. Their moral standard is certainly not lower than that of those who spend their lives between the Haymarket and the Gaiety Theatre.

#### DOES IT MAKE FOR GOOD?

Much is said of the moral influence of the stage. Fielding, in an imaginary dialogue, describes how a dramatic author claimed admission to Heaven because of the ennobling influence of his art upon the audience. "Very well," said the Judge; "if you please to stand by, the first person who passes the gate by your means shall carry you in with him; but if you will take my advice, I think, for expedition sake, you had better return and live another life upon earth." In real life, in the biographies of men and women, how often do we hear or read of anyone receiving that impulse to nobler living, to heroic self-sacrifice, or to a more faithful discharge of the common duties of every day life from the stage? From the pulpit, from the University, from literature, even from the newspaper, numberless persons have found new life, have heard the Divine voice that calls them to put away unworthy things and lead lives more worthy of their high calling. But does the stage do this? I ask the question not having material at hand to justify any attempt to answer it. Randolph, a dramatist who wrote at the early part of the seventeenth century, claims it:—

#### Boldly I daresay

There have been more by us in some one play  
Laugh'd into wit and virtue, than have been  
By twenty tedious lectures drawn from sin  
And foppish humours; hence the cause doth rise  
Men are not won by th' ears so well as eyes.

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A much earlier dramatist in Ancient Greece made a more modest claim for his art; it made men more content with their lot.

For whoso'er a man observes his fellow  
Bear wrongs more grievous than himself has known,  
More easily he bears his own misfortune.

It may be so. But so far as my observation goes, especially among young people, the tendency of stage plays is not conspicuous in the cultivation of philosophic patience in bearing the ills of life. Rather does it tend in the opposite direction of unsettlement, restlessness, and discontent when they return to the grey humdrum life of every day after revelling in the purple splendours of the mimic world behind the footlights.

#### THE ARGUMENT FOR THE BOYCOTT.

It is argued, and the argument has force, that if serious people stay away from theatres, the managers must of necessity cater to the tastes of the frivolous. But the question then arises whether enough serious-minded people can be induced to go to the theatre to exercise any appreciable effect upon the character of the performances. For if not, then the only effect of the visits of the few serious persons would be to give a certain certificate of respectability to what might be very disreputable displays. Nor is it a sufficient answer to this objection to say that there may be sufficient serious-minded people to make it worth the while of one theatre to minister to their tastes. For if there be only here and there one play or one theatre which can be entered without risk of moral contamination—as was undoubtedly the case in the reign of Charles II.—then the gain of maintaining that one theatre would be less than the loss accruing from the removal of the general interdict. At present in hundreds of thousands of English homes theatre-going is tabooed. Once admit that the interdict may be raised in the case of this, that, or the other play, and those who at present keep away altogether will be gradually and imperceptibly led on to attend those which will do them only harm. I am stating the argument, not endorsing it. But if at a dinner table there are twenty dishes, eighteen of which are poisoned, it is not altogether unreasonable for a prudent man to abstain altogether rather than to count confidently upon his ability to discern those which he may taste with impunity.

#### THE REV. F. B. MEYER'S JUDGMENT.

During last month I had opportunities for discussing the subject with leading representatives of the Christian Church. Principal Rainy, who is now seventy-nine, said that he had never been to a theatre in his life. General Booth said he had once been at a music-hall in his youth, and had never had any wish to return. The Rev. F. B. Meyer, of Christ Church, Lambeth, sent me the following statement of his view on the question:—

That the old order is changing needs no proof; but it is an anxious question to know what we may relinquish of the

religious traditions of the past which is merely circumstantial without sacrificing a grain of essential gold. It is not required that I should give a general opinion on the modern stage and the practice of theatre-going—that would be an impertinence for me to attempt, who have never seen a play; but as to whether the members of our Free Churches, and Christians generally, should be advised to attend theatres—the old barrier being broken down. It is argued that their presence would refine and elevate the stage. I greatly fear the contrary, and that the stage would have a greater power of deterioration on them than they of amelioration on the stage.

The appeal of the stage is necessary to the sensuous and emotional part of our nature, in the subjugation of which our nobler life is realised and thrives best. It is already difficult enough to keep the spiritual in its pre-eminent place, but how much more so, if for so many hours a week we expose ourselves to appeals to sense, and, in many cases, of appetite. Our Nonconformist families are apt to lose their strength and fibre of moral conviction and action as soon as they fall beneath the fascination of the stage. Politics did not exert the same pernicious effect, because in these there is always the element of antagonism to lower ideals. In the theatre religious men relax the girdle, and allow themselves to be appealed to by the same influences that are welcomed by the irreligious, who are not specially anxious for a too rigorous application in the hours of amusement of a high moral code.

#### THE DANGER OF EXAMPLE.

There is another argument which appeals with the same force to many men as the argument of the teetotalers. It may be quite true that I can choose my play, or that even a bad play may do me no harm, but what of the others? The same process of reasoning that leads thousands of men perfectly well able to drink in moderation to eschew all alcoholic beverages, leads others never to put their foot inside a theatre. They know that if once they go to one theatre their example will be quoted as justifying anybody else going to any theatre. And so although they may be passionately fond of the drama, they abstain from gratifying themselves lest their brother may be led astray. For we are all our brothers' keepers, and no one has a right to ford a river at a place where those who are following in his footsteps will infallibly be drowned—not being so strong or so tall as himself.

Such arguments will, no doubt, seem absurd to many people, who will marvel that any man can take his life so seriously or allow the possible danger to unknown people who may follow his example to stand in the way of the gratification of an innocent instinct, the enjoyment of a fascinating pleasure. But the people for whom I am writing, and on whose behalf, after a life-long abstention from stage plays, I am going the round of the theatres, will sympathise and understand.

That the theatre may be a very excellent and quite harmless institution, even if it confined itself to tickling the sides of people weary with the work of the day, or who long for an hour or two in which they can escape from the cares in life, I do not deny. From that point

of view it stands on the level of the circus and the music-hall. But the theatre is not a mere raree show, and it is not as a raree show that I am discussing it.

#### THE CHIEF OBSTACLE.

I have been severely censured by some who think that I should not have raised the moral question in connection with the theatre. But if these articles are to be worth reading, they must be sincere. And I should not be sincere if I did not frankly say that to me no intellectual or moral or social gain derivable from the drama would justify us in accepting it, if it can only be purchased at the price of the virtue of the artistes. The woman who sells her child into harlotry for a five pound note is exactly on a moral par with those who, for the sake of the enjoyment which they derive from the theatre, would deliberately sacrifice the players to a life of immorality. What I want to know is whether that sacrifice is unavoidable? It may not be necessary, it ought not to be necessary. But if the theatre could only be maintained by the prostitution of the actress, then for me the question would be closed.

I need not say how gladly I should hail all evidence to the contrary. My whole soul recoils against such a truly infernal conclusion. But according to the admission of the leading authorities on the French theatre, that conclusion, infernal or otherwise, is accepted across the Channel as one of those fundamental facts which nothing can alter.

#### THE MORALS OF THE FRENCH STAGE.

M. Prevost, writing in the *Figaro* on July 31st, asserted in the plainest terms that no woman could hope to make a career on the French stage excepting at the price of her virtue. He quoted Alexandre Dumas and other eminent authors and critics, who regarded it as almost infamous to encourage any virtuous girl to become an actress. Immorality, or, as he called it, "galanterie," is the order of the day in the theatre. A chaste woman is out of her element on the stage. If for no other reason, the actress must buy her dresses by the sale of her person, for dresses that must be worn cost often thrice as much as the salary paid to the wearer, and she makes up the balance by what the old Puritans would have styled fornication and adultery. He admitted that English actresses were not submitted to so degrading an obligation, and he wondered why. "Dans la plupart des théâtres de Londres la galanterie des artistes femmes ne sont nullement jugé nécessaire."

#### A TRIBUTE TO ENGLISH ACTRESSES.

In reply to this query, Mlle. Emilie Lerou, of the Comédie Française, replied last month in a long article, which the *Figaro* describes as "forte curieuse et ingénieusement documentée." Mlle. Lerou, in the

frankest and most lucid fashion, asserts that if the English actresses are more moral than their French sisters, it is because the theatre in England is not, as it is in France, a great national institution, fed by schools, fevered by rivalry and competition, and, above all, boomed by the Press. If Mlle. Lerou be correct, it would seem that the more you make of the theatre the more damnable it becomes. Our English actresses, she says, may be virtuous, and may sometimes make good marriages, but after all they are only amateurs at best, mere *artistes de salon*. Not that this representative French actress thinks there is any virtue in obeying the seventh commandment. It is a mere matter of temperament. But she is absolutely certain that a girl who keeps straight has no chance on the French stage. The law of environment is absolute. A decent girl may struggle against it for a little, but, after all, she always decides either to do as the others or to quit the stage. In ending her vivacious article, Mlle. Lerou quotes the peremptory advice by *un régisseur expérimenté* given to a young and talented actress, who found it difficult to make her way on to the stage.

"Don't be obstinate, miss. If you wish to be engaged and to succeed, you must have three lovers—*le monsieur chic* for your dresses, the author who creates your rôles, and the journalist who booms you."

If Mlle. Lerou is right, the comparative virtue of the English actress contrives to exist chiefly because the theatre is not so much esteemed in England as in France. If, therefore, we had a national theatre in this country, and everyone, including the newspapers, took as much interest in the play as they do in Paris, this distinction would disappear. This, I confess, would not be very encouraging as a possible result of my quest, and at present I refuse to accept so illogical a conclusion.

#### SIR WILFRID LAWSON'S VERDICT.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson sends me, unsigned, the following verses on my proposed visitation:—

What is it that ever put into your head  
To examine these theatres, my dear Mr. Stead?  
What you don't know about them I haven't a doubt  
Is something that scarcely is worth finding out.

Forty millions of fools—the words are Carlyle's—  
Are the lot—so he says—who inhabit these Isles;  
And when we perceive it is folly thus rules,  
We see how the theatre's provided for fools.

They supinely look on at the world and its strife,  
And can't be content with the "Drama of Life."  
They scatter aside what they should be transacting,  
And the duty of "action" they make up by "acting."

Well—go on with your mission—find out what you can,  
And then sketch us out the theatrical plan;  
And much shall we joy if it be understood  
You've found out that the theatre can do any good.

# LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

## THE WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

### PORT ARTHUR'S DEFENCE JUSTIFIED.

CAPTAIN MAHAN contributes to the current *National Review* an elaborate article on the war, in which he strongly urges that Russia did well not to abandon Port Arthur:—

There must now be much less doubt of the propriety of the Russian resolution than there was three months ago, just as I cannot but think that, as time leaves farther behind the period of the Boer War, there will be an increasing conviction that the occupation of Ladysmith was neither an error in the beginning nor a misfortune to the future of the war. Why? Because, in the first place, it arrested the Boer invasion of Natal by threatening their line of communications; and, secondly, it detained before the besieged place a body of enemies which in the later part of the hostilities would have been more formidable elsewhere. I apprehend that Port Arthur has fulfilled, and (August 8th) continues to fulfil, the same function towards the Japanese, though it seems much more evident now than at first. The gradual development of operations makes it to my mind increasingly clear that the number of Russians there, plus their artificial advantages of fortification—which evacuation



*Neue Glühlichter.*

#### The Rainy Season.

"I never thought the rainy season was so bad in East Asia."

would have surrendered—are much more useful to the general plan of campaign than they would be if with Kuropatkin. To carry Port Arthur, or even to maintain an investment, the Japanese must be more numerous than the garrison; therefore, had the place been abandoned, the aggregate of troops transferred to Kuroki would have exceeded decisively those added to his opponent.

The Japanese have so far failed to crush Kuropatkin, owing to the lack of sufficiently preponderating numbers. Had Port Arthur been abandoned, the Russians would have been in a much larger numerical inferiority. As it was held, the Japanese were obliged to attack it by fear of the reinforcement of the Russian

Fleet. It was this fear which made Togo so careful of his battleships. Moreover, the defence of Port Arthur made possible the raids of the Vladivostok fleet, which has badly hampered Japan.

Captain Mahan criticises the Russian naval commanders severely for not adopting a more vigorous attitude, and attempting to cripple the Japanese ships, even at the cost of some of their own. The Baltic Fleet could certainly have been sent out if it had been ready, and this would have destroyed Japan's chance at sea. Meantime the issue of the war is doubtful.

"Each successful retreat leaves the Russian army still an organised force, still 'in being'; draws it nearer to its resources, and lengthens its enemy's communications."

### JAPAN'S BEST POLICY.

The *National Review* also contains a long "special supplement" on the war, by Mr. C. à Court Repington:—

It is a war of exhaustion, and Japan, since the real Russia is impervious to her blows, cannot aim at far-reaching conquests, and must aim at concentration of strength and conservation of energy, seeking to make the war too difficult and too onerous for Russia to pursue with any hope of final victory.

Such result cannot best be achieved by long marches and exhausting enterprises seeking to penetrate far into the interior, since there is nothing whatever to show, even if the Japanese armies appear on the shores of Lake Baikal, that Russia will, for that reason, sue for peace. The strength of Japan lies upon the sea and within striking distance of the shores of the Pacific. With Port Arthur, Korea, and Vladivostok in her grasp, suitably occupied and defended, a Russian counter-offensive can only take place with great numbers, difficult to provide and maintain, and so long as Japan maintains her vitally important maritime preponderance this counter-offensive will probably fail.



*Life.*

#### An American View of the War.

A Continuous Performance.

## HOW JAPAN MANS HER NAVY.

Mr. Archibald S. Hurd contributes to *Cassell's* a glowing eulogy of the Navy of Japan. What most claims attention is his account of the methods of manning the fleet :—

Japan has adopted the methods of Continental Europe for manning her fleet, but though she has a conscriptive system, she obtains each year from her coast towns and villages an increasing number of volunteers. Sitting in a Japanese picket boat, with the coxswain standing on the bulwark smoking his tiny pipe, with its long delicate stem, moving the tiller with one foot and balancing himself with the other, while the engineer, cool and alert, is at his small engines, and the little craft is rocking and rolling in a heavy sea which threatens to come over the sides, one realises that these men are born sailors. Germany and Russia have to a large extent to take their sailors from inland districts, and they have to learn the ways of the sea. A large proportion of the Japanese sailors have been familiar with the sea from their boyhood, and the life afloat is to their liking. They are calm, resourceful, and quiet in face of danger. They have still some of the savage instinct of fighting left in their veins, and, above all, they are filled with a deep love for their country, as the war with Russia has shown to the amazement of the world.

Baron Suyematsu begins in the current *Nineteenth Century* "A Complete History of How Russia Brought on War." The paper only comes down to the operations which followed the Boxer outbreak.

In the same Review Mr. Carl Joubert predicts "A Coming Revolution in Russia," but he makes no definite statements in support. His account of the unity and power of the revolutionary organisation is certainly exaggerated.

## THE JAPANESE TRIUMVIRATE.

In *Blackwood's Magazine* for September appear the following sketches of the Japanese Triumvirate which is conducting the present war :—

Twelve years ago this very marshal was called upon to command the Japanese army in the field against the strength of China. The opening phases of his present campaign are being conducted over the very ground through which he then manoeuvred his victorious troops. The small, podgy, pock-marked man, whom no caricaturist could fail to lampoon as a frog, is Baron Oyama, the Roberts of Japan. We use the parallel to our own great soldier only as a figure of location. In temperament there is no likeness between the two, except that each in his respective country is a great soldier.

The little general seated at the marshal's right is the Kitchener of Japan. If we had not known that he was Japanese, his quick dark eye, dapper figure, and pointed beard would have led us to believe that he was a Spaniard, or perhaps a Mexican. General Baron Kodama is the executive brain of the Japanese general staff. Of the third member of the Triumvirate, however, we have no parallel in the British Army. Like his illustrious associates, he also is small. He is fair for a Japanese, and the splash of grey at either temple enhances the fairness of his skin. Save for a rare and very pleasant smile, the face is unemotional. The dark eyes are dreamy, and the poorest expression of the great brain that works behind them. This is General Fukushima, whose genius has been the concrete-mortar which has cemented into solid block the rough-hewn material of Japan's general staff.

## CHINA THE STAKE.

In the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of August 1st René Pinon has an article on China and the European Powers, 1894-1904.

In China there are great interests and therefore great conflicts, says the writer. Round China, and because of China, the last ten years have brought us a series of fierce and bloody struggles, and to-day the eyes of the whole world are fixed on Port Arthur and Manchuria, awaiting anxiously the result of the conflict between Russia and Japan, which will decide for many years to come the destinies of the Far East. In the last ten years we have had three great wars, besides a number of minor incidents; and in addition there has been the Philippine War, which introduced the United States into the Oriental drama. The whole question resolves itself into that of the supremacy of China.

The Chinaman is filled with contempt for the vain agitation and restless activity of the Europeans, of whom he knows only the more active and the more adventurous. He does not undervalue the profits of commerce, but he thinks with Confucius that life is not worth living if it has no other aim than the realisation and the contemplation of the beautiful and of the true.

The European, on his part (the missionary excepted), has never cared to show himself other than a merchant greedy for gain; he has been too much inclined to subordinate his moral ideas to the needs of his economic life; preoccupied with business and gain, he has forgotten that true civilisation is not measured by scientific progress and perfection of machinery, but by social progress and moral perfection. It is because of the third and silent actor in the drama that the world is so anxious as to the end of the great struggle between the two races disputing about the Empire of the Far East. China cannot remain a disinterested party, for she is the stake. Some, indeed, foresee, not without great uneasiness, the possible menace of a China under the guidance of the audacious ambition of a victorious Japan.

## THE LOST CHANCE OF THE BALTIC FLEET.

The *North American Review* for August opens with a very interesting paper by Rear-Admiral G. W. Melville, who was the cartographer of the lost *Jeannette*. He discusses the question whether the Russian Baltic Fleet could make its way to Vladivostok by the North-East Passage. He maintains that if the fleet were to start promptly, it would have every chance of getting round Siberia in safety. Heavily armoured ships, he says, could easily crush their way through the ice-floe. They could carry coal heaped high on their decks, for the sea is perfectly calm, and the only dangers they would have to face would be the persistent fog and the possibility of being blocked by ice. Nordenskjöld, with a small, slow craft, traversed the North-East Passage with entire safety; and Rear-Admiral Melville thinks the Baltic Fleet could get round without doubt, but it ought to have started in July.

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## CHURCH AND STATE

## IN SCOTLAND.

MR. J. M. SLOAN, in the *Fortnightly*, points out that the trouble which has overtaken the United Free Church was entirely due to the fact that in its deeds of settlement no clause was inserted

to the effect that, in the case of a schism, all property and invested funds shall revert to the majority. But the measure of toleration, of prescience, which would insert such a clause in the constitution of a Church is a child born of modern thought, if as yet born at all. Will Mr. Frederic Harrison and the Positivists so act in relation to the halls and invested funds which they may leave to their successors? Will General Booth make any such provision for change and a schism in the instrument of the Constitution and trust-deeds of the Salvation Army—that coming multi-millionaire of the associate order? Not otherwise can rival claims to property, arising out of a split in the original society, escape the intervention of the Courts of Law.

## IN FRANCE.

MR. R. DAVEY, in a very interesting article in the *Fortnightly*, discusses the present politico-ecclesiastical crisis in France from the point of view of one who has

## SANDWICH AND ITS STORY.

THE magazines are rich in historical and topographical articles this month, and the *Nature* articles find a less prominent place. In the *Leisure Hour*, however, we have a *Nature* article on Canvey Island, entitled "Holland in Essex," by Mr. Powell Chaise.

## A TOWN OF BELLS.

The same magazine has a fascinating history of Sandwich, by Mr. W. J. Gordon, who says:—

One's first impression of Sandwich is that it gets its full value out of its bells, tuneful bells doubtless, but seemingly over busy. What with chiming the quarters and striking the hours, and the whole eight of them pealing for services and weddings and rejoicings and practisings, and the tenor going every morning at half-past five as "the rising bell" and at eight o'clock every evening as "the curfew bell," and whenever a native or inhabitant dies, so many strokes for so many years, and as many again at the funeral, babies not excepted, for the tolling means a fee—they never seem to be at rest.

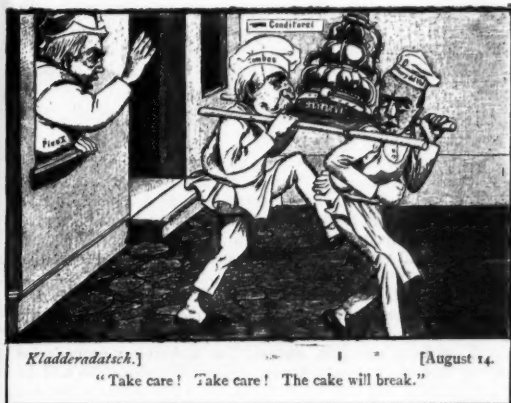
The immediate neighbourhood is as flat as a map. In early days the Wantsum seems to have been the estuary of more streams than one. If we could flood the flats with a few feet of water we should be enabled to see things pretty much as they were in the Roman days. It is not the water-level that has sunk; the area has been filled up by the mud and sand and gravel brought down by the rivers. In Roman times the site of Sandwich was within the tide range. When the shoaling of the waterway gradually ruined the city of Richborough, the growth of the land afforded a site for Sandwich, and the village came into existence and throve till it became eventually the naval headquarters of England. Then after several centuries it began to go the way of Richborough.

## SANDWICH AND RAMSGATE.

In the reign of Henry VII. Cardinal Morton tried his hand at reclamation, and made things worse:—

The course of the stream being interfered with, the shoaling went on more quickly, and matters became desperate when there sank at the river mouth the great "caryke" of Paul IV. Thus by the forces of nature, assisted by the commercial enterprise of an archbishop and the misfortune of a pope, Sandwich found itself being silted into insignificance. Whereupon it agitated on familiar lines and got a Royal Commission, and J. Rogers began a "new cut" and left it, and in the second year of Elizabeth came another Royal Commission, whereat W. Jacobson, of Amsterdam, "much experienced in great water works," advised the cut to be continued, "and it would cost £10,000," and A. Anderson, the "expert" on the other side—oh! these experts!—said, "Certainly not, the cut is in the wrong place, it should be where the ground is four feet lower, and it will cost—ahem—£14,000"; whereupon the Commissioners reported, as usual, leaving expert leaning against expert, and nothing was done.

Years rolled by, and in Queen Anne's day came another Royal Commission, whereat Ramsgate struck in and won, and became the eastern Kentish port that Sandwich had sought to be, and all that Sandwich got was £200 a year from Ramsgate to dredge, embank, or play with as it liked; and it still embanks and keeps a navigable channel in an unpretentious way.



no love for M. Combes and the Socialists who inspire his policy. Mr. Davey sees in the present agitation for the separation of Church and State but the culmination of a long series of events which

includes the suppression of the religious Orders, the closing of some thirty thousand Catholic schools, the desecration of over five hundred churches and chapels, the expulsion of the crucifixes from the schools, and even from the law courts, and the reiterated threat of the approaching desecration of the great shrines of Montmartre and Lourdes—in a word, the disruption of what has been the national Church of the country for over sixteen hundred years.

Granting that the actual Chamber is strong enough to carry out the separation of Church and State on Radical lines, we may expect to witness some very exciting events during the next few months. The temper of the *bloc* is not conciliatory, and as it imagines its real reason for existence is to stamp out every vestige of Catholicism from the country, we may be certain that, in this case, at least, the terms separation and spoliation will be synonymous. The Socialists will insist upon immediately rescinding the salaries of the archbishops, bishops and clergy in general, whereby some 120,000 ecclesiastics will be reduced to the verge of beggary, and nearly every cathedral and parish church in France closed, which means rioting and even bloodshed in every town, village and hamlet.

## GERMANY, GERMANY, ALWAYS GERMANY!

THE LATEST BOGEY OF THE ANTI-GERMANS.

"CALCHAS," in the *Fortnightly Review* for September, sounds "A Note of Warning" concerning the new German intrigue which he claims to have discovered. Germany, in the opinion of "Calchas" and his disciples, of whom the chief are the editors of the *National Review* and the *Spectator*, is the deadly enemy of Great Britain. She has quite superseded Russia as the Devil in the political theology of "Calchas" and his school. She is always hatching some diabolical design against England, but always in vain, for "Calchas" has his eye upon her, and his notes of warning are always saving our poor country from risk of total destruction. His latest scare is that Germany will propose intervention in the war in the Far East. Russia, he thinks, will approve, France will support the move, and England will be placed in a very awkward dilemma if she refuses to join the intervening Powers; she will strain the *entente cordiale* with France, and incur all the odium for, and the responsibility of, preventing the restoration of peace. If she agrees she will risk her good relations with Japan. Germany, on the other hand, stands to win either way. If intervention succeeds, Germany will have the credit of initiating it. If it fails, it will be England's fault, and Russia will find herself allied with both France and Germany against *perfidie Albion*. The result of the renewal of the war will be all to Germany's profit. Russia would be exhausted, even if victorious, and compelled to buy a German alliance at any price:—

What follows? Russia would be forced to concentrate her whole efforts for the first time in the direction of India. The route to the Persian Gulf would become her line of least resistance. The antagonism between the British Empire and the Tsardom—in view of the declared nature of the Persian policy to which Lord Lansdowne and Lord Curzon have committed the country—would become permanent and deadly, the one life and death issue for the policy of both Powers. What Berlin hates and dreads above all things in the world—the contingency of an Anglo-Russian understanding—would be for ever prevented. France would have to abandon either the *entente cordiale* or the Dual Alliance. The choice between these two sacrifices is the dilemma which Berlin intends, if possible, to force upon the Republic.

"Calchas" is quite sure that France will never abandon the Russian alliance. Possibly he would be less confident if he were to spend next month in Paris. But beyond reiterating again and again the warning cry that we must "prepare against Germany consciously, thoroughly, and with increasing vigilance," "Calchas" does not make it clear how we are to extricate ourselves from the ensuing German dilemma when we are to cultivate at the same time an alliance with both Japan and Russia.

Mr. Alfred Stead, in the same Review, contributes his quota to the catalogue of German enormities. He accuses Germany of violating neutrality by selling pseudo warships to Russia in a fashion that imposes upon us "a clear duty to our ally"—it is not quite clear what. But this count in the indictment has been explicitly refuted by Mr. Balfour. Replying to the

shipowners' deputation on August 25th, the Prime Minister said:—

This has been carefully considered by the law officers and the Government. There can be no doubt that merchant ships may be sold by neutrals to any Government, and that that Government may turn these ships into cruisers if they please. I believe that one of the ships bought by Russia was a British ship. I do not believe, in this respect, that we can complain of a breach of international law.

Probably the old sinister suggestions as to other German high crimes and misdemeanours against Japan would prove to be equally baseless on examination. Mr. Alfred Stead says:—

Whenever there is an opportunity, Germany thrusts a stick between the Japanese wheels. The last desperate sortie of the Russian fleet from Port Arthur was directed towards the German "neutral" harbour, and it is difficult to say what the action of Germany would have been if the fleet had succeeded in meeting with the Vladivostock squadron and assembling in Kiao Chau Bay. As it was, Germany was spared the test.

Germany was only kept in the straight path of neutral good faith at Kiao Chau by the Russian defeat and the gathering of the British fleet at Wei-hai-wei. Germany is incensed at the British occupation of Wei-hai-wei, and fully intended to protest against its continuance after the fall of Port Arthur. This idea, however, met a check in the recent private declaration of China to Great Britain that she did not consider that Great Britain's lease over Wei-hai-Wei ended until Port Arthur, was again in Chinese hands.

Dr. E. T. Dillon, in the *Contemporary*, swells the anti-German chorus:—

That Germany should have expressed her readiness to declare breadstuffs contraband of war is, to say the least, ominous. What it means is that in the coming struggle between that Empire and Great Britain, the upshot of which has been prophetically described in the work entitled "German Dreams," no country will venture to send us corn at any but prohibitive prices.

It must be admitted that in all this Germany is playing her cards remarkably well. Her big ocean steamers are netting the trade which Russia is driving away from ours, her Minimal Tariff has been accepted, and she has satisfactory grounds for hoping that when the war is over and a milliard roubles will be spent on the reorganisation of the army, navy and railways, the lion's share of orders will fall to Russia's disinterested friend in need.

## A WORD ON THE OTHER SIDE.

BY MR. EDWARD DICEY.

MR. EDWARD DICEY contributes to the *Empire Review* a sober, sane article, which is in marked contrast to the wild and whirling firebrands who apparently desire nothing so much as war with Germany. Writing on the question of the Dardanelles, Mr. Dacey points out that Germany is the only Power whose interest in the maintenance of the *status quo* in the Near East runs on all-fours with England. If the maintenance of the *status quo* were menaced, Germany would be compelled either to assume an attitude of open hostility towards Russia or to acquiesce in the dissolution of the Triple Alliance.

In his opinion, therefore, Germany's interest is to co-operate with England in hindering any possible extension of the area of the war now waging in Manchuria from Asia to Europe. Nor can he see why such a co-operation should not be welcome to

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England. France will naturally be disposed to side with Russia in the question of the Dardanelles and the Near East; it is not, therefore, to France that we can look to help us in maintaining the *status quo* upon the Bosphorus, nor for defending the rights of neutral shipping. The French ships have throughout the war enjoyed a complete immunity from any interference at the hands of the Russian men-of-war. German ships have been seized nearly as often as British, yet no one complained of the immunity enjoyed by France.

Mr. Dicey thinks that the Germans are likely to be our best friends when the question arises of the defence of the rights of neutrals. He says:—

It is further worth bearing in mind that England and Germany, as possessing, though in unequal proportions, the largest mercantile marine of all the European Powers, with the doubtful exception of France, have a common interest in upholding the interests of neutrals and in resisting any extension of belligerent rights at the cost of neutral trade. We may, therefore, reasonably expect that whenever the close of the war necessitates the convocation of a European Conference, Germany will side with England in protesting against the doctrine of belligerency enunciated by Russia, which, if carried out logically, would paralyse the trade of all neutral maritime States.

Mr. Dicey ridicules the idea that we should take upon ourselves the duty of calling a conference to refuse to Russia the right to send her Volunteer steamers through the Bosphorus. He points out that no one has protested against the creation of the Volunteer Fleet, and no one has raised any objection to the constant going to and fro of these Volunteer steamers between the Black Sea and the Far East. No doubt was entertained as to the quasi-belligerent character of these vessels. Their main functions consisted in carrying troops, arms, and ammunition to Manchuria. It is rather late in the day, therefore, to make a grievance about a matter which has been tacitly acquiesced in for so many years.

These observations of Mr. Dicey's are the more remarkable because, as he reminds us, he has ever been a Jingo, and is certainly no friend of Russia.

### ORGANISING THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

In the *American Review of Reviews* Mr. Albert Halstead describes Chairman Cortelyou and the Republican Campaign. After sketching the rapid rise of Mr. Cortelyou from a confidential stenographer to be Secretary to Republican and Democratic Presidents in succession, Mr. Halstead describes the working of the campaign.

#### AN ANONYMOUS FINANCE COMMITTEE.

What he states as to the gathering of the money is of exceptional interest:—

Most of the necessary funds must be solicited. That means a most important committee,—that on finance. The members of this committee cannot be made known, as that would embarrass and hamper their activities. It must be understood that in the solicitation of money there are no promises and no pledges to corporations or others. There is the simple understanding that the Republican party will consider the interests of the whole country in its conduct of affairs, and the powerful argument that its continuance in power is best for the whole republic. It is popularly supposed that there is great carelessness in the expenditure of money by a national committee. That may be so, on occasions, but in the present campaign the Republicans have a most careful system of vouchers and auditing, which prevents the waste or misuse of its funds. Each expenditure is scrutinised as carefully as if the committee were conducting a great business house, and is as strictly accounted for.

#### THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Not merely money, but also knowledge is power:—

In addition to the sources of information at Chairman Cortelyou's disposal, he has a large advisory committee, composed of skilled politicians from all sections. They never meet as a body, but communicate with the chairman by letter or in person, telling him of the progress of the fight in their several States. The value of this committee is immeasurable. It was selected with great care.

A campaign is organised on the plan of an army. Discipline and training are imperative. The result is affected by the conduct of each tactical unit, almost as much as is the fate of an army in battle. In this campaign, Chairman Cortelyou deals directly with the State organisations. Upon them he depends for the execution of his plans. With them there must be the most harmonious relation and collaboration. As he relies on the State organisations, so they act through the several city and county committees in their respective States.

#### THE LITERARY BUREAU.

In recent campaigns, education of the voters has been, next to organisation, the most important work. The issues must be clearly presented. Hence the literary bureau, which distributes documents and furnishes material to the press, provides editorial paragraphs, and often editorials, especially to the country newspapers, and keeps the special correspondents and press associations conversant with the facts and developments it is deemed proper for them to know. This bureau performs a service which cannot be overestimated. The campaign may turn on its efficiency. This year, more than usual attention is paid to its work, but its plans cannot be disclosed. There is more enlightenment of voters from the activity of this bureau than through the speeches of spellbinders who gladden the hearts of cheering multitudes. The work of one is educational. That of the other is to arouse the voters, to stimulate interest and destroy apathy. Other features of the campaign concern the winning of the first voters, organisation of clubs, harmonising factions, arrangement of speakers' itineraries, special trains for the chief orators, teaching and naturalisation of foreign-born voters, registration, detection of tricks and fraudulent plans of the opposition, meeting attacks, correcting misrepresentations, and a thousand details, each of which is of much utility.



*New York American.*

### The Man behind the Sultan.

JOHN BULL: "Hi say, Habbul, don't let any more bloomin' barges through this ditch."



## HOME RULE FOR WALES.

THE PROGRAMME OF MR. LLOYD-GEORGE, M.P.

THE *Independent Review* for September opens with an important article, in which Mr. Lloyd-George, M.P., writing under the title of "The Welsh Political Programme," practically puts forward a formal demand for autonomous government in the Principality.

## THE WELSH LIBERAL PLATFORM.

Welsh Liberalism, Mr. Lloyd-George points out, has a distinct programme of its own, embracing "not merely the disestablishment of State Churches, but temperance reform, educational reform, land reform in all its aspects, and in recent years a large extension of the principles of self-government and decentralisation."

The last problem is the most serious, for in its solution lies the solution of all the others. "Wales wants to get on with its national work, and it finds itself delayed and hindered at every turn by the interference or actual hostility of a Parliament knowing but little of the local conditions of which the Constitution has made it the sole judge."

## THE GERM OF HOME RULE.

In the new Welsh National Council, which is to be elected on a population basis by the County Councils, Mr. Lloyd-George sees the germ of self-government. But the powers of the Council are too restricted. "Why should its operation be confined to administering Acts of Parliament passed by a Legislature out of sympathy with the Welsh aspirations, and too pre-occupied with other affairs to attend to the Welsh requirements, even if its sympathy could be reckoned upon?"

## SELF-GOVERNMENT AND TEMPERANCE.

A Tory Government has granted the National Council; therefore, says the Welsh leader, the least the Liberals can do will be to add generously to its powers. Education is the problem now before the Council. But Mr. Lloyd-George demands powers also to deal with the Drink problem. The Welsh representatives are five to one in favour of Local Veto, yet the Welsh Local Veto Bill never got beyond a second reading in Parliament. Let Imperial Parliament, he says, reserve to itself the principles upon which property in licenses should be dealt with, and leave other temperance legislation to the people of the Principality.

## PROBLEMS FOR AUTONOMOUS WALES.

In addition, there are many functions now entrusted to Government departments which could, with advantage, be left to the Council. "Much can also be done to improve the private Bill procedure. There is no reason why the National Council should not dispose of all Bills and provisional orders relating to Wales which do not affect very great interests. The Committee which sat upon the Private Legislation

Procedure (Wales) Bill, whilst reporting against that measure, found that there was a case made out for separate treatment for Wales."

In conclusion, Mr. Lloyd-George pleads that upon sentimental and historical grounds Wales has a strong claim to separate legislative power. The granting of such power would benefit Wales, and at the same time be a relief to Parliament.

## THE GULLY PARLIAMENT.

MR. FREDERIC HARRISON'S OUTBURST.

In the *Positivist Review* for September Mr. Frederic Harrison lets himself go with a vengeance. Language almost fails him with which to express his sense of the iniquity of Mr. Balfour and the guilty complicity of Mr. Gully as Speaker of the House of Commons. This is his opening sentence:—

There was once a "Barebones Parliament." The Session has just closed on the Gully Parliament—wherein a Government, having by fraud obtained a mechanical majority, secured the connivance of the Speaker in tricking, deceiving, degrading, and muzzling the House of Commons. Since the days of Harley and Bolingbroke, the House has never fallen so low, nor has any set of Ministers played a dirtier game.

His closing sentence is like unto it. Speaking of the Liberal Party, whom he scourges, he says:—

There is one thing they might have done—which is the only advice to be given to them now. It is to declare that they will not recognise as Acts of Parliament the Ordinances of the Barebones Parliament, which had its origin in fraud and has ended in disorder, public bribery and rank coercion.

What is to be found between these two sentences may be imagined from the following extract:—

And the forms of the House are supposed to compel Mr. Gully to assist the confederate whist-players in winning all the tricks by gross Parliamentary card-sharping. The forms of the House were made to assist genuine debate, to enable Parliament to learn the truth, and to test the aims of Ministers. Mr. Gully, like any Stuart Judge brow-beating a prisoner, has used these forms to muzzle debate, to assist the Minister in concealing his intentions, in glossing over the conspiracy with his accomplice, and to leave Parliament and the public in a dense fog of subterfuge and falsehood.

Mr. Balfour will be remembered as the Minister who has dragged down the honour of statesmen and the moral standard of public life to a depth which it has not reached since the times of Sunderland or Newcastle. Few Ministers we have known have been habitually truthful, nor very scrupulous about resorting to manoeuvres. But the line has been drawn somewhat above systematic falsification of current events, short of studied plans to mislead the House and the public, and without the solemn utterances of pledges which were made with a view to being broken.

*Macmillan's* for September is exceptionally interesting. Special mention must be made of Mr. A. M. Brice's discussion of the rural problem, a description of Mr. Seddon's constituency, and Mr. Earp's rebuke of English frigidity. Much valued and interesting information is given by Hope Malletson about the princely families of Rome, and Professor Davidson traces Canadian characteristics of to-day to the faults as well as to the excellences of the Loyalist immigrants of more than a century ago.



## THE AMERICANS AND THE FILIPINOS.

BY MR. JOHN FOREMAN.

MR. JOHN FOREMAN is notable as the only contributor to British periodical literature who has established his reputation as an authority upon the Philippines before the American conquest. He is a British subject, and looks at things through the British eye-glass, but he is a shrewd, sensible observer and a cautious writer. We turn, therefore, with great interest to a paper which he has contributed to the *Contemporary Review* on the Americans in the Philippines.

## AMERICAN INFLUENCE DEBASING.

But we read that paper with regret, for it is evident that, although Mr. Foreman is very moderate in what he says, he does not think the Americans have made a good job of their task in the Philippines. He attributes this failure chiefly to the low moral character of the agents, both military and civil, whom the Americans employed, to the debasing influences which followed in their wake, and, above everything, to the fact that the Americans were indifferent to the maintenance of prestige. Mr. Foreman says:—

The presence of one's countrywomen in brothels, and marriages with the natives tend to destroy prestige. Preservation of caste requires us to stand on a higher plane and hold the olive branch of grand ideals to the native who cares to reach it. Our system is, more or less, that of all European colonising nations, but America seems to attach no importance to prestige.

## AN ARMY OF DEMORALISATION.

American prestige, according to Mr. Foreman, is at a very low ebb in the Philippines, nor is this very wonderful if his version of Philippine history since the Stars and Stripes were hoisted over Manila is anything near the mark.

The deplorable fact that the Filipino has no respect for the individual American can only be understood by reviewing the events which followed the military occupation of Manila.

American volunteer regiments marched into Manila in good order like regular troops; but as soon as the novelty of their strange environment had worn off they gave themselves up to all sorts of excesses, debauchery and vice.

Little by little nearly four-fifths of the troops were sent back to the United States, and happily amongst them went the negro regiments, whose brutal conduct in the interior seriously jeopardised the hope of a peaceful solution.

On the close of the war a more settled era seemed to dawn. The first military government had been succeeded by the Schurmann Civil Commission, which practically effected nothing, and the second military government was superseded by the Taft Civil Commission. Ex-Civil Governor W. H. Taft left last January for the United States, to take up the Secretaryship of War, and was succeeded by the present Civil Governor, Luke E. Wright.

## ADMINISTRATIVE IMPROVEMENTS.—

Of Mr. Taft Mr. Foreman seems to speak well, but of the net effect of the American administration he speaks very ill:—

Material changes have been effected in the islands since the American advent, many of which, however, have simply supplanted institutions or arrangements which were already sufficiently satisfactory; whilst some are merely a provision for the large influx of Americans, others are for the public good, and others constitute a public nuisance. Administrative improve-

ments have been introduced into the provinces; for instance, with few exceptions, the governor of each province under civil government and the mayor of each town are Filipinos elected by popular vote and are in receipt of salaries. Municipalities have been created, of which the members are Filipinos, and loans have been granted for the improvement of the towns. After five years' delay the agricultural lands held by the friars to the detriment of the natives are to be purchased from them and re-sold in lots to the present land-holders. Secular schools have been established in a great many towns.

## —AND THE REVERSE.

But although they have done something for education, they do not seem to have succeeded in establishing either a simple or honest administration:—

Exorbitant fines are imposed for the most trivial offences, and in Manila one lives in a perfect labyrinth of vexatious regulations and ordinances. In the provinces the Americans have abolished the old Spanish travelling system without substituting another. Americans like to do everything on a big scale, and the Filipino recognises now how trifling were the pilferings of the Spanish officials compared with the enormous defalcations which we hear of weekly under the present rule.

The late civil governor, in his Cincinnati speech, spoke of the humiliation it was to him to know that seventeen American treasurers in the islands were serving their twenty-five years' imprisonment.

The Philippine Constabulary ought to be either composed of white men warranted not to embezzle, or abolished. The Board of Health, an excellent institution where properly conducted, is here a social scourge; native vaccinators make a raid on the inhabitants every few months, and until recently they waylaid men, women and children in the public highways, in the city suburbs and the provinces, to operate upon them there and then. There is an abominable institution called the Secret Police, whose members include the social dregs of various races and nationalities. A secret policeman can arrest anyone by merely exhibiting a metal plate which he carries on his person.

## AMERICAN TRADE NOWHERE.

If the American administration is disappointing, Mr. Foreman has much the same account to give concerning the development of trade in the country:—

The clause in the Treaty of Paris, which secures to Spain, for ten years, trading conditions with the Philippines equal to any the Americans may fix for themselves, expires in December, 1908. Everything goes to confirm the belief that the United States contemplate dealing a death-blow to foreign trade here in 1909. It is believed that protection will be established in these islands in such a manner as to exclude all foreign manufactures similar to those which the United States can supply. The whole scheme is designed for American manufacturers to make fortunes, and whether the importer on this side be American or foreign will matter little to the shipper in the States. On the other hand there is no reciprocity in this trade. Love for the Filipinos does not induce Congress to abolish duties on Philippine produce (sugar and tobacco).

In fair competition on equal terms with foreigners the Americans have, so far, failed to lay hold of Philippine trade. What insignificant share they have acquired is not worthy of mention. The American capital which, it was affirmed, would flow into these islands has not yet come, and there is no agriculture or mining or timber-felling in American hands. All the slight changes visible in the provinces denote disbursement; nothing whatever has been done, under American auspices, in a wealth-producing direction. After five years of occupation there is not a mile of new railway capitalised by Americans.

If there is no money in the Philippines, and if the Administration has made things worse rather than better, Mr. Parker would certainly have good ground for his appeal in favour of the Independence of the Philippines.

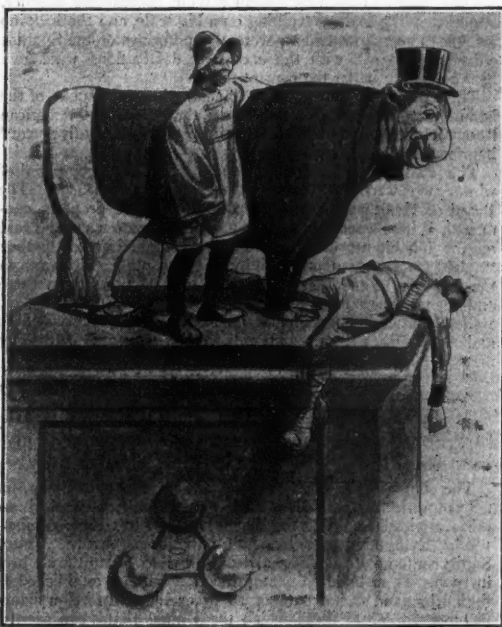
## CHINESE EMIGRANTS: PRO AND CON.

FROM THE CALIFORNIAN STANDPOINT.

MR. H. H. BANCROFT contributes a very remarkable paper to the *North American Review* for August, entitled "The Folly of Chinese Exclusion." He describes the part played by the Chinese in the early days of California.

## I.—IN PRAISE OF THE CHINESE.

As soon as the country began to settle down the whites turned upon the Chinese, whose good quality as patient labourers and whose economic thrift and inexpensiveness were their chief and only crimes, and thus, he declares, the best working element in the world, the least harmful to



[Sydney Bulletin.]

[July 7.]

## Design for a National Memorial.

What Australians fought for in South Africa.

American politics, the much-needed Chinese, are excluded. The Chinese had no vote, they did not care to become American citizens, they only wished to work and save a little money and go back to China. Mr. Bancroft declares that their abstention from politics was one of their greatest virtues, and if they took work from the white man it was for the most part work that the white man would not do, such as ditch-making and drudgery. As for taking money out of the country, the rich Americans squander more money in Europe in a year than the Chinese labourers of Asia would carry away in return for their labour in a century. One may go about for ten years without seeing a

drunken or disorderly Chinaman. The Chinaman is seldom seen in schools or hospitals supported by public expense. If there is vice and crime in the Chinese quarter, it is rigidly confined to their own locality, and as for their opium-smoking, it does not do one-tenth of the harm of whiskey drinking:—

Organised labour does not even like country life and farm work. At one time, the California fruit-raisers' chief dependence was upon the Chinese, whose quick perceptions and deft fingers were superior in everything but the handling of horses. In picking and packing, in wineries, in canneries, as cooks and house servants, they were the best the country has ever had, better than the country can elsewhere obtain. When they were forbidden to come, the Japanese flocked in to take their place, but they do not fill it as well as it was filled before.

The Chinese were an important factor in the construction of the Panama Railway, and of the first overland railroad, without which assistance there would have been long and vexatious delays. They are the best force obtainable to-day for the vast irrigating dam-work and ditch-work in progress and in contemplation. In the reclamation of the Colorado and other deserts, their equals cannot be found.

Is it not absurd, therefore, that this most available, most useful and efficient, and least harmful of all labour elements, should be excluded from a country whose progress and prosperity depend upon the faithful execution of this class of work, and all in order that politicians may make capital for themselves by crying out against it?

Mr. Bancroft ridicules the idea that there is any great danger of an enormous Chinese influx. When the wages fell below fifteen dollars a month, the Chinese emigration not only ceased, but the tide turned the other way.

## II.—"THE CHINESE MUST GO."

The other side of the medal is presented by Mr. C. F. Holder in the *Arena* for August, whose article, entitled "The Dragon in America," sets forth all that can be said against Chinese immigration. The Treaty with China excluding the Chinese from the United States expires in December this year, and the Chinese Government has intimated that unless the policy of expulsion is abandoned, or at least modified, America may expect that her trade with China will be diverted to more friendly nations. Mr. Holder, therefore, states the case against the Chinese as strongly as he can. He says that although there are only 18,000 Chinese in the United States at present, they are branching out into various manufactures, such as cheap clothing, cheap cigars, etc., in which they produce goods at a rate which renders competition impossible. The three classes of the community who wish for the Chinese are householders, who want them as domestic servants, railway companies who find it impossible to employ white men owing to the intense heat of the South West, and the great fruit farmers of California, who find it impossible to make a profit without the Chinese labour. Nevertheless, Mr. Holder believes that the trades unions, which dominate Californian politics, will be able to secure the renewal of the present law of exclusion.

Mr. Holder gives an interesting account of the Chinese Trust known as the Six Companies, which came into existence as a business for the im-

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portation of Chinese labour. The Six Companies charged a commission upon the wages of all Chinamen whom it imported of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. upon their annual earnings. The coolie, in return, became virtually the slave of the Six Companies, but he was a voluntary slave, having entered into a contract with them by which they undertook, in return for his obedience, to bring him to America, take him back again, find him employment, pay his doctor's bills, give him legal protection, and in case of death, send his remains back to China. There were never more than 150,000 Chinamen in the United States. Mr. Holder maintains that the presence of this handful of yellow men arrested the development of California. A Chinaman would flourish and make a profit by market gardening, although he sold his vegetables for one quarter of the price of those brought to market by American gardeners; he could live upon 3d. a day, and a white man could not possibly compete with him in any industry to which he betook himself. Hence arose the great agitation on the part of the white population, and in 1871 an election which turned upon the question of Chinese immigration showed 54,638 votes against the Chinese, and only 883 in favour of them. Then ensued a battle royal between the trades unions of California, who had secured the control of the Legislature, and the Chinese Six Companies. Despite all the efforts of the Six Companies, the popular agitation which had as its rallying cry "the Chinese must go," led to the negotiation of a Treaty in 1881, which allowed the United States to limit or suspend, without absolutely prohibiting, Chinese immigration. But all Chinese labourers then in the United States were to be allowed to go and come at their own free will.

As soon as this Treaty was negotiated, the Congress passed in 1882 a Restrictive Act suspending the immigration of Chinamen for ten years; but as all Chinamen already in the country were free to go and come, nearly half of those who returned to their fatherland handed over their certificates to other Chinamen, who came back under the pretence of returning to their homes in California. In 1888 the Scott Exclusion Act was passed, which denied the right to any Chinaman who left the United States to return again. Notwithstanding this, the Chinese population still increased. The Geary Act was then passed, which provided that every Chinaman who could not show that he had resided in America previous to the passage of the Act should be sent to jail for a year and then sent home.

It is this Act which expires in December. The Six Companies, supported by the Chinese Government, are agitating vigorously in favour of the abandonment of the policy of exclusion. Mr. Holder maintains that the Chinese must be kept out at any cost, and declares that 400,000,000 Chinese labourers who are living upon threepence a day are enemies to the civilised and Christian world, and therefore they should be restricted to China.

## FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

### AND THE ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

THERE are several articles in the French reviews for August on the question of Morocco. In the *Correspondant* of August 10th Marcel Dubois has a long article criticising the recent Treaty between France and England.

M. Dubois begins his article with an examination of the physical geography of Morocco and its general adaptation for commerce. He then proceeds to analyse many of the articles of the Treaty, and a few of his arguments may be stated here.

### THE BARGAIN CONSIDERED.

Great Britain, the writer says, receives Egypt, a country already pacified and organised, and cultivated for a century by labour to which France has contributed the largest share. That Egypt is prosperous to-day is due, in the first place, to French science and enterprise.

But what of Morocco? Morocco gives explorers the impression of great wealth. As a matter of fact, the French do not yet know Morocco sufficiently well to fix with any exactitude its productive value. The wealth of Morocco is composed of many different elements, and it will first be necessary to organise it by Europeans, and especially French. The wealth of Egypt, on the other hand, may be demonstrated like a theorem of geometry. All that can at present be affirmed of Morocco is that it feeds a population denser in the civilised parts than that of Algeria and Tunis.

### THE VALUE OF EGYPT—

Is it fair, asks M. Dubois, to be satisfied with a mere comparison or parallel between Egypt and Morocco? No, assuredly; since it was Great Britain and France who stipulated and exchanged advantages, it is necessary rather to consider whether Egypt may be more or less useful to Great Britain than Morocco will be to France. No one can deny how useful Egypt is to Great Britain, or that it is Great Britain who has made it so. In the first place, Egypt is on the high road to India; it is on the route of the British Fleet and merchant ships, which may sail from Great Britain to North China without passing a week away from a British colony. Further, there is the Suez Canal, the universal route of British travel. Egypt, besides, supplies the necessities of life, and even supplements the supply of cotton, so that with Egypt and India Great Britain could equal an American Cotton Trust. The production of sugar, too, is considerable in Egypt. Egypt is the road to Ethiopia and the Soudan, and with the rivers and the railways there will be a route to the Cape through regions the opulence of which can only present a remarkable contrast to all other trans-Saharan countries. Egypt, among the colonies of Great Britain, therefore, plays a special rôle, and Great Britain has been enabled to obtain possession of it without contest.

## —GREATER THAN THAT OF MOROCCO.

Morocco is as yet in a great measure to explore. Would an independent Morocco, continues M. Dubois, have been an intolerable danger to the security of Algeria, and to the communications of French colonies with one another in the same degree that an independent Egypt would have been a danger to the homogeneity of the British Empire?

As to the adaptation of Moroccan productivity to the needs of food or French industry, the question has not yet arisen. It is not always easy to sell Algerian wines even in France, it is therefore scarcely the moment to plant vines in Morocco. Morocco



## A French View of the Morocco Agreement.

ENGLISH DISINTERESTEDNESS.

JOHN BULL: "Yes, little Delcassé, I wish to prove to you my disinterestedness. I abandon Maroc to you, but try not to make such a hash of it as you did Fashoda."

will be a competitor with Algeria in the British market for fruit, cattle, etc., and, like Egypt, it will thus adapt itself to the needs of Great Britain rather than of France. There can be no question whatever of an equal exchange between Great Britain and France with regard to Egypt and Morocco.

In the matter of government both countries have agreed to make no political changes. But is the political condition of the two in any sense the same? The French promise not to concern themselves with Egyptian politics; but where is the equivalent in the articles of the treaty relating to Morocco? The

French promise solemnly never to suggest that the British occupation should be for a limited term; but where is there any corresponding clause to the advantage of the French in Morocco?

## LET US MAKE THE BEST OF IT!

Treaties, however, are really worth what the men who have to carry them out are worth, concludes M. Dubois. It will be well for the French to make a wise choice of a representative in Morocco. He should be a man of national sense, firm and able, who will not be in any degree the international servant of the groups of capitalists who may exploit Morocco, a man whose national solidity is above suspicion. And yet this firm man must be of the stuff of a diplomatist. Paradoxical as it may seem, such a delicate situation requires a man of action.

From the moment that Morocco is associated with French destinies by a treaty, however vague, let France take a passionate interest in Morocco and introduce into the colony an advance of material and moral civilisation which will make it really French. Let us rather repair than criticise the faults of the French Government. A grave French diplomatic mistake has assured Great Britain's preponderance in Egypt. Let us say proudly to the English:—"We are going to become masters in Morocco, in economic as well as in other senses."

In the *Nouvelle Revue* of August 1st "Africus" discusses the Moroccan Question and its Solution, and in the *Revue de Paris* of August 1st there is an article by Colonel X. on the Penetration of Morocco. Neither criticises the treaty, both writers contenting themselves with suggestions as to what should be done for the pacific conquest of the country.

## THE SPANISH POINT OF VIEW.

In the *Revue Française* for August there is an article on Spain and Morocco by P. B. The Geographical Society of Madrid, says the writer, has taken up the question of Morocco from the Spanish point of view. So far back as 1884 this Society pointed out to the Cortes the necessity of Spain defending the integrity and the sovereignty of the Moroccan Empire, and to-day the Society's thesis is the same. It declares that Spain should co-operate with France on an equal footing in the mission of civilisation in the Sultan's territories. It demands the cession to Spain of an Atlantic port, a port which was granted to her in principle by the Treaty between Spain and Morocco in 1860; it demands that Article 3 of the same Treaty, with regard to the jurisdiction of Ceuta, should be recognised; and it demands that the Spanish should have the same advantages as the English in the matter of facilities for commerce, tariffs, and transports, also that the Spanish should have equal rights with the French, especially with regard to the privileges of residence, establishing industries, etc. The Geographical Society also formulates a programme of administration and reform.

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**PERSHORE ABBEY, PAST AND PRESENT.**

IN the September *Treasury* Mr. M. M. Dawber has an interesting little article on Pershore, Worcestershire.

The first religious house to occupy this site was founded by Prince Oswald about 689. Oswald was brother to Osric, the founder of Gloucester Cathedral. The earliest Pershore monks were a secular or preaching order, and the monastery was the headquarters of their mission work, until it came into the hands of the Benedictines about 969. The Abbey was originally very wealthy, but William the Conqueror completed the spoliation begun by Edward the Confessor. After the fire in the twelfth century a Norman nave was built by Abbot Guido, very similar to those of Gloucester and Tewkesbury. But Guido's nave

**A QUARRY OF GIGANTIC FOSSILS.**

PROFESSOR OSBORN describes in the *Century* the greatest find of extinct animals ever made, the "Fossil Wonders of the West," as he calls them. The scene of the discovery is in Central Wyoming. It is known as the Bone-Cabin Quarry. The first great discovery was that of a thigh-bone nearly six feet in length. This led to the excavation. There are in this extraordinary deposit parts of over one hundred dinosaurs, or "terrible lizards." The skeletons, as reconstructed, show that these are the very largest land animals ever known. These are the measurements of one type:—

The head is only two feet long, and is, therefore, small out of all proportion to the great body. The neck measures twenty-one feet four inches, and is by far the longest and largest neck



By courtesy of the "*Treasury*."

**Pershore Abbey in Olden Days.**

(From a Painting by W. Lunn.)

has vanished, for the greed and avarice of Henry VIII. levelled the nave, the north transept, and the beautiful chapel of St. Eadberg, the daughter of King Edward the Elder.

It is, therefore, only a fragment of Pershore Abbey that remains to-day, but the Norman south transept and the glorious Early English choir were saved from the sixteenth-century spoiler by the devotion of the people of Pershore, who at the Dissolution bought what they could from the destroyer. In the last century the choir was restored. The lantern tower is of decorated work, and is similar to that of Salisbury. Mr. W. Lunn, who has given much study to this Abbey as well as to Malvern and Tewkesbury, has made an architectural drawing representing it as it must have appeared before the dissolution of the monasteries.

In the same magazine there is an article on the Holy Rood of Boxley, Kent, by Mr. Henry P. Maskell.

known in any animal living or extinct. The back is relatively very short, measuring ten feet eight inches. The vertebrae of the hip measure two feet and three inches. The tail measures from thirty-two to forty feet. We thus obtain, as a moderate estimate of the total length of the animal, sixty-eight to seventy feet.

However this gigantic species became extinct is a problem to which there are many suggested solutions. Their extinction took place almost simultaneously all the world over. It may be due to the climatic changes which destroyed their food, or, as has been suggested, some of the Jurassic mammals of the size of the shrew and the hedgehog sought out the nests of these dinosaurs, gnawed through the shells of their eggs, and thus destroyed the young.

AN interesting musical monthly is the *Zeitschrift der Internationalen Musikgesellschaft*, published by Breitkopf and Haertel. The articles published in it are in German and English.

## RECENT RAILWAY IMPROVEMENTS.

MR. CHARLES H. GRINLING continues in the *Windsor* his most interesting and instructive papers on "The Ways of Our Railways." He deals this month with the control of the trains. He mentions that about 400,000,000 miles are run annually by trains over the 22,150 miles of our railway system. This works out at an average of one train every hour over each mile. It appears that the United Kingdom stands first in the number of passenger (216) and freight cars (3,323) per hundred miles of line, among the nations of the world. Belgium comes nearest. The great problem is how to make the fullest possible use of the tracks consistently with safety and efficiency. There are four ways in which the carrying capacity of a railway can be increased. The most expensive way is that of multiplying the number of rails. Much less expensive methods are to lengthen the platforms; to increase the size of the trains, as, for instance, in the Great Eastern, Great Northern, and suburban lines, in which the carriages are bulged out above the platform level so as to provide an extra seat; and by shortening the block sections by aid of quick retardation and rapid acceleration.

## AUTOMATIC SIGNALLING.

The automatic element is coming more and more to the fore. On single-track railways:—

The article which forms the "Open Sesame!" to each section is exchanged at each passing-place, where its insertion in the receptacle awaiting it is necessary to release another one, with which it is electrically interlocked at the other end of the section; and also with some apparatus to free a "lock" upon the signals and points which have to be set before the train can go on its way. Recently an "automatic train-staff-catcher" has been introduced on some lines, the working of which is somewhat similar to that of the well-known mail-catcher on the post-office vans.

## In the ordinary signal box:—

The most important modern development has been the substitution of "power"—pneumatic, electric, or hydraulic—for muscle in pulling over the signals or setting the points. Should this change become general, as it is likely to within the next decade or so, the brawny-armed, alert, and often perspiring working man, to whose strength and skill in operating his row of heavy levers all railway travellers owe so much, will become a thing of the past. His place will be taken by an operator of more clerical appearance standing quietly in front of a machine resembling an elongated typewriter or piano. "I press the button, the power behind me does the rest," will be his motto.

## TRAINS AUTOMATICALLY STOPPED.

Fog, which has long been the despair of railway men, seems about to be conquered by recent appliances:—

The most complete of these is the electric automatic train-stop which is in use on the Boston Elevated Railway and is now being installed on the Metropolitan District. This, to a considerable extent, supersedes both signalmen and engine-driver, being an arrangement by means of which an electric current running through the rail actuates a device for applying the brake on the train. The current, or "track circuit," is set in motion by the preceding train, if occupying the same block section; and so the system absolutely prevents two trains from being on the same length of line by automatically stopping the second as it is about to enter the section already

occupied. A similar appliance—which works in conjunction with the signals—manual, "power," or automatic—has been in use for some years on the North-Eastern Railway, where it has proved very useful as a preventive of drivers overrunning signals when at danger. With the North-Eastern appliance—which is the invention of Mr. Raven, assistant mechanical engineer of that company—the brake is only partially applied, the sounding of a whistle on the engine at the same time warning the driver to complete the operation of bringing his train to a stand.

Among other interesting facts recorded by Mr. Grinling is the lengthening of freight trains from forty to fifty or sixty trucks, and, in level country, as many as a hundred. Swift goods trains are now run on the express routes at about fifty miles an hour. It is also mentioned that Crewe forms a sort of railway analogue to the Postal Sorting Office, a trans-ship shed, as it is called. Single trucks come from all parts of the London and North-Western system, and are there made up into long trains.

## THE CLEANLINESS OF INSECTS.

THE presence of insects in the human dwelling-place is generally associated with the very opposite of cleanliness. But the cleanliness of the creatures themselves is beyond suspicion. The Rev. Dr. Henry C. McCook, writing in *Harper's* on "The Daintiness of Ants," says:—

Whoever saw an untidy ant, or bee, or wasp? The writer has observed innumerable thousands of ants, has lived in his tent in the midst of their great communities, and watched them at all hours of day and night, under a great variety of conditions, natural and artificial, unfavourable to cleanliness, and has never seen one really unclean. Most of them are fossorial in habit, digging in the ground, within which they live: are covered with hair and bristles, to which dirt pellets easily cling; they move habitually in the midst of the muck and chippage and elemental offal of nature—yet they seem to take no stain and to keep none.

This is true of other insects. Take, for example, the interesting families of wasps. Many burrow in the earth to make breeding-cells for their young. Others, like the mud-daubers, collect mortar from mud-beds near brooks and pools to build their clay nurseries and storehouses. Some, like the yellow-jackets, live in caves which they excavate in the ground. They delve in the dirt; handle and mix and carry it; mould and spread it, moving to and fro all day long, and day after day, at work in surroundings that would befoul the most careful human worker—yet do not show the least trace of their occupation.

With insects, however, the type of dainty tidiness is the absolute rule. There are no exceptions; no degenerates of uncleanness, as with men. Temperament is wholly and always on the side of cleanliness; and training is not a factor therein, for it is inborn, and as strong in adolescents as in veterans.

The Doctor goes on to show how the ant is provided by Nature with the necessary appurtenances of the toilet on its own limbs—fine-tooth comb, hair-brushes and combs, sponges, washes and soap. The pictures of the ants performing their ablutions are as amusing as they are instructive. Not merely does each ant attend to herself, but they go in for co-operative baths, in which they give a friendly tongue-brush to their fellows. These washings generally take place before and after sleep, for ants sleep very soundly about three hours. When they wake they stretch and yawn just as men do.

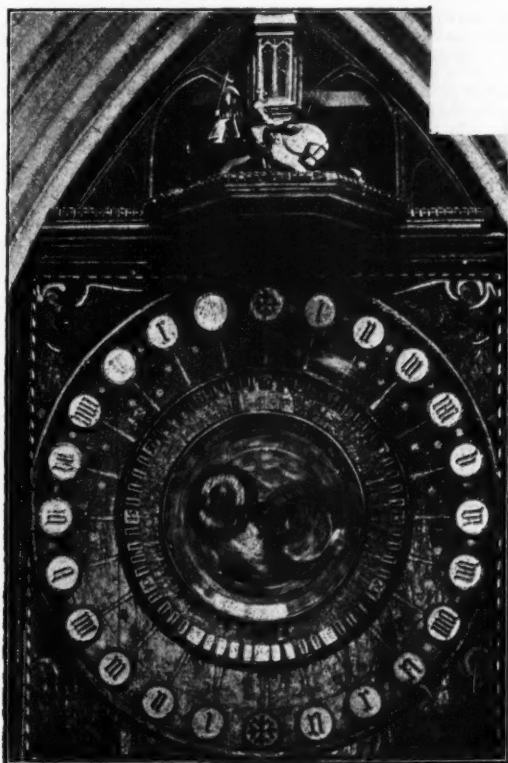
## CURIOUS ANCIENT CLOCKS.

MISS CHARLOTTE MASON contributes to the *Sunday Strand* for September a copiously illustrated paper describing some famous clocks that are to be found in England. She includes in her collection the "Quarter Jack" in Wimborne Minster and the clock which shows the apparent movements of the sun and moon. This clock dates from the year 1320. One of the most interesting clocks and the oldest striking clock is to be found in Wells Cathedral. It originally belonged to the Abbey of Glastonbury. When the clock strikes, a file of horseman, booted, saddled, and armed *cap-à-pie*, dash out of two gateways in opposite directions, and charge furiously across the top of the clock; they strike with their lances as they pass as many times as is necessary to show the hour. A little way off, perched very high up, sits a quaint figure, which kicks the quarters on two bells placed beneath his feet, and strikes the hours on a bell placed within reach of him. One of the oldest clocks in England is that in the north transept of Exeter Cathedral; it is mentioned as having been in existence in 1317, and is constructed to represent the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, which



By courtesy of the "Sunday Strand."]

The Figure of the Clock in Wells Cathedral.



By courtesy of the "Sunday Strand."]

The Face of the Clock, Wells Cathedral.

made the earth the centre of the universe, the sun and the moon walk round the clock, and as the moon circles it shows its age on the dial. The sphere representing the sun carries a *fleur-de-lis*. The hours are struck by a bell presented to the Cathedral in 1480; it was cracked in 1611 in celebrating the anniversary of the discovery of the Guy Fawkes Plot. The clock in Rye Church is nearly as old, and is still at work. Tradition says it was taken from one of the ships of the Spanish Armada.

*Harper's* for September, besides a paper on "The Daintiness of Ants," noticed elsewhere, contains several striking photographs of star clusters, contributed by Mr. G. W. Ritchie, of the Lick Observatory. He mentions that with the telescope itself used as a great camera, the most sensitive photographic plates require several hours' exposure. The ways of Oriental caravansaries are described by Dr. Sterrett, and Mr. Arthur Symons describes Ravenna. Miss Agnes Repplier treats of "the perils of immortality," not, however, in a theological sense. She refers to the unfortunate mediocrities who have been impaled in an eternal pillory by eminent writers. The case specially adduced is that of Miss Benger, cruelly immortalised by Charles Lamb. John G. McNeel recalls the melancholy experiences of the American prisoners of war at Dartmoor in the beginning of the last century.

## DR. ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE.

A MASTER WORKER.

MR. HAROLD BEGBIE continues his series of articles entitled "Master-Workers" in the *Pall Mall Magazine*, Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace being the subject of the September issue.

## DARWIN AND "DARWINISM."

As Dr. Wallace's name is so closely associated with that of Darwin in the discovery of the Origin of Species, what Mr. Begbie tells us that is new in reference to this subject is interesting.

In the first place, Darwin and Dr. Wallace, he says, both derived their inspiration from Malthus's work on "Population," and secondly, but for Dr. Wallace, Darwin's work might have been presented to the world in so many volumes that few would have cared to read them. Mr. Begbie writes:—

Darwin had been working on Natural Selection for twenty years when Dr. Wallace sent his famous pamphlet to him for Sir Charles Lyell to read; and but for this sudden surprise of his great secret it is most probable that the careful and laborious Darwin would have spent another twenty years on the completion of its presentation. Dr. Wallace's pamphlet, so similar to Darwin's work that even some of its phrases appeared as titles in Darwin's MS., had at any rate the happy result of hurrying into the world a brief and concise exposition of the case for Natural Selection from the pen of Darwin.

But learned men, adds Mr. Begbie, are now beginning to throw over "Darwinism." Darwin's work, as set forth in the "Origin of Species," retorts Dr. Wallace, is safe from attack. But "Darwinism," that is a different matter:—

Darwinism (says Dr. Wallace) is very often a different thing from the "Origin of Species." Darwin never touched *beginnings*. Again and again he protested against the idea that any physicist could arrive at the beginning of life. Nor did he argue for one common origin of all the variety in life. He speaks of "more than one" over and over again; and he also speaks of the Creator. It is only a few of his followers who have presented Darwin to the world as a man who had explained the beginning of everything, and who had dispensed altogether with the services of a Creator. Darwin must have turned in his grave more than once if any echoes of "Darwinism" ever reached him there.

## THE SPIRITUAL NATURE OF MAN.

Darwin and Dr. Wallace differed on the question of the mind and the spiritual nature of man. What has to be acknowledged and recognised is the spiritual nature of man which separates him completely and absolutely from the highest of all mammals. Dr. Wallace distinguishes between the struggle for existence, *per se*, and the struggle for spiritual, intellectual and moral existence. Evolution can account for the land-grabber, the company promoter and the sweater: but, if it fails to account for the devotion of the patriot, the enthusiasm of the artist, the constancy of the martyr, the resolute search of the scientific worker after Nature's secrets, it has not explained the whole mystery of humanity.

Dr. Wallace is then induced to speak of Spiritualism. He holds that proof of the existence of the soul beyond the grave is already established. The study

of the spiritual nature of man, he says, is coming more and more to the front of human inquiry.

Spiritualism (says Dr. Wallace) means the science of the spiritual nature of man, and that is surely a science which deserves a place among the investigations of mankind. Geology is important, chemistry is important, astronomy is important; but "the proper study of mankind is man," and if you leave out the spiritual nature of man you are not studying man at all. I prefer the term spiritualism. I am a spiritualist, and I am not in the least frightened of the name!

It is only because the scientific investigations of spiritualists are confounded in the popular mind with the chicanery and imposture of a few charlatans that the indiscriminating world has not studied the literature of spiritualism. A study of that literature, an honest and unbiassed examination of spiritual investigations, would prove to the world that the soul of man is a reality, and that death is not the abrupt and unreasoning end of consciousness.

## THE MOST COURAGEOUS OF SCIENTISTS.

Mr. Begbie adds:—

Dr. Wallace is not one of those men who believe that everything not made by man must have been made by God. His cosmogony is spacious, and finds room for other intelligences than those of humanity and deity. We are compassed about, he believes, by an infinity of beings as numerous as the stars, and the vast universe is peopled with as many grades of intelligences as the forms of life with which this little earth is peopled. To deny spiritual phenomena, because some of them appear to be beneath the dignity of Godhead, seems to this patient and courageous investigator an act of folly, a confession of narrow-mindedness. No phenomenon is too insignificant or too miraculous for his investigation, and in his philosophy there is no impossible and no preternatural.

He is, undoubtedly, the most courageous of men of science. Other eminent men have examined spiritual phenomena as carefully and earnestly as he, and some of them have uttered their faith in the reality of these mysteries; but from the year 1863, from the very beginning of his scientific career, on the very threshold of his work in a materialistic and suspicious world, this brave and earnest man—with everything to lose and nothing to gain—has been the avowed champion of spiritualism, and has fought for his belief with a steadfastness which has only increased with time.

## THE KAISER'S "NUMBER SEVEN."

In the September number of the *Girl's Realm* Rachel Challice has an article on the Princess Louise Victoria, the little "Number Seven" and only daughter in the German Imperial Family, who is now just twelve years old.

The following anecdote shows how quick the child is to make a point to her own advantage:—

The other day her little girl-friend and study companion was very distressed, because she soiled her frock in the garden.

"But what does it matter?" said the young Princess, "you can soon have a clean one. I have one every day."

"Oh! but I can't," was the sad reply. "I only have a clean frock the days I come to you."

It surprised the royal child that the supply of clean frocks should be limited, and she related the incident to her father when she saw him, upon which she was told that one did not talk about such things.

A day or two afterwards the Emperor suggested her being careful in something she was doing, or she would spoil her frock, upon which she turned the tables by saying: "One does not talk about such things."

In the *Theosophist* for August there is a very sensible and interesting paper by Mr. C. W. Leadbeater on Theosophy and Spiritualism.

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## IN PRAISE OF DOCTOR JIM.

BY MISS C. DE THIERRY.

DR. JAMESON is hailed by Miss C. de Thierry, in the *Empire Review*, as "The Coming Man in South Africa." The lady is very whole-hearted in her admiration for the Prime Minister of the Cape. She even eulogises the Raid, of which she says:—

The Raid was one of those quixotic deeds which achieve the end of statesmanship better than all its calculated efforts. All the evil effects of the retrocession of the Transvaal, the diplomacy of Rhodes, and the struggles of the Uitlanders, failed where the Raid succeeded.

After this, anything! Miss de Thierry waxes ecstatic in her praise of Dr. Jim as Prime Minister. By him the "British were trained to fight at the polls with the doggedness they fought with in the field." The keynote of his leadership is independence:—

He stands on the rock of Justice, and so the vain pursuit of Dutch loyalty by way of concessions is at an end. One race is



South African Review.]

## The Cape Elections: A Warning to Dr. Jim.

CAPE COLONY: "How many do you expect to get out of the twelve new seats?"

DR. JIM: "Well, I think with luck we shall capture nine of them."

CAPE COLONY: "Quite so. Now take care that the nine are all sound men, and no Mugwumps, or you'll find yourself undermined one of these fine days."

[But Dr. Jim did not capture nine. Only six pledged Ministerialists were elected. Four seats fell to the Bond and two to the Independent Progressives.—ED. R. OF R.]

no longer asked to make sacrifices on behalf of the other, for the era of equal rights and equal opportunities has dawned. In short, Dr. Jameson has adopted the only sound basis for a policy, and the only one which has never before been tried in South Africa.

Its best justification is its success. In one Session, Dr. Jameson has done more to further a good understanding between the two races than the Home and Colonial Governments between them for the last twenty years. The reason is, of course, that the Dutch have found a master. Hence the commanding position of Dr. Jameson. For they have all the Oriental's respect for strength, and instinct for recognising a leader of men. When his moderation is lent grace by tact he can carry them with him where he will. "I came to Parliament meaning to hunt him," cried a staunch member of the Bond lately, "and it looks as though I meant to end by following him." That this could be said of Dr. Jameson is at least suggestive. What impresses the Dutch most is his magnanimity.

What struck them most was his moderation. He laid the burden of taxation equally on the British and the Dutch, and they both admit the justice of his legislation. The crowning triumph of the Session was his Amnesty Bill.

The Dutch heart was touched as it never was before:—

The only effect of Bond "envy, hatred, and all uncharitableness" is to throw into stronger relief Dr. Jameson's manliness, justice and magnanimity. In this way, after a single Session as Prime Minister and two years of leadership, Dr. Jameson has drawn to himself the eyes of the world as the dominant Colonial statesman in South Africa, who was surrounded in the lobby by Dutch members taking a friendly farewell of him on the last night of the Session, not the professional politicians, who have covered him with calumny. Hence their fury.

But if all the "professional politicians" are furious that is a considerable deduction from the alleged capture of the Dutch heart. For every one of these "professional politicians" owes his position in politics to the enthusiastic support of the Dutch constituencies.

## The Religion of Abul Akbar.

*Kringsjaa* (July 15th) has an interesting article by Dr. Olav Johan-Olsen on Dini-Illahi, the religion founded by Abul Falh-Djeluddin Akbar, who, from 1556 to 1605, was the ruler of the Great Mogul Empire in India. Belonging to the famous Timur, or Tamerlane family, he was originally a Mahommedan, and was the richest and mightiest monarch of his time, his wealth being boundless, while the number of his subjects exceeded the whole of the population of Europe, his army being proportionately immense and powerful. The object of Dr. Johan-Olsen's article is to show how noble and tolerant and altruistic a religion could be conceived and founded outside the so-called civilised nations—founded by a powerful monarch who belonged to a race infamous in history for its unspeakable barbarities, but whose ancestors had already exhibited striking traits of wise statesmanship, love and patronage of the fine arts, and a strong desire for peace and for tolerance in religion.

IN *Longman's Magazine* for September Mr. Andrew Lang discusses the various theories which explain the telepathic communication which Mr. Rider Haggard says that he received from his dying dog in a dream.

## AUTOMOBILE LAW IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

## A USEFUL SUMMARY.

THE Hon. John Scott-Montagu, M.P., briefly summarises, in the *North American Review*, the laws governing automobiles in various countries. The United States fixes a maximum of twenty miles an hour on open roads, but makes the automobilist responsible for any accident occurring when passing another vehicle or domestic animal. In France the speed is eighteen miles an hour. In Germany it varies, but eighteen miles an hour seems to be the maximum. In towns the maximum rate varies from five to nine miles. In Metz nineteen streets are entirely closed to motors. In Switzerland the motors are very unpopular, and in



Journal Amusant.]

[August 13.

## The Sword is superseded by the Motor-Car.

The modern Joseph Prudhomme. The official and patented crusher.

some cantons they are prohibited altogether. In Belgium it is  $18\frac{1}{2}$  miles on country roads and six miles in Brussels. The laws of Italy resemble those of France. No foreigner is permitted to drive in a motor in Germany unless he has a certificate in his own country, and these certificates must be examined and passed by the German authorities. The law in Austria is very severe, and the maximum speed is fixed at  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles an hour. The cars have to be officially inspected, and Austria enjoys the unique distinction of being the only country which has forbidden women to drive motors. In England the Motor Car Act of 1903 allows a maximum speed of twenty miles an hour, and every car must carry its number. The charge for a motor-car licence is £1,

for a motor-cycle 5s., and a driver's certificate costs 5s. This certificate is no guarantee of ability to drive: it is issued solely so as to enable the law to cancel it where offences have been committed.

## THE SALT MONOPOLY IN INDIA.

## A PLEA FOR ITS ABOLITION.

THE *Asiatic Quarterly Review* publishes Mr. J. B. Pennington's paper (read before the East India Association) demanding the abolition of the salt monopoly in India. Mr. Pennington began his campaign against this monopoly thirty years ago, and he now begins to feel that he is within sight of success. The average consumption of salt in India is 50 per cent. below the weight necessary to keep the human body in health. In England we consume 62lb. per head per annum. The indispensable minimum is 25lb. The Indians only consume half that amount. The Indian Government refuses to give up a monopoly which brings in five millions a year. But Mr. Pennington thinks that this five millions could be raised by a direct licence tax supplemented by a general poll tax, which could be paid in labour. The present monopoly, by artificially limiting the consumption of salt, plays murderous havoc with the poorer classes. It renders it impossible to salt fish, and it is most prejudicial to agriculture. The lack of salt predisposes to leprosy, cholera, and the cattle plague. The tax is costly to collect, and harasses the people exceedingly.

To collect six millions gross £500,000 is spent in maintaining a huge Government Department. The consumption of salt would be trebled if the duty were abolished. As for the annoyance occasioned by the enforcement of the monopoly, Mr. Thorburn, in the discussion that followed the reading of Mr. Pennington's paper, said that when he (Mr. Thorburn) was Assistant Commissioner in charge of Miauwali, the salt officers used to send up for trial the owners of cattle on the charge that, whilst their cattle were passing along the high road, the animals licked the salt rocks which abutted on the roads about Korlabagh. Further, if anyone built a cottage and used the rocks for foundations or walls, informers used to tell the salt officers, and if salt was found a prosecution followed.

The discussion was very interesting, and although there was no general agreement in favour of Mr. Pennington's suggested substitute for the salt monopoly, there was a widespread feeling that a strong case existed for inquiry. If only in the interest of the salt-starved cattle of Hindostan, it is to be hoped that some practical step will be taken to bring the matter home to the attention of Lord Curzon.

IN the *Scottish Geographical* for August Miss E. Sykes gives a very interesting account of life and travel in Persia. She was the first Englishwoman to visit the Province of Kerman, where her brother, Major Sykes, was British Consul.

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## D'ANNUNZIO AND DUSE AT HOME.

THE *Critic* of New York for August contains an article on Gabriele d'Annunzio, by Carlo de Fornaro. The following passage describes the gardens of d'Annunzio and Eleonora Duse, who live quite near to each other at Settignano, the quaint little village overlooking Florence, where Michelangelo was born:—

The gates of the gardens face each other. D'Annunzio's gate is of iron bars running ray-wise from the centre, which is oval, and represents a Florentine lily. On the inside, on top of this gate, there is an oval sign in majolica, bearing this inscription: "Pensa" (Think). On the side facing the street there is a madonna with a child, and you read "Ave" inscribed underneath. Duse's gate is of very heavy dark wood with bronze hinges.

We rang the bell of d'Annunzio's garden, and were confronted by the gardener, who showed us over the grounds, and even allowed us to take photographs. There was a great deal of the *recherché* in the taste and arrangement of the decorations. The



Gabriele d'Annunzio.

grounds are very spacious, with trees, bushes, flowers everywhere, all well kept by the diligent hand of the gardener.

Then we followed the gardener into Duse's garden. The little spot of garden fairly reeked with the fragrance of roses and jasmine. The man informed us that there were at least twelve hundred rose bushes. It looked like a garden in a fairy tale; roses everywhere, pink, red, white, cream-coloured, climbing all around the little house. The house is very modest in appearance, the typical Italian villa in Tuscany. There were many olive-trees around, and their pale grey was spotted by the dark green of the cypresses.

As we stood silently contemplating the quiet little garden, I wondered what strange fate had brought those two people so close together when they were so different in tastes and habits: one, although a poet, possessing all the characteristics of a nummer—vain, fond of admiration at all costs, unscrupulous, poseur, restless; the other, although an actress, unassuming, retiring, modest, avoiding publicity at the risk of being thought eccentric, leading the life of a sage and philosopher when far from the stage.

## PSEUDONYMS OF WOMEN WRITERS.

THE *Girl's Realm* of September has a sort of symposium on this interesting subject. Dora d'Esparigne has asked some of the women writers of to-day their reasons for choosing the pseudonyms by which their literary work is known.

The *nom de guerre* of "John Strange Winter," it seems, was practically forced upon her by the publishers of her first book, "Cavalry Life," and "Sarah Tytler" (Miss Henrietta Keddie) was appended, without her consent or knowledge, to the work of this writer by her publisher.

Charles Kingsley's daughter, "Lucas Malet," took the surname of her grandmother and great-great-aunt, not wishing to trade on Kingsley names. Miss Gregg is the real name of "Sydney C. Grier." She chose the name of "Sydney" because it might be masculine or feminine, "Grier" is a Shetland name, and "C." was inserted to make the name look natural. "Hesba Stretton" was formed by combining the initials of her five sisters for the first name, while Stretton was part of the name of her birthplace—Church Stretton. Mrs. Craigie became "John Oliver Hobbes" partly because she was young at the time her first book was written, and she feared her youth might prejudice both publishers and readers.

The Christian name of "George" is a favourite and a very successful one among the masculine signatures—"George Eliot," "George Sand," "George Paston," "George Egerton," "George Fleming," etc. And there are the short pen-names, such as "Ouida," "Gyp," "Rita," "Iota," "Zack," all so well-known that it is unnecessary to add the real names.

A more interesting question, perhaps, is the second, addressed by the writer of the article to the authors who are known by pen-names. It was in effect, Do you consider a pseudonym desirable in itself? Or, in the case of a masculine disguise, do you consider it likely to affect the reviewer when he finds that the pseudonym is that of a woman? Eight writers consider the pseudonym desirable for an untried author, and seven answer by a more or less qualified "No."

There is diversity of opinion on the question of the possible influence of the pseudonym upon the reception of a new author's work. "Iota" says:—

I think, had I chosen a masculine pseudonym and been able to write as a man might—to live up to my assumed sex, so to speak—I would have been very differently reviewed; but the womanhood from which I can never escape has always betrayed and confounded me. Given equal talent, I think that both men and women review men more leniently than they do women.

THE September number of *Arts and Crafts* is the fourth number of this new magazine. As its name implies, it is a practical magazine for the studio and the workshop. The new number contains a short but interesting article on the drawings of Alphonse Legros, contributed by Sir Charles Holroyd. There are many other articles on Sketching, Illustrating, Enamelling, Wood-Carving, etc., etc., all adapted to the needs of students.

## THE FELLAH AT HOME.

SIR WALTER MIEVILLE, K.C.M.G., contributes to the September *Nineteenth Century* an interesting character sketch of the Egyptian fellah. He says:—

Since the Pharaonic epoch the fellah has altered little; as he was in his adversity, so is he in the time of prosperity—patient, law-abiding, fairly industrious, good-humoured, and healthy; suspicious of the motives of those in authority over him; always prone to lengthy gossip; excitable at times and quarrelsome, but in general his disputes are very short-lived and rarely end in blows, though accompanied while they last by violently threatening gesticulations. To no other peasantry can the saying "His bark is worse than his bite" be so aptly applied as to the Egyptian fellah. He has a quite extraordinary disregard for time; and if he is called on to take a railway journey he makes no inquiries as to hours of departure, but goes to the station, squats down, and waits for the train, showing no concern, however protracted the delay. For he has a saying that "Precipitation is from Satan, but patience is the key of contentment." His unwavering constancy to old habits, ideas, and traditions is at the root of his lack of initiative; the spirit of progress is not in him, and his race will probably never develop any theory or conceit.

The large proportion of the fellahs are small proprietors, working, maybe, some twenty days each month for neighbouring farmers, or employed as overseers by large landowners, but living, in part at least, on the produce of their own plots or fields. The fellah has this great advantage over the go-ahead, feverish moilers and toilers of modern cities—he is happy, peaceful and contented. If his means are scant, his wants are few. Sunshine and fresh air, enough to eat, and no hard winters to dread—with these things he is satisfied. His humble home is but a hovel built of unbaked bricks such as Pharaoh's taskmasters commanded the Israelites to make without straw.

With his fingers he breaks his coarse round flat cakes of bread, and dips each morsel into a *sauce piquante* called *dukkah*, composed of salt, pepper, mint, or cummin seed, coriander seed, sesame, and chick peas. His favourite beans, which have been slowly boiled for hours, he eats with linseed oil or butter, and he but seldom indulges in animal food. Dates or water-melons serve as dessert, and draughts of Nile water, kept cool in the greyish-looking porous native water-bottles, are his wholesome beverage. He does not disdain amusement, but delights in any simple entertainment—which, whatever its nature, he calls a "fantasia"—and enjoys weird music played on rudely constructed drums and tambourines, hautboys, viols, lutes, mandolines, and dulcimers.

## EAST AFRICA AS A COLONY.

The current *Nineteenth Century* contains an interesting article by Sir Charles Eliot on "The East African Protectorate as a European Colony." Sir Charles says that the real cause at stake in the proceedings which led to his resignation was that the Protectorate was suited to be a European colony, and ought to be made one. There are few countries in the world in which European settlement would so little interfere with native rights:—

It has been conjectured that the area of the Protectorate is 350,000 square miles, and the population about 1,500,000, which gives about four persons to a square mile; but in a territory of which not even the boundaries are fixed all such statistics must be very uncertain, and I would rather state the facts as follows. Large districts, suitable for European colonisation, such as the plateaux of Mau, Gwas Ngisha, and Laikipia, have no native inhabitants whatever. In other large districts, such as most of the Rift Valley, the Settima Range, and the whole of the country between Nairobi and the coast (except the Teita district), one may meet natives now and again as one marches day by day, but one is pretty sure not to meet them every day, and one may go several days without seeing any. The coast is a country for planters rather than settlers, but even there the chief complaint is that the population is not sufficient to supply labour.

## A MATABELE "PILGRIM'S PROGRESS."

In the *Sunday Magazine* for September, Florence Jeffery gives an interesting account of the latest illustrated edition of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." Bunyan's allegory is at present published in ninety-eight different languages and dialects. The latest translation has been made into the language of the Matabele for circulation in Rhodesia. This edition is illustrated in an original fashion. Christian, instead of being drawn like a knight in the armour of the Middle Ages, is simply a poor Kafir wearing a loin cloth, reefer jacket, and a shirt worn over it. He is armed with a knobkerry and shield, and stabbing assegai. Giant Despair looks admirable in a black skin. Christian starts from a kraal, which does duty as the City of Destruction. The mud hole of the veldt is the Slough of Despond, Evangelist is the English missionary. Vanity Fair becomes a war dance festival, and the Devil, Apollyon, is a fearsome creature with a tail like a dragon, with the hind legs of a goat, the head of which is a nondescript compound. When Christian and Hopeful pass over the river the hobgoblins which they see are represented as wolves, owls, snakes, crocodiles and hippopotami. One curious touch in the illustrations is that which represents Demas trying to tempt Christian and Hopeful into a mine, a picture which the Chartered Company are not likely to love, as it is not calculated to encourage the recruiting of black labour for the gold mines.

## THE PRIEST IN FRANCE.

In a paper in the *Monthly Review* entitled "Church v. State; Real French View," Mr. Laurence Jerrold thus describes the position of the French parish priest:—

It is only in a certain middle class in France that the priest is looked up to socially. In aristocratic society all due deference is, of course, paid to his cloth—as is done almost universally in France, in spite of horrid stories spread by clerical writers of ribald irreverence among a godless people—but the priest must not expect to rank with the nobles as one of themselves. He is, for obvious reasons, usually much less cultivated than an English clergyman, and, while he is treated with far more outward ceremony than the latter, he hardly ever occupies the same social position.

In a great house he must be a dependant. Often the unfortunate parish priest only gets a good dinner once or twice a week, on the days when he has been cordially, if patronisingly, told that "his cover will always be laid." If he gets in with the sub-prefect in any country town—except in certain thoroughly Catholic provinces where even the representatives of the Ministry of the Interior "practise religion"—his cover ceases to be laid in the great house, as a matter of course.

This extraordinary policy of keeping the priest in hand by appealing to his stomach is not the exception, but the rule, whenever applicable. When the country priest is a frugal, simple, devoted servant of God, content with bread, cheese, grapes, and sour wine, and a fowl or a rabbit on Sundays, he is yet forced to cultivate the nearest country family, which alone will give him funds for his poor or for his crumbling grey stone old Romanesque church. How can he help being in politics what his patrons tell him to be?



**SAINT SERAPHIM: "A RUSSIAN LOURDES."**

THE war has drawn public attention to the excessive regard paid by the Russian people to the intercessory powers of St. Seraphim. Mr. D. B. Macgowan contributes to the *Century* a description of the scene he witnessed at the canonisation of this saint on August 1st, last year. Father Seraphim was, it appears, born at Kursk in 1759, and was baptised Prokhor Moshnin. His father was a builder of churches, and at his death left one church unfinished. His widow undertook to complete the work, and Prokhor, then three years old, clambered up the scaffolding after her and fell from a great height to the ground without receiving any injury. This was the first of his miracles. His acquaintance with books was limited to the Bible and lives of saints. At seventeen he entered on the monastic life, and went to Sarov, where he adopted the life of a hermit. A rock is shown at Sarov on which he is said to have prayed through 3,000 nights. He lived in the odour of sanctity, and was credited with mind reading. After his death, in 1833, his grave became the resort of an ever-increasing number of pilgrims. The nearest railway station is forty-five miles away. Of those present at the canonisation, about ten per cent. came on foot from distant provinces. Barracks had been provided for only about 10,000 persons. The majority camped under the pines. They swarmed in the forest for miles around. Each of the twenty odd springs on the road to the sacred spot was held to be consecrated. Access to the well was always granted to the sick and infirm. Any day, from early morn till late at night, 10,000 people could be seen in its vicinity.

**MIRACLES ALL THE TIME.**

Miracles were announced as being performed almost every moment:—

The line of afflicted pilgrims, who alone were admitted to the well, always extended hundreds of yards. The most common malady seemed to be hysteria. It is very prevalent among the peasant women, due doubtless to the severity, solitude, and darkness of winter, brutality, and insufficient food. The victims often utter piercing screams for hours. The disease sometimes takes the form of repulsion to religious exercises, even to the ringing of church bells. In such cases the masses firmly believe that the victims are possessed of devils. Father John of Cronstadt enjoys a special reputation for driving out devils. I saw or heard of a number of cases treated at Sarov, generally in the enclosed bath-house, and the effect in restoring at least momentary calm was usually beyond doubt. Those who will may dispute whether this result was due to the plunge or shower-bath in water under 60 degrees Fahrenheit, to the authoritative words and gestures of the priests, or to supernatural power.

This is one cure that he saw:—

From a distance of fifty feet, as near as I could get, I witnessed the cure of a woman with a paralysed and malformed hand. How long she had been under treatment I did not learn, but her case was exciting tremendous interest. The priest repeatedly bathed the hand and commanded the witnesses to cross themselves while he assisted the woman to perform the same feat. This was accomplished in a manner that would have done credit to an adept in bloodless surgery. Pressing one

of his strong, supple fingers against each of hers, he slowly forced them straight and carried the hand through the proper motions. Tears of joy streamed from the multitude. "The poor old woman is crossing herself," was repeated by hundreds of wonder-stricken mouths.

The writer could not discover whether the hand remained straight:—

Some observers claimed more positive results than I found. A Russian reporter of the Lutheran confession declared that he had witnessed the healing of a two-year-old boy, born blind, and of two persons, a man and a boy of six, who had long been unable to walk. These cases figure in the official accounts also. The history of the canonisation published by the Holy Synod claims the following cures in the period above mentioned, all the subjects, except two, being peasant women: Deformed extremities; three cases each of paralysis, fever, and blindness; two cases of rheumatism; epilepsy, chronic headache, chronic internal pains, temporary dumbness, skin disease, and wen on the neck.

Some of the pilgrims went away from Sarov murmuring on account of lack of food. On the road they were joined by an old man with a wallet on his back, who gave them all they wanted to eat. The travellers had gone on a little way when the old man suddenly disappeared. Who was that old man? It was Father Seraphim, who never refused a guest either kindness or bread.

On July 29th a deaf-mute girl recovered her speech. A little blind girl on drinking from the holy well recovered her sight and cried, "Mamma, I see you!"

**MIXED BATHING WITH A VENGEANCE.**

What the writer regards as a proof that the religious faith of the masses of the Russian people is absolutely unshaken was witnessed at the bathing place in the stream that was freed from supervision:—

Men and women of all ages and various conditions, including thriving tradespeople, calmly stripped and stood together, a dozen at a time, under the end of the conduit. They undressed and dressed on the bank only a few feet apart, though there were thick bushes near by. Few made the slightest concessions to modesty, disrobing and robing as leisurely as if at home. One could see some of them carefully wrapping up their feet or putting on their bark shoes without having on a stitch of other clothes. Occasionally a young woman would hold or bind a towel in front of herself, but seemed to do so almost shamefacedly, as if such precautions imputed lack of pure-mindedness to the worshippers. One could not, in fact, discover a single interested eye among them. The golden age of human innocence had returned.

The writer adds that Russian women are said to go bathing at any time in the sight of the male population.

**POETRY IN THE MAGAZINES.**

To *Temple Bar* C. H. St. L. Russell contributes a short poem with the dubious title "As the hart panteth," based on the reindeer's alleged passion for the sea. The two first stanzas may be quoted:—

Hot falls the sun on house and square and street,  
About my head a feverous languor burns,  
The sweltering pavement throbs beneath my feet,—  
And every thought within me seaward turns.

Oh, my soul longeth for the sea,  
For the sound of it, and the scent of it,  
And the fresh feel of all its breezes free,  
And the sight of all the dancing colours blent of it!

## LADY EXPLORERS IN HIDDEN EGYPT.

THE two sisters, Mrs. Agnes Smith Lewis and Mrs. Margaret Dunlop Gibson, have laid the world under many an obligation. On a visit to Mount Sinai, they discovered an ancient Syriac text of the four Gospels, and other important manuscripts. They have now been travelling, searching for manuscripts in the Coptic monasteries of Egypt. Mrs. Lewis contributes the narrative of their adventures to the *Century*. Among the monasteries which these adventurous ladies desired to enter was none other than the birthplace and nursery of monasticism—the convent at the foot of St. Antony's cave. No woman had crossed the threshold during the 1,600 years of its existence, and yet, by aid of a letter from the Patriarch, Mrs. Lewis and her sister entered. In these and subsequent journeys they did not find any very important manuscripts, but there was no lack of adventure. From the monastery they climbed up the face of a steep chalk hill to St. Antony's cave, which is entered by a small aperture in the face of the cliff leading into a passage so narrow that one has positively to wriggle through. Another monastery could only be entered by rope and windlass. The ladies were somewhat appalled at this ancient form of elevator, and declined at first to use it. But feminine ingenuity improvised a cradle out of the rope netting used for carrying the baggage on camel-back, and in this network the two ladies were raised and entered the monastery. They descended by the same method.

Mrs. Lewis suggests that the deserts play the part in the economy of Nature of setting the air in motion. The air rapidly cooling after sunset, the contrast between its temperature and that of the hot earth causes a current of exchange between the two; "so that possibly the Sahara contributes to the health of Europe."

Mrs. Lewis reports that the Coptic Church is now in parlous plight. Its Patriarch must be chosen from four of those out-of-the-world monasteries. All attempts at progress are consequently prevented, and the people drift away into the Roman Catholic Church or into the American Presbyterian Mission.

## WOMEN AS POOR LAW GUARDIANS.

THE *Treasury* is publishing an admirable series of articles on women at work. In the September number the subject is Women's Work under the Poor Law, written by Mr. Lionel Hawkins.

After speaking of the splendid pioneer work of Miss Louisa Twining, and the inspection work of Mrs. Nassau Senior and Miss M. H. Mason, the writer continues:—

The first woman Poor Law Guardian was elected in 1875. The ice thus broken, other women sought and secured election in subsequent years; and though, up till 1894, the property qualification required to render a candidate eligible constituted an insuperable obstacle to many who would otherwise have offered themselves for election, the number of women Guardians grew from one to 169 between the years 1875 and 1894. In the

latter year the property qualification was abolished by the Local Government Act, popularly known as the Parish Councils Act, and at the first elections held under that measure no fewer than 700 women Guardians were elected for the first time. The present number may be put roughly at 1,000, or one to every twenty-four men Guardians.

Those elected before 1894, relatively few though they were, did not a little to advance the acceptance in practice of the principles which Miss Twining and her fellow-workers had so long advocated; but the large contingent of additional women workers who came into office under the wider qualification found that a task of formidable dimensions still lay before them.

As an example of what the women Guardians were able to effect, the following list of reforms carried out by one Board, at the instance of the newly elected women in their first year, is edifying:—(1) The provision of underclothing for women and children, the previous practice having been to suffer them to go without such garments; (2) the substitution of flannel night-dresses for cotton ones for old women; (3) the supply of dry tea to the old couples, instead of the made tea which, in accordance with workhouse practice, was stewed for upwards of an hour—sometimes in the copper in which the vegetables were boiled; (4) the provision of seats outside the married couples' quarters; (5) the appointment of a ladies' visiting committee; (6) the formation of a workhouse girls' aid committee for the assistance of fallen girls; (7) the improvement of the ventilation of the House; (8) the introduction of the Brabazon employment system.

The fallen women at once became, and have ever since remained, the peculiar care of the women Guardians. Another class of workhouse inmates which stood in not less need of the friendship of women was that of the children.

There was no department of Poor Law work into which the newly elected women did not enter, animated by a wholesome spirit of justifiable interference.

## THE PROGRESS OF RATIONAL DRESS.

A. F. WHITE recounts in the *Young Woman* a talk with Viscountess Harberton, the Honorary Treasurer of the Rational Dress League. Her ladyship explains that she was induced to take up the movement in consequence of the mass of filth which her dress, like that of other women, acquired in walking out. Feeling that this was both dirty and unhealthy, she started the Rational Dress Society. She makes a strong point of the fact that it is only within the last thirty or forty years that the working classes have taken to wearing corsets, for the simple reason that formerly they could not afford to do so. Consequently the danger is much greater than it has ever been to the general health, and the greater is the need of reform. She is of opinion that rational dress is certainly gaining ground. Lady Harberton says that she can ride sixty miles on her bicycle in a day with very little fatigue. She attributes her good health and activity simply to a sensible method of dress and a generally hygienic life. She recommends the new pioneer skirt as excellently adapted for all ordinary purposes. It is made in two parts which hook together down the back and front. It is worn over knickers, and should not be longer than about fifteen inches from the ground. In the theatre fire at Chicago women lost their lives through being dragged down by their skirts. She thinks it is most unjust and tyrannical for employers of women to refuse permission to their clerks to adopt the more rational costume.

## MODELS FOR FAMOUS PICTURES.

THIS is the subject of an interesting article, by Mr. Ronald Graham, in the *Strand Magazine* for September.

Everyone knows Millais's "The North-West Passage" at the Tate Gallery, but everyone does not know that it was E. J. Trelawney, of Indian Main fame, the friend of Byron and Shelley, who sat for the mariner in the picture. In "The Order of Release," by the same artist, Lady Millais posed as the wife of the Highlander; and Miss Effie Millais posed for "My First Sermon," also by Millais. Miss Ryan was a favourite model with Millais; she appears in "The Huguenot," and "The Proscribed Royalist." Lady Millais's sisters, and other members of the family, also figure in Millais's pictures. In Millais's "The Black Brunswicker," Miss Kate Dickens was the model for the lady. Lady Granby represents the nun in "Mercy: St. Bartholomew's Day." There are many claimants for the honour of having posed for "Cherry Ripe," but Miss Edie Ramage, now Madame Ossorio, is understood to be the little lady. Miss Beatrice Buckstone appears in "Cinderella," "Caller Herrin," and "Sweetest Eyes Ever Seen."

A well-known picture of Burne-Jones is "The Golden Stairs." For the figures in the picture Lady Burne-Jones, Miss Burne-Jones, Miss May Morris, Miss Peacock, Mrs. Duckworth, Mrs. Gellibrand, and Miss O'Neill were all pressed into the service. We greet Miss Burne-Jones again in "The Mirror of Venus," and many other pictures by her father, and Mrs. Duckworth is also immortalised as the Mary in Burne-Jones's "Annunciation."

So much has already been written about Rossetti's models that it seems scarcely necessary to refer to them here, but the writer is surely in error when he says that Mrs. Morris's portrait was duplicated in "Dante's Dream." Miss Peacock is understood to be portrayed in Beatrice, but is not the figure at the head of the couch on the right Miss Spartali (afterwards Mrs. Stillman)? Mr. Forbes Robertson, the actor, represents Love. In the same artist's "Mary Magdalene at the Door of Simon," Mrs. Duckworth, already referred to, posed for Mary Magdalene, Sir Edward Burne-Jones for Christ, and Mr. Swinburne for the man standing in the foreground.

Miss Dorothy Dene and her sister Miss Hetty Dene appear over and over again in Lord Leighton's later pictures. Another of Leighton's models was Signor Angelo Colarossi; he appears in "Commerce between the Ancient Britons and the Phœnicians." He is also the mariner in Millais's "The Boyhood of Raleigh," while the two lads are Millais's sons.

Sir Laurence Alma Tadema seldom introduces actual portraits into his pictures, but in "The Greeting" or "The Departure" the lady is Lady Tadema and the child Miss Tadema, while the marble bust represents the painter himself.

## THE ART OF SAND SCULPTURE.

MR. H. E. HARVEY will be thanked by many readers of the *English Illustrated* for his suggestion of a new and more æsthetic pastime for holidays by the sea in his "Art of Sand Sculpture." He advises the selection of a spot where the sand is fine and free from pebbles. It would be necessary, he says, to select a subject which does not require too much undercutting, as otherwise there will be a ruinous downfall of sand:—

Let us, then, take the crocodile for our first lesson; he is not difficult to represent, and may be easily fashioned by a party of children working together. First mark out the outline with a spade—the figure may be made any length, the bigger the better—say 18 feet or so, from tip to tail, which should be long and winding. With three or four children at work it will not take long to throw up sufficient sand, which must then be moulded into shape with the hands, with a good stiff ridge along the back. When the head and the four paws have been shaped, the next step will be to find two large, round, green pebbles for the eyes, and, with two rows of small sharp-pointed shells for his teeth, he may be made to look quite terrible. A tortoise, too, makes an effective model, but perhaps the animal which lends itself most impressively to sand-modelling is the bear, for the sand-sculptor does not excel in detail, and cannot enter into delicate intricacies, and the large, heavy features of the bear can be more easily rendered than those of other animals.

He shows photographs of a bust of Her Majesty the Queen, a stranded mermaid, a cat and dog, a group of bears, and the modern Sphinx—all modelled in sand.

## TO RE-RURALISE THE PEOPLE.

THE rural exodus and a remedy is the subject of a sensible paper by A. Montefiore Brice in *Macmillan's*. Though townfolk have passed from being 36 per cent. of the population of England and Wales in 1801 to the present percentage of 66, there are, after all, scarcely five million acres now urbanised or suburbanised, and against these there are still thirty-two million acres shouting for work and people to give it. One of the chief reasons of the exodus is, he says, the lack of cottage accommodation. He says:—

I recall a village in the Midlands, where there are no fewer than thirty cottages with but one bedroom each. The father, mother, and eight children sleep in one of these bedrooms; in another the parents and six children; while in another, in addition to the father and mother, there are three daughters of thirteen, sixteen, and twenty-two years of age, and two sons of eleven and eighteen. In a fourth case four children were found in one bed—all of them with measles! In a Cambridgeshire village, I find eleven people sleeping in one bedroom, in a Wiltshire village nine.

His remedy consists of more and better cottages, facilities for the obtaining of small holdings, and the establishment of organisations for marketing small products, either by small holders and poultry and egg breeders co-operating to employ a common agent, or an external association or agent to do this work, and an agricultural parcels post.

In the *Sunday at Home* for September Mr. Frank T. Bullen contributes to his series of "The Lives of Some Deep-Sea People" the beginning of a charming Idyll on the life of an Albatross.

## WHITES AND BLACKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

## THE NEGRO POINT OF VIEW.

MR. D. E. TOBIAS contributes to the two August numbers of *La Revue* a study of the white and coloured races in the United States, discussing this complex problem from the negro point of view.

Ever since Abraham Lincoln's famous proclamation of emancipation, granting freedom to four millions of slaves and making the negroes politically equal with the whites, the question has been: What is this problem of the coloured races in America, and what is the solution of it?

## A PLEA FOR JUSTICE.

The writer, a descendant of the African race transplanted in the United States, considers that the negroes have been treated iniquitously by Europeans and their descendants in America, and his article is a plea addressed to the European public for justice to his oppressed race. If the white races of Europe (he says) had only been taught from their infancy that the coloured races form a larger portion of the human family than do the whites, and that, so far from being inferior, they are in reality very superior, especially in their ideas of religion and philosophy, as well as moral excellence, there would never have been any race question in the United States to-day.

All that the negro wants is equality before the law. Mr. Tobias was born in South Carolina. His parents were slaves, but he himself has always been free. Yet in South Carolina, his native State, he would not be free to exercise his rights as an American citizen, for, he adds, it is always the white man who governs by brute force the old Slave States.

## A CASE OF THE WOLF AND THE LAMB.

In discussing with Europeans the cause and the effects of the antagonism which exists between the whites and the blacks, it must be remembered it is the whites and not the blacks who provoke the hostility between the races. In England, for instance, it is often said that refined and intelligent white men would never live on equal footing with blacks, and many English pretend that the bad treatment meted out to coloured men by the white race is due, in the first place, to the ignorance and the criminality of the American negro.

Mr. Tobias seeks to show that the prejudice of colour does not really exist between the whites and blacks in the United States. The question which separates the two races in the South is purely an economic one, but the whites have cleverly managed to convert the economic problem into a psychological one. Thanks to this subterfuge they have succeeded in creating an almost universal belief in the existence of a race question in the old Slave States.

## THE WHITE MAN OF THE SOUTH.

What the white man could not win on the field of battle during the Civil War he has tried to realise politically at Washington during the period of Reconstruction, and what he could not get at Washington

immediately after the emancipation of the slaves he has to a great extent accomplished by legislation. The white man in the South has never made any laws to combat the growth of ignorance among the negroes, but he has introduced into the Statute Books of all the Slave States laws restricting the liberties of the coloured race, and preventing the development of their intelligence.

With reference to the penal system of the South, Mr. Tobias says that, instead of trying to reform the delinquents, the action of the State has only tended to increase their number, because of the revenue derived from the labour of the prisoners. In the Slave States it is the prison which yields the largest income to the Treasury, without any consideration of the moral abasement and physical deterioration of the condemned, which is regarded as the best administered.

## THE NEGRO AT SCHOOL.

In the matter of education Mr. Tobias presents us with a brighter picture. In the Slave States there are some forty institutions established for the moral, intellectual, and social development of the black population. In all the States of the South and West whites and blacks have access to the same institutions, from the elementary school up to the university, but in the old Slave States the whites and the blacks have separate institutions. Coloured men now not only enter schools of the first order, but often win prizes and distinctions, thus showing their capacity, and how they profit by their opportunities. Many of the educated negroes become professors, preachers, doctors, and lawyers, and practise their callings usually among their own race in different parts of the United States. In the Government service no distinction is made between whites and blacks.

## A PROPHET OF MISCEGENATION.

In conclusion, Mr. Tobias prophesies that the two races will mingle, and that the United States will one day be peopled by a new nation in which the African negro will be an important element. Physically the new race will be much stronger, it will be endowed with a higher intelligence and a more sympathetic heart, and it will have a higher and clearer conception of God than the whites of the West have ever had. It will be much less material than the American white of to-day. It will be especially concerned with the things of the mind, and moral excellence will become the dominant factor in the life of this new nation. Mr. Tobias considers the black race intellectually, morally, and physically superior, and he sees the American race declining physically and intellectually. But before the new nation occupies the United States, the black race is to become the ruling nation, and it will conquer the white, not by physical, but by numerical force. The four millions of slaves emancipated in 1865 have grown to ten or twelve millions of coloured people in the United States to-day, whereas the white race is decreasing rapidly.

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**MR. GEORGE GROSSMITH.**

"He gets on very well with his music," said his schoolmistress concerning the small George when a pupil at Haverstock Hill, "but I am afraid he will one day be a clown." So his interviewer reports in the *Young Man*. While a boarder at this school he produced several shadow pantomimes. He wrote songs and sketches while still in his teens. His father used to go on lecturing tours in the winter months, and when young Grossmith was about twenty-six he went to provide a comic side to these lectures with sketches and songs. When not lecturing, his father was chief reporter at Bow Street Police-court. His son took on more and more of his father's work during his absence on lecturing tours, and, though his own ambitions were for a career at the Bar, he succeeded his father as chief reporter. In 1877 Mr. Grossmith was invited by Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan to take a part in one of their operas, and for twelve years he worked under them. His first independent tour as an entertainer lasted only seven months, but brought him in £10,000. Mr. Grossmith first met his wife at an evening party, when he was a little boy in jackets and she was a little girl in a short frock with a sash. They danced almost every dance together that night. They did not see each other for four years, when they again met at an evening party, and again were partners in almost every dance. They were married when he was a little over twenty-five. Mr. Grossmith says that he never sits down deliberately to write anything. Ideas come to him at all sorts of odd times, and he at once jots them down. He says: "The public decide everything. The public is the critic I acknowledge." If a piece he gives is not appreciated, he drops it.

**THE JOCKEY CLUB.**

It is an interesting paper which Mr. Philip J. S. Richardson writes in *Cassell's*, "Under Jockey Club Rules." He declares that there is no more autocratic body in existence than this Club. The Stewards of the Club have power, at their discretion, to grant or to withdraw licences to officials, jockeys, and race-courses, to fix dates of meeting, to deal with matters relating to racing, and to warn off any person from any places of meeting. There is mutual arrangement by which offenders warned off in one country are equally barred in other countries. Our own Jockey Club warned off for some years George IV. when Prince of Wales. The Club was founded in 1751, and is the most exclusive body in the world. There are only sixty-five members. Election is by ballot; two black balls are sufficient to exclude. The writer proceeds to give some facts concerning horse-racing in general. It was not found in England in any organised form, he says, until the reign of James I. The prizes were silver bells. The King was present at Croydon and Enfield Races. Charles II. re-established the races at Newmarket. The Don-

caster Races were founded in 1776 by the Marquess of Rockingham. On the third season the race was named after the Colonel St. Leger, an ardent lover of sport and a very popular man, who first gave the Marquess his idea of the race. In 1779 the twelfth Earl of Derby founded the race on Epsom Downs, and called it the Oaks, after his house of that name in the neighbourhood. The next year, 1780, he originated the race which has taken his own name of Derby. The classic races of the year are the Derby, the Oaks, the Two Thousand Guineas, the One Thousand Guineas, and the St. Leger. The three most valuable races are the Princess of Wales' Stakes at Newmarket, the Eclipse Stakes at Sandown, and the Jockey Club Stakes at Newmarket. The total value of each of these races is £10,000. Of famous racehorses, Eclipse, foaled in 1764, was not only never beaten, but never even pushed. He once ran four miles in eight minutes, carrying 12st. Ormonde is described as the horse of the century.

**THE FASHIONABLE YOUNG MAN OF TO-DAY.**

In the *Independent Review* Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, under the title "Algy," characterises the fashionable young man of the day. He says:—

The young men of Twentieth Century London, and the women who encourage and cajole them, produce only an inanity and vapidity, a petty, calculated depravity that is boring and disagreeable. Splendid, passionate, barbarous vice may betoken a desperately cruel state of affairs, but it lacks no strength or virility. This foppish vanity and effeminate indulgence and dissipation have the effect of a slowly polluting poison.

**THE RICH MAN'S PARASITES.**

The poorer classes, so far from envying or condemning this kind of life, regard it usually with interested admiration, which is kept alive by the snobbish adulation of magazine writers and novelists:—

The workman whose sweating brow protrudes from one of the many holes he is told to make in the streets of London looks with pride at the smart victorias, barouches and motors bearing their precious burdens in their busy work of idleness, and he would not have it otherwise. He gazes in rapture like a penniless child at a sweet-shop window. Algy is nothing if not popular. Everyone is eager to help him, even when wages and tips are not the incentive. Tradesmen, valets, butlers, keepers, grooms, and chauffeurs by the score, proudly and gladly serve him at every turn. His guns and all other weapons necessary for the different form of sport at which he excels must be kept in proper order. The numberless silver-topped bottles and receptacles of every conceivable shape that adorn his dressing table must be brightly burnished, his cigarette cases neatly arranged in rows, his wonderful variety of suits folded and brushed, and his array of boots and shoes and pumps and gaiters and top-boots and putties and spats carefully cleaned. None of his minions object; who, indeed, could grumble when the result is such a successful fulfilment of the laws decreed by the almighty power of public opinion?

\* In *Good Words* for September there is an interesting account of the village of Hallsands, on the South Devon coast, which is being swept away by the sea. In the same magazine Mr. G. Clarke Nuttall has a very well-illustrated paper entitled "Transformations; or, the Heart of a Flower," showing how in dead flowers the heart gradually develops into the seed.

## GOETHE'S WOMEN.

THERE are no fewer than three articles on Goethe in the German reviews for August. In the *Deutsche Revue* Eugen Wolff writes on Goethe as a South German; in the *Deutsche Rundschau* Bernhard Suphan has an article which he calls an Epilogue to the Unveiling of the Goethe Statue in the garden of the Villa Borghese; and in *Nord und Süd*, Jakob Nover writes on the Eternal Feminine as an educating and creative factor in Goethe's life and work.

## FRAU AJA.

In the last-named article the writer refers at length to Goethe's mother, and it is a charming picture which he gives of her. Goethe owed his healthy, cheerful nature to his mother, and there is little doubt that he had her in mind when he described the sensible Hausfrau in "Hermann und Dorothea." Her portrait is also easily recognisable in Elizabeth, the wife, in "Götz von Berlichingen."

## GRETCHEN AND AENNCHEN.

From Frau Aja, as Goethe's mother was often called, the writer takes us to Gretchen, Goethe's first love, whom we recognise in "Faust." Goethe was then only fourteen. Two years later, in 1765, we find Goethe at the University of Leipzig, whither he had gone at his father's wish to study law. Here he made the acquaintance of Friederike Oeser, the daughter of Professor Oeser, and the two became good friends, and some years later a regular correspondence passed between them. More important for Goethe was his love for Käthchen Schönkopf, Aennchen in "Dichtung und Wahrheit." Then his health broke down and he returned to Frankfurt, full of regrets for his conduct, and his father did not fail to reproach him for neglecting his studies. It was during this illness that Susanne Katharina von Klettenberg came into his life; she appears as "die schöne Seele" in "Wilhelm Meister."

## DOROTHEA AND LOTTE.

In 1770 Goethe entered the University of Strassburg to continue his studies, and soon we have the idyll at Sesenheim, the love affair with Friederike Brion, the pastor's daughter. She is understood to have been the original of Dorothea in "Hermann und Dorothea," and she is the subject of a large number of Goethe's finest and best-known lyrics. In "Götz von Berlichingen" also Weislingen and Maria recall Goethe and Friederike Brion. When this love affair came to a tragic end we have the hopeless one with Charlotte Buff of Wetzlar, the Lotte in "Werther's Leiden"; or rather Lotte was suggested by Charlotte Buff and Maximiliane Laroche together, as Gretchen in "Faust" is a sort of composite portrait of Gretchen, Goethe's first love, and Friederike Brion of Sesenheim.

## LILI SCHÖNEMANN AND "STELLA."

The next love was that for Lili Schönemann, the Frankfurt banker's daughter. Goethe and Lili became engaged, and the poet addressed many beautiful lyrics to the girl. In "Stella," the heroine of the name is,

perhaps, a portrait of her, and Fernando in the same drama is probably Goethe himself.

## CHARLOTTE VON STEIN.

In 1775 Goethe first visited Weimar, and the great event of Goethe's life there is, of course, his friendship with Frau Charlotte von Stein. She was at that time the mother of seven children, and seven years older than Goethe, but she exercised an irresistible fascination over the poet. There seems to be little doubt that Goethe had her in mind when he wrote "Iphigenia" and many scenes in "Tasso," though Corona Schröter is generally regarded as the original of "Iphigenia." Every day for ten years, we may say, Goethe either saw Frau von Stein or wrote to her. He was a second father to her children and a tutor to her son Fritz. When he went to Italy he continued to correspond with her, but it was inevitable that such relations could not continue.

## ADMIRAL SIR JOHN FISHER.

## A MASTER MIND.

THE September number of the *Pall Mall Magazine* publishes an admirable character sketch of Admiral Sir John Fisher. The whole article will be read with interest, for it shows what the Admiral has already achieved with relentless persistence. I quote the concluding passage:—

There is no such diplomat in the world as your efficient admiral. His arguments are upstanding, visible, and persuasive, and they speak mutely from the guns of the fleet. The maintenance of European peace during the Boer War was more due to Sir John Fisher than to any other man, owing to the standard of perfection to which he raised the Mediterranean Fleet. When he went to the Fleet the average speed was eleven knots; when he left it he had added a couple of knots to the speed of the ships. In the Mediterranean Fleet the Belleville boiler gave no trouble. The Admiral informed the chief engineers that trouble with the Belleville boiler would be regarded as proof of inefficiency in the engineers' department, and that half pay would be the result. The Fleet was constantly exposed to severe tests for speed, but a breakdown never occurred.

When efficiency is really required it is generally forthcoming. During the Boer War the system of information regarding enemies' ships organised by Sir John Fisher was so perfect that at any time of the day or night the position of every foreign man-of-war throughout the world was accurately known. Had war broken out in 1901 or 1902, all that foresight could provide for was done. From Constantinople to the Straits of Gibraltar every conceivable problem had been worked out in such perfection that, no matter where or how war broke out, the Commander-in-Chief would have been ready for all eventualities.

A naval officer of high rank, whose name is a household word, recently said, "Jack Fisher's advent at the Admiralty should delight the heart of the nation if they really knew what it means for efficiency."

As First Sea-Lord Sir John Fisher will be ready for any storm, and the public will soon discover more interest in the Admiralty than has been shown since Trafalgar. Gunner efficiency will be required, not approved, by the Admiralty; useless squadrons on distant stations will be withdrawn; the naval force of Britain will be concentrated. Sir John Fisher dislikes maritime alliances; you cannot shoot a friendly admiral for ignorance or negligence. He considers that Britain, to be safe, must rely on her own right arm, and that, the right arm, being the Navy, should govern Imperial Defence. If the Navy is the right arm of Britannia, John Arbuthnot Fisher is the right arm of the Navy.

## THE PSYCHOLOGY OF VANITY.

IN *La Revue* of August 15th Camille Mélinand has an article on *Amour-Propre* and Vanity, which he entitles the Psychology of Vanity.

Vanity, M. Mélinand writes, is an excess of *amour-propre*. *Amour-propre* he defines as a desire for praise and an aversion to criticism. More simply, it is caring for the opinion of others. Praise and blame move us because we are desirous of giving a good impression of ourselves to others. This desire is essential, and it is common to all. It is a special form of the instinct of self-preservation, and is a very powerful source of virtue and progress. It is only bad when it degenerates into vanity.

## DEGREES OF AMOUR-PROPRE.

What are the qualities to which *amour-propre* is most sensitive? First, physical qualities—strength, elegance, beauty. Women may desire above all the advantages of grace and beauty, but men are not less susceptible to such compliments, except, perhaps, in theory, and in all cases personal criticism is hurtful in the highest degree.

After physical qualities, we are most vain of our intellectual powers. No man ever heard with indifference that he had a profound or penetrating intelligence. Thirdly, there are the moral qualities—justice, goodness, devotion, etc. Oddly enough, these are the qualities which we consider theoretically the finest. They are certainly those which we appreciate most in others; but with regard to ourselves they are not the ones we are proudest of. A compliment relating to them is agreeable enough, but it does not move us much; a criticism is disagreeable, but it does not upset us seriously.

It is a curious fact that we dare not speak of our personal or intellectual qualities, but we speak without hesitation of our heart and our memory. Why? Because we are too sensitive about our personal and intellectual qualities; we cannot discuss them calmly; our *amour-propre* is too much occupied with them; we dare not discuss them, not because we would not, but because we have not the courage to do so.

## WHAT IS VANITY?

But the writer's subject is, rather, vanity, the perversion of *amour-propre*, than *amour-propre* itself. What is vanity? he asks. Vanity is passionate *amour-propre*, the desire for praise become all-powerful. The vain live to produce effect, to get themselves admired. Vanity is more a caprice than a vice; but vices may arise out of it.

What are the symptoms, the varieties, the prognostics, and the treatment of vanity? The first symptom is joy in excess, produced by praise, and the second is the perpetual effort to secure compliments. The vain may turn the conversation adroitly to themselves, their powers and successes; or, in need, may speak ill of themselves, which is only a *façon de parler* or low comedy, and protestations are expected.

## ADMIRATION AT ALL COSTS.

No one recognises more than the vain that it is not easy to obtain compliments for real qualities and virtues. It is rather for frivolous and doubtful qualities that they seek to be admired—striking appearance, dress, titles, decorations, acquaintances. They are ready to do anything for admiration. Like the miser, who covets money for money's sake and not for the advantages of which money is the symbol and the source, the vain are greedy for praise for praise's sake and not for the real superiority of which it is normally the symbol and the effect. To be vain is not necessarily to be proud. It is possible to desire praise passionately, and be sadly conscious that it is not deserved.

## VANITY IN MANNERS—

The chief forms of vanity are classified as vanity in dress or coquetry, and vanity in manners or pose. To impart to the human body as much grace and beauty as possible is a legitimate desire, but coquetry begins with deception, the excessive desire to produce effect, to be admired, to attract attention at all cost.

Vanity in manners is, vulgarly, pose. To produce effect, singularity in speech, gait, or any other mode of attracting notice may be affected. Such people observe themselves perpetually, but they are usually candid imitators of some personality who has fascinated them. If they are young they will probably recognise it as a ridiculous passing phase, and it may be that something of the great soul they have admired has been reproduced in them and that they have been in some sense enriched.

## —AND IN INTELLECT.

Coming to the vanities of intellect, the writer notices—(1) wit, *esprit* in the narrowest sense, makers of puns; (2) pedantry, taking every opportunity to correct errors or point out ignorance in others; and (3) literary vanity, or vanity of style. There is no vanity of heart or virtue: no one seeks to produce effect by goodness or justice, except hypocrites.

## HOW TO CHECK IT.

Vanity leads to timidity, which is vanity over-excited and anxious. To prevent the development of vanity, we should begin with the child. In fact, it is we who make the child vain by the misuse of praise, comparisons with companions, too much admiration; also by raillery, which may cause the child much suffering, and teach him to fear criticism. There is too much appeal to *amour-propre*, and there are too many competitions and prizes which may stimulate energy but require very prudent use. It would be better to compare the scholar with himself. To work to be the first need not be bad, but to work for the joy of working and learning is much better and less exciting. Finally, let us remember that the advantages we boast of have little value in themselves; all depends on the use we make of them. The only quality of which we can never be vain is justice.

## THE AGONY OF ROYALTY.

A REMARKABLE article recently published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* is one in which M. G. Lenotre tells the tragic story of how Louis XVI., Marie Antoinette, and their children came back to Paris after their flight to Varennes in the June of 1791. In one sense the tale is a familiar one to every student of history, but the writer has evidently taken infinite trouble to collate old facts and to learn new ones of this most terrible and humiliating of royal progresses, and very vividly he describes the long agony of each day. The heavy travelling carriage containing the whole Royal family, three grown-up people, two little children, the latter's governess, and the two deputies escorting the King back to imprisonment and ultimate death, crawling along at less than walking pace. The heat was particularly fearful, and for much of the way the crowds surrounding the carriage kept what air there was away. The first town at which they halted for the night was where twenty years before Marie Antoinette had made a stop in her triumphant bridal journey to Paris. Now, travel-stained and unutterably weary, she sat up all night, afraid to go to bed lest the populace should rush in and murder her and her children.

One of the most painful incidents of the long journey was the killing, before their eyes, of a country gentleman who fought his way through the rough crowd to assure the King of his loyalty, and each hour of each of the endless days—more than once they drove thirteen hours without stopping—the Royal family expected to see their three footmen murdered before their eyes. In spite of all, sympathisers were not wanting who, at uttermost risk to themselves, testified their grief and horror at the pitiable condition to which their Sovereign was now reduced. Particularly moving, and indeed under the circumstances heroic, was the way in which the Mayor of Ferté, Régnard de L'Isle, received the Royal family. They spent some few hours under his hospitable roof, his wife and himself doing all in their power to make the unhappy fugitives comfortable, and themselves serving them the first real meal they had had for days. When Marie Antoinette was again about to enter what has been truly named "the torture travelling carriage," she asked for the mistress of the house in order to thank her for her hospitality. There came forward an elderly woman whom she had taken to be a waiting maid. "When the Queen is in our house she alone is mistress there," was the only remark made by Madame Régnard de L'Isle—and at once, the moment the carriage rolled away from this kindly door, began again insults and misery indescribable, which the sight of the Royal children increased rather than diminished. Small wonder that the little Dauphin—later Louis XVII.—dreamt one night "that he was in a wood full of wolves who wished to eat his mother." It would have been infinitely better for him had he

been murdered during this journey, but unfortunately for themselves the Royal family during those days of horror escaped death as by a miracle.

Louis Blanc has written the best account of the actual entry into Paris, the slow progress to the spot where the Arc de Triomphe now stands, the drive down the Champs Elysées, the rumbling across the very place where three members of the travelling party were afterwards to be guillotined, and finally, though not before two of the three footmen had been done to death, the entrance of the Royal family into the Palace of the Tuileries. M. Lenotre has followed Blanc's narrative closely, but he adds not a little of extreme interest and value to the former's account of what is perhaps the most pitiful because the most prolonged agony.

## PREHISTORIC MAN.

## THE THEOSOPHICAL VERSION.

In the *Theosophist* for August Mr. Fio Hara concludes his paper on the "Secret Doctrine of Racial Development," in which many statements are found of which it can only be said that they are startling, if true. Mr. Hara says that the races which inhabited Atlantis lasted for millions of years, and from them came all our religion and civilisation. The first war that the earth knew was the result of the opening of man's eyes and senses, which made him see that the wives and daughters of his brethren were fairer than his own.

In these early days the height of mankind varied from fifteen to ninety feet. Mr. Hara maintains that skeletons have been discovered in caves in America of nine to twelve feet in height; these were men of the early fifth race, but they were miserable pigmies to the men of the fourth who preceded them.

The Continent of Atlantis in which they lived extended from a point a few degrees east of Iceland to the site now occupied by Rio de Janeiro, and covered the Southern and Eastern States of America, up to, and including, Labrador. It stretched across the Atlantic Ocean to the British Isles: a small portion of the North of England was one of its promontories.

The first Sub-Race of the Atlantean Race came into existence four or five million years ago in the locality now occupied by Ashanti. They were of a mahogany black colour, and from ten to twelve feet in height. Many of them migrated northward and settled near Iceland, where, after a lapse of about one million years they became fair in colour, notwithstanding the fact that they were driven southwards by two glacial epochs, one of which occurred 3,000,000 years ago, and the other about 850,000 years ago. The Mongolian, or seventh Sub-Race, had its origin on the plains of Tartary.

The Japanese, who have still their history to give to the world, are the last Sub-Race of the fourth Atlantean Race, and so forth, and so forth.

All this may, of course, be true, but as Mr. Hara does not adduce an atom of evidence, he will find few believers outside his own society.



## CLASSIC DAYS IN WEIMAR.

In an article in the *Deutsche Rundschau* recently contributed by Günther Jansen, and bearing the title "Grand Duke Carl Alexander of Saxe-Weimar in His Letters to Frau Fanny Lewald-Stahr, 1848-1889," we get many charming glimpses of the classic days at the German literary capital.

The Grand Duke, who died in January, 1901, had, curiously enough, attained exactly the same age as his great model, Goethe. As a boy of thirteen he went in and out of Goethe's house, and cherished in memory all his life long the impressions he then received. With Goethe's death a great change came over Weimar's intellectual life, not without its significance to German literature. The great poets and thinkers had been laid to rest, and pilgrims to Weimar no longer made their pilgrimage to Weimar itself, but to the "literary cemetery." Weimar's great reputation was supposed to be a thing of the past, but the Grand Duke, as he grew up, determined to be the representative of Weimar's great reputation, and he considered that the city's classic days were by no means a thing of the past, and that much was to be hoped for for the future.

In the nature of things such a series of brilliant events as those which took place during the reign of the Grand Duke Carl August could not be expected to continue. The next Grand Duke, Carl Friedrich, was rather of a retiring nature, but he was ably represented by his wife, the Grand Duchess Maria Paulowna. Their son, Carl Alexander, is the author of the letters published in the present article. He became Grand Duke in 1853 at the age of thirty-five, and reigned till 1901.

The middle of the century at Weimar was an epoch-making era for music and the fine arts, especially painting, as the earlier half of the century had excelled in literature and the drama. Liszt was a prominent figure from 1847 to 1861. In 1850 the first performance of Wagner's "Lohengrin" took place on the Weimar stage, while Wagner was a political refugee in Switzerland, and "Tannhäuser" followed under Liszt's direction. Artists as well as musicians were attracted to Weimar, and schools of music and art were established, while in 1869 the new museum was ready for use. Under Carl Alexander also great interest was taken in the theatre. Wagner's operas were introduced, and the dramas of Shakespeare, Goethe, and Schiller were constantly performed.

It was October, of the stormy year 1848, when Fanny Lewald first visited Weimar. She was, at that time, a writer of considerable repute, and her novels, "Clementine" and "Jenny," had attracted favourable notice. She had resided in Rome for some time, and was in Paris in the days of the February Revolution. Her friend, Frau von Bacheracht, who accompanied her to Weimar, was also a novelist. After a short visit, Fanny Lewald proceeded to Dresden, where she opened the correspondence with the Grand Duke, which was to last, with little interruption, for

forty years, till the death of Fanny Lewald in August, 1889. A curious and interesting fact with regard to the correspondence is that it should have been kept up so long between two persons of such different opinions, especially in politics and religion. They were at one in their love of Rome: the historic character of the city, its unique surroundings, its antiquities, its whole atmosphere was a perpetual attraction. In the few letters which are quoted as a first instalment there are interesting references to Macaulay and Thackeray. Of Macaulay's "History" the Grand Duke writes:—"I have seldom found a work to teach more than this does." Thackeray is invited to visit Weimar, and "Vanity Fair" is recommended as a masterpiece.

## JOURNALISM IN JAPAN.

ONLY forty years ago there was not a single newspaper in Japan. The first was a translation of the *Batavia News of Java*; it disappeared after a few numbers. The second was started about thirty-eight years ago; it had two editors—Mr. Hikoze, who had been in California, and who explained the news from a San Francisco newspaper to Mr. Kishida, the co-editor, who undertook to put it into Japanese. This paper, a semi-monthly, was printed from a wooden block. Mr. Kishida also started the third Japanese newspaper. In course of time Japan began to be influenced by Western civilisation, and soon there were four newspapers in Tokyo, one of which, the *Nichinichi*, is still running to-day.

The *Hochi* was established under English influence when Herbert Spencer's books were thought a gospel; but five or six years ago publishers began to look upon the newspaper as a business enterprise, and journalism came to be regarded less and less as a serious vocation. The *Hochi* suddenly turned its attention to police news and the like, and its circulation speedily increased. Another paper, the *Jiji*, founded by one of the great educators of modern Japan, has been conducted on business lines from the outset. It was the first paper in Japan to use cartoons.

With reference to Japanese journalism of to-day, a writer in the *Bookman* says:—

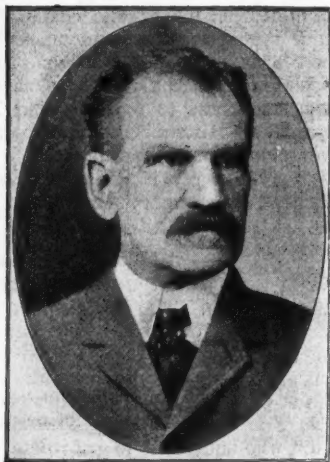
Until six or seven years ago our Japanese newspapers were primitive. Their editorials were the whole thing. They did not have any reporters, generally speaking, and, if they had, they would only ask them to go to such a police station or such a meeting. The Japanese reporters did not find any news by their own observation, but only under directions. But to-day every paper in Tokyo (twenty-five altogether) is trying to get the best news. The papers are illustrated. And women begin to be employed. We found out that they were apt for interviewing other women. There are only a few who have made a name, but their future is beyond any doubt.

And there is another phenomenon, which is the English column. Undoubtedly it is to fulfil the public demand. Nearly all the schools teach English. The papers want to encourage them with their English, and the students may be benefited by them in their training. It may sound absurd to say that the papers are issued for the benefit of the school students. But it is true in Japan. The Japanese students study them.

## THE AMERICAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

GENERAL CHAFFEE, says a writer in the *American Review of Reviews*, who was an Ohio boy of eighteen or nineteen when the Civil War broke out, instead of joining the volunteers with his friends and neighbours, enlisted as a private in the regular army.

This fact makes his rise to the highest place an absolutely unique thing in our military history. He served for twenty-seven years in the Sixth Cavalry Regiment. Promotion in the regular army is a slow thing for a man in the ranks,



General Chaffee.

and Chaffee was not a captain until two years after the end of the Civil War. His rapid advancement has come since the outbreak of the war with Spain. He made himself famous when he led the relief expedition to Peking. The allied forces could hardly have been got under way but for the decision of Chaffee to go alone with his United States troops if the others continued to hold back. This man for twenty-one years was captain of Company I. of the Sixth Cavalry, serving everywhere in Indian campaigns from the Rio Grande to the Canadian line. General Chaffee is an aggressive disciplinarian, a man of simple and solid character, an honour to the United States army, and to the military profession.

## THE STRUGGLE FOR THE PACIFIC.

In a recent number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, M. Pinon has an interesting article on the struggle for the Pacific, in which he sets forth in a vivid manner those striking developments of old forces and the appearance of new ones which have profoundly modified the balance of power.

## SHIFTING THE AXIS OF THE WORLD.

That the peace and quietness of Europe should one day depend upon a decision taken at Tokio by the Mikado of Japan and his Ministers would have seemed incredible, not only to Napoleon, but even to Bismarck. But it is not only the rise and progress of Japan which brings about this marvellous change; it is the Panama Canal which will, by opening direct communication between the Pacific and the Atlantic, perhaps do more than

anything else to shift—in M. Pinon's expressive phrase—the axis of the world further and further away from old Europe. It is China, with her practically unexploited mass, which is the greatest magnet of all, and the problem of the domination of the Pacific is intimately bound up with that of the exploitation of the Middle Kingdom. The Pacific's becoming a European lake like the Mediterranean is the paradox of yesterday which has become the reality of to-day. England, Germany, Russia, France, and Holland have taken up their positions round these future battlefields, and it is M. Pinon's object to show these older nations in competition with the younger States, such as the United States, the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, and last, but not least, Japan, hiding behind her European veneer a soul so profoundly Asiatic, and so impossible for us to analyse.

## ENTER—THE UNITED STATES!

M. Pinon gives a vivid description of the brusque entry of the United States of America into the affairs of the Pacific. Mr. Roosevelt, in a speech at San Francisco only last year, bluntly declared that the annexation of the Philippines appeared positively providential from the point of view of assuring in the future the peaceful domination of the United States in the Pacific. Certainly it is no idle boast in the mouth of a Power possessed already of such important strategic and commercial points as the Hawaii Islands, Pango-Pango, and Guam. In an eloquent peroration M. Pinon shows that the conflicts of which the Pacific will be the theatre in time to come will not be minor disputes about this or that trade interest, but will involve the vital interests of several great nations. The settlement of problems equally important has never been effected in the past without war, and M. Pinon asks himself whether it may not be reserved for our age to find a peaceful solution. One would like to believe it, but it is prudent, he says, to act as if we doubted it.

## THE ANGLO-SAXON AS THE UPPER DOG.

This world of the Pacific will be the birthplace of the great Powers of the future, and on this Antipodean stage history assumes aspects hitherto undreamed of, and our old ideas are turned upside down. Here there is no Austria, no Turk, no Italy, none of the ancient antagonism between Christian and Mahomedan. Spain disappears from the scene at the moment when the curtain is rung up; Germany and France still make a show, but in the background, scarcely in the same rank with Holland. It is the British race, says M. Pinon, which keeps the first place, but it is no longer the old England, it is those new characters of Australia and Canada. Finally, he declares his belief that the leading rôles will be played by the two Colossi, Russia and America, the master of Continents and the master of the Pacific, with this important qualification—"if they should not have to yield place to the energetic and audacious little Yellow Man, to the Japanese, with the Chinaman, perhaps, to follow."

## "HAPPY SWEDEN."

TAKING THE GILT OFF THE GINGERBREAD.

ALINGSAS, SWEDEN.

DEAR SIR,—I have read the account of the article entitled "Happy Sweden," by Madame Michaux, quoted in this month's REVIEW OF REVIEWS, and the facts there stated are, to say the least, startling. Being myself a Swede, and having lived in the country all my life, I believe I am justified in pointing out some of the numerous grave mistakes. Women in Sweden certainly have an amount of freedom, and almost any field of occupation is open to them, yet "every public department" has not been invaded by women. They are not allowed to vote, and consequently cannot become members of the "Riksdag." There is a small farm managed by ladies, but as to its being "one of the most successful farming centres in Sweden," why it is perfectly absurd. The thing has not been going on for more than a year. One of the ladies has already died from over-exertion. It would be utterly impossible to live on the products of so small a place without capital (besides which one of them has a situation in an office in the nearest town)—farming in Sweden not being lucrative. Drunkenness is but too common a vice in our country in both the higher and lower walks of life. It is a common thing to see men and boys intoxicated—women rarely drink too much.

Thanks to the strenuous efforts of the Society of the Blue Ribbon, the Good Templars, the Salvation Army, and many other organisations, drunkenness is decreasing. Still, there is much to be done; and the Church, which until quite recently has held aloof, looking on with a sneer at these efforts, has at last roused itself to the necessity of fighting this national vice. When in these days a representative of the clergy will stand up in the pulpit and say that he would rather meet an intoxicated fellow than a Good Templar, and as long as our people think it no shame to get "honestly drunk," drunkenness cannot be said to have been rendered "quite impossible."

Outdoor games have of late become rather popular, still the majority of young Sweden—especially our University men—prefer spending their leisure time at *cafés* and restaurants to indulging in healthy sport. The youths and maidens of Sweden are free to smoke as much as they like, or as much as their parents or their purses allow. No smoker, be he twelve or fifty, has to pay any fine whatever for indulging in this luxury.

Madame Michaux goes on to say that there is "no income-tax and no form of protection affecting the industry of the country." Is this irony?

As a nation we may be said to be honest, yet stealing is not so "very rarely heard of," nor are more serious crimes "almost unknown." The State does not trust tram-passengers enough to let them pay their fare in a "box fastened to the door of the tram." If it did trams would not pay.

We do not willingly go to law when we know our-

selves to be in the wrong; otherwise we are not slow to engage in a lawsuit.

The rose-coloured picture of a country called Sweden, which Madame Michaux paints, is a pretty picture, but it is not the Sweden situated in the North of Europe between Finland and Norway. We do not recognise it, and if the foreigner, on reading "Happy Sweden," were to pay a visit to our country thinking to find an Utopia, he would, alas, be quickly undeceived.

It has not been my intention to run down my country, as I believe it is as good as and better than many others, but only to point out some of Madame Michaux's worst blunders.—Respectfully yours,

CONSTANCE LUNDTROM

## THE EMPRESS OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.

A CHARACTER sketch of the Tsaritsa appears in the September number of the *Lady's Realm*. The writer says:—

The Empress is a devoted mother, and hardly ever parted from her four little girls. The little Grand Duchesses have, therefore, seen a great deal of the world, especially the Princess Olga, who has accompanied her father and mother on their visits to France and England. The Tsaritsa's English leanings are further exemplified in the training of her daughters, who are brought up on an entirely English system. Their education is carefully attended to, and from their cradle they are taught to speak English, French, and German, as well as their native tongue.

Though the Tsar is the richest Sovereign in the world, the home life of the Imperial couple is very simple, and almost without ceremony. The Empress may appear cold and stately towards strangers—in private she is brimming over with good nature and mischievous humour. But at no moment is it possible to mistake the underlying strength and earnestness of her character. The Tsaritsa exactly suits her husband. She is always with him, even when he is at work, and when statesmen come to consult him he often begs her to remain in the room.

Although hers are quite the most luxurious homes of any European Queen, her tastes yet remain perfectly simple. Though she has wonderful pearls, star sapphires and cabochon rubies, she seldom wears jewels; and when State ceremony compels her to be magnificently attired, she chooses gems of beautiful and antique design. Before her marriage she was so Puritanical in her dress that it was only with difficulty that she could be persuaded to choose a trousseau befitting an empress, and even now she despises over-elaborateness in dress, and sets no extravagant fashions to those around her.

The Imperial pair when alone usually converse in either English or German, very seldom in French or Italian. The Tsaritsa did not learn Russian till after her betrothal, but she speaks it very correctly and with a good accent.

One of the Tsaritsa's most earnest endeavours has been to ameliorate the condition of the poorer classes of women in her country, and with this object in view she has taken an active part in all measures of poor law relief that have been set on foot since the beginning of her reign. The favourite residence of the Empress is the Alexander Palace, a small mansion at Tsarkoe Selo. Here the Imperial pair can throw off the cares of State and become themselves.

THE Beauty of London—the mysterious fascination which it exerts on the mind of every Londoner—is touched on by a writer in the *Young Man*. He says two artists have rendered it—Whistler and Turner. "I know of no poet who quite does justice to it, though Mr. Henley, in his 'London Voluntaries,' came, perhaps, nearest to success."

# THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

## THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

THE September number is naturally full of the Presidential campaign. Mr. Halstead's description of Chairman Cortelyou and his methods requires separate notice. A companion panel is supplied in Mr. Hornaday's account of Chairman Taggart and the Democratic campaign. Mr. Taggart is described as the embodiment of unselfishness, a genial Irishman, generally known and addressed as "Tom" by all excepting entire strangers. Louis E. van Norman portrays President Roosevelt as Europe sees him, and pronounces him to be, beyond a doubt, the most popular President in the eyes of the outside world who has ever held the office. All over the Continent and in Great Britain the writer heard it stated, that the day of the ideal politician as President of the United States had passed, and that America had at last evolved a man of international weight and significance.

Events in the Far East come next in rank of notice. Hirata Tatsuo gives a picturesque character-sketch of Kuroki Tamesada, leader of the Japanese advance. He seems to be especially impressed with Kuroki's coolness in emergency and calm reticence, only once broken by a storm of sorrow when Major-General Odera was killed in the storming of Wei-hai-wei. Chang Yow Tong gives a Chinese view of the "Yellow Peril," which, in his judgment, should be interpreted peril to and not peril from the yellow races. He singles out the Germans as being most bent on increasing the panic concerning the "yellow peril," with a view to enable them to share with Russia in the partition of China. The writer derides the idea of any danger arising from the yellow races.

A very interesting study in the housing problem of New York is given by Mr. Herbert Croly under the heading of "New York Rapid Transit Subway: Why it was Needed and what it will Accomplish." He shows how the multiplication of lines of rapid transit will promote the efficiency of the Empire City by increasing on the one hand the distribution of population, and on the other the concentration of business. Manhattan, he predicts, will inevitably become too much in demand for business purposes to be available for residence to any excepting the exceedingly rich.

"Two French Apostles of Courage in America" is the title conferred by Alvan F. Sanborn on Charles Wagner and Paul Adams. The former is a Liberal Protestant who wrote "The Simple Life," now immensely popular with Americans. Paul Adams is described as the most suggestive of contemporary French writers, and is compared with Zola, Hugo, and Balzac, especially Balzac. Both are advocates of strenuous action and courageous living.

There are two papers describing the successful extension of man's terrestrial estate by means of drainage. Mr. Frank D. Hill tells "How the Dutch have taken Holland," and describes the scheme for draining the Zuyder Zee, but fears that the annual deficits of the Dutch Exchequer preclude any early likelihood of the project being carried out; and Mr. A. J. Wells explains how the freshwater swamp lands of California, known as the "Tules," have been drained and tilled, and have proved to be amongst the most fertile lands in the States. Their value, he says, will soon be beyond the power of purchase.

## THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* for September is a fairly good number, with one article on the Philippines by Mr. Foreman of first importance. Mr. Spender opens the number with one of his lucid, judicial and good-tempered articles on "The Survival of Mr. Balfour," and Mr. O. Eltzbacher describes the organisation of the Japanese Red Cross Society.

### THE ORIGIN OF ZIONISM.

Mr. Sidney Whitman writes a brief but very sympathetic appreciation of Theodor Herzl, the founder of Zionism:—

What finally decided Herzl to write *Der Judenstaat* was his experience in Paris during the Panama scandal, the disgust of a proud sensitive nature at the growth of Anti-Semitism in a country which had hitherto, next to England, been the chief one in which the Jews had enjoyed an honourable position. This, together with a profound sympathy for the sufferings which his race was exposed to in Russia and Roumania, left him no peace of mind. He said to himself that whether his project should eventually succeed or not, it would at all events result in creating for Judaism as such, and for the individual Jew in all countries, a rallying point of an idealistic character.

### THE ALLEGED "SELF-ASSERTION" OF JESUS.

Mr. D. S. Cairns contributes the first part of a lengthy article on the "Self-Assertion" of Jesus. It is largely an examination of the views of Dr. Martineau and Dr. Newman. The writer's conclusion is stated as follows:—

Self-assertion in itself is not a vice. It may be a heroic virtue. Everything depends upon its motive, and whether or no there is reality behind it. The explanation which the theory of Transcendence gives of the Self-assertion of Jesus is that there was Reality behind it, and that Jesus followed the course which He did follow because it was His Divine Vocation, the only way in which He could adequately reveal His Father's will and redeem the souls of men. It is here, I believe, that the only adequate solution of the problem is to be found. It is only if we grant the unique and peculiar Personality and Relations to God and Man of Jesus Christ, that we can understand the picture given by the Gospel records and harmonise their apparent contradictions.

### THE BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.

Mr. S. Udney contributes an article on elementary religious instruction. The object of his paper is to show that the symbolic method of conveying spiritual instruction is the best method of laying a foundation on which the Biblical, the dogmatic, and the ethical teachers may raise their own superstructure:—

There can be no doubt about the unwisdom, from the educational point of view, of taking the open Bible as a text book of elementary instruction. We might more reasonably put the "Encyclopædia Britannica" into the schools as a manual of general information. That at least endeavours to popularise the results of knowledge, as they affect the general reader. But to pretend that the original documents in the case of religion can be of service to children is simply to darken knowledge.

Mr. Udney finds in the calendar of Nature the best instrument for the presentation of the elements of religion to the children of our own day.

Vernon Lee discourses on the Nature of Literature, and Dr. Dillon writes on Plevh, the Russian Commercial Treaty with Germany, and other topics of the month.



## THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

*The Nineteenth Century* for September is below average interest. I have quoted briefly elsewhere from Sir Charles Eliot's paper on East Africa, Sir Walter Miéville's on the Egyptian Fellah, and from the papers dealing with the War and with Russia.

## THE NAVIGATION LAWS AGAIN.

Mr. Benjamin Taylor pleads for the partial re-enactment of the Navigation Laws. He points out that the United States has gone so far as to bring transport between its own shores and its oversea possessions within the category of "coasting," and while

it is quite open to her to turn the entire fleet of the Morgan Combine into the coasting trade of the United Kingdom, and into the trade between the United Kingdom and Australia and South Africa and Canada, yet it is not open to the Cunard and Allan fleets to engage in the coasting trade of the United States, or in the trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and (after 1906) the Philippines. And America is now bent on creating, by bounty in some form, a great American merchant navy, equipped for all trades, at the very time when she is drawing larger and more widely separated areas under the reservation of her coastal laws. No serious-minded person has ever proposed that the whole coasting and intercommunication of the British Empire should be closed against the ships of all foreign countries. What is proposed, what is indeed rapidly becoming imperative, is that we should close our coasting and colonial trades against the shipping of all countries which exclude our shipping from their equivalent trades; but only so long as they exclude us. This portion of the Navigation Laws should be revived, not for the purpose of Protection on our part, but to enable us by reservation to promote a general policy of reciprocity in shipping.

## THE AMERICAN WOMAN.

Mr. Marriott Watson returns to the subject of the "decline of muliebriety" in the American woman. There is a gradual desiccation, he says, going on in her nature. On the other hand—

the American woman has attained an etherealisation of structure and a bodily symmetry which are almost unrivalled, and which compare in many cases most favourably with robust types. The Venus of Milo is rare in America, which has evolved an individual and distinctive Venus of its own. Beauty is not one, but many and diverse. But it is hardly so much her superiority of physical charm that has attracted so many Europeans to the American woman, as her nimble intellectual equipment and her enlarged sense of companionship. She is, above all, adaptable, and fits into her place deftly, gracefully, and with no diffidence. She knows not shamefacedness; she has regal claims, and believes in herself and her destiny. If her fidelity is derived from the coldness of her nature she owes her advancement largely to her zest for living. Her range is wide—wider than that of her sisters in the Old World; but her sympathies are not so deep. She is flawless superficially, and catches the wandering eye, as a butterfly, a bright patch of colour, something assertive and arresting in the sunshine.

## FEMININE VOTING IN AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Tom Mann contributes the result of his investigation into political and industrial conditions in Australia. Of Australian women as voters he says:—

To most of them it was an entirely new experience, and naturally there was a small percentage of odd cases; but over the whole Commonwealth the lively interest shown by the women and the all-round efficiency that characterised them at the polling-booths commanded the most hearty admiration of the sterner sex. During the election campaign great amusement was caused by the wriggings of those candidates who for many years had opposed woman suffrage, but on this occasion were taxing their brains as to

how to secure the votes of the women. Their sudden discovery that after all women would probably impart a healthy tone to matters political, and that there really was no valid reason as to why the right of citizenship should be exclusively held by one sex when the everyday interests of both sexes were directly affected thereby, etc.; this in face of the most determined opposition to the women's claims all through their political careers until they were beaten, relieved the monotony of many a meeting when women themselves, or men on their behalf, insisted upon reminding such candidates of their previous attitude on this subject.

## THE WORLD'S WORK AND PLAY.

*The World's Work* for September is hardly up to its usual level of interest.

## MOTOR-BOATS.

Mr. Norman prophesies the rise of motor-boats, and calls upon the Government to experiment with them for naval purposes:—

A torpedo boat exists only to carry one or two torpedoes within launching distance of the enemy. The smaller and cheaper she can be, and the fewer men she carries, provided always she is able to face a fairly rough sea, the better. Now the ordinary steam torpedo boat carries perhaps twenty men, and costs anything from £50,000 to £100,000. A motor-boat of equal or greater speed could be probably built for £1,500, and would carry a crew of two men. Six motor-boats, therefore, could be built for the cost of one steam-boat, and their total crews would not number so many as the crew of the one. Moreover, they could all be slung on board a single vessel, and only set afloat near the scene of action. A prophetic friend of mine declares that the most dangerous warship of the future will be a big vessel, unarmoured and only lightly armed, but of the utmost possible speed, carrying twenty or more motor torpedo boats slung on davits. She will rely on her greater speed for her own safety, if attacked, she will approach as near the scene of action as possible, and will drop all her little boats into the water, and they will make a simultaneous attack.

There is a useful article on the rights of railway companies and their passengers, and a paper of interest on Diving.

## CANALS ON THE CONTINENT.

Sir John Brunner, M.P., calls attention to the Foreign Office reports on progress in the use of canals on the Continent. While our canals lie idle, France is about to expend £20,000,000 on hers. In Germany the length of canals open increases annually, and their carrying capacity rose 143 per cent. in twenty years. The Government report says that:—

It is a mistake to assume that canals compete with railways. On the contrary, a canal system is complementary to a railway system. In course of time, by a natural process of adjustment, the railways carry lighter and more valuable materials which must be conveyed rapidly, whilst canals carry heavier and less valuable materials which do not require rapidity of transit.

## The School World.

*The School World* for September contains several articles of great interest and value to educationists. Principal Arthur Burrell contributes a paper on "The Coming of the New School Book." Mr. Burrell criticises severely modern school text-books on history, geography and literature, and predicts the coming of a better type of primers of real interest to children. Mr. Neville Ross concludes his papers on the "Amalgamation of the Old and New Methods of Teaching French," and gives a summary of the main points in his system and of its result.

## THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THERE are some good papers in the September *Fortnightly*, but the number as a whole is not above the average. Mr. Frederic Harrison's historical romance, "Theophano," is brought to a close.

## MR. G. F. WATTS' CONCEPTION OF DEATH.

Professor William Knight, in the course of a most interesting appreciation of Mr. Watts as a man, a teacher, and an artist, quotes the following explanation given him by Watts of his aim in his picture "The Court of Death."

He said: "Yes; but my aim is to represent Death as a gracious mother, calling her children home. You see, I could not make the central figure in that picture a man. It is a woman, a queen, a goddess, a mother. She summons her children, and they come to her gladly. The peer lays down his coronet, the warrior his sword; the maiden lies down to sleep. The child, too, is there, for youth as well as age must die. Above them are two figures, one on either side. On the left hand there is Mystery, the impenetrable mystery of death; while on the right there is Hope, hope for the future. But the central idea, and the central fact, is the joyous, benignant Mother; a goddess, and more than a goddess, calling her children home."

Professor Knight says:—

It is questionable if any theological, argumentative, or poetical treatment of the subject of Death and the Future has taught the world more than this picture has done.

## A NOTE ON MYSTICISM.

Professor Olive Elton, who hopes that one day the bitter experience and illusory vision which are at the root of official mysticism may tend to die out; at any rate in the West, nevertheless admits that the mystics have thrown a powerful searchlight upon the following four things in human nature:—

1. The protest of the soul against the sufficiency of outer forms, of external good behaviour, of *works*.
2. The tragical experience, termed the *night of the soul* by some writers.
3. The need of trusting the *unconscious*; the need of *passivity* in the soul's progress.
4. The desire, already noted, for *vision* or *revelation*.

Professor Elton's standpoint is thus expressed:—"We are most truly ourselves, and nearest vision, when we happen to be one in heart with our kind, or feel that we are borne along as a bubble, whose bursting is a matter of indifference, on the everlasting tide of life and fertility."

## THE JAPANESE CONSTITUTION FOR RUSSIA.

Mr. Alfred Stead, writing on Japan and Russia, dwells in some detail upon the practicability of the suggestion that Russia should adopt a constitution modelled upon that of Japan. He maintains that not even the most arrogant monarch, the most exigent Tsar, could ask for greater powers than are possessed by the Emperor of Japan. But the difficulty is that the Mikado, by granting the constitution, expressly limited his autocracy in certain directions—liberty of press, liberty of religion, among others. This, according to M. Plehve, is beyond the prerogative of the Tsar. Omnipotent in every other direction, he cannot limit his own autocracy.

## THE RUSSIAN CHARACTER.

Mr. Alexander Kinloch has a brief paper on the Russian character, which, he maintains, is misunderstood and misrepresented in Europe. He says:—

Nine intelligent Russians out of ten would be very much astonished, if not aggrieved, were they informed that they come of a pessimistic race.

To sum up, a Russian is an open-minded and open-handed man—an ugly foe, if you like, but a fast friend where he respects. In business and commercial transactions he is apt to display an Oriental indifference to moral responsibility. For we must always recollect that the Russian is half-Asiatic; that he has one foot in the Occident and the other in the Orient; that he can hardly be approached from our point of view. He is, above all, a realist, and eschews the slavery of conventionalism. His hospitality, universally proverbial, is, as in the mansion, so in the humble one-room cabin, as genuine as it is free from imitative "ritualistic" form and ceremony. His urbanity and his consideration for others, says an English critic, is a national trait which other nationalities might do well to imitate.

## IN PRAISE OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Cloudeley Brereton writes in somewhat dithyrambic fashion upon the rules and regulations which have just been issued by the Education Department. He says:—

The happy moment so long awaited in vain by Matthew Arnold has at length arrived. The Act of 1902, by relieving the office of a mass of administrative minutiae, has enabled it to find time for the formulation of a definite system of national education based on really scientific principles. This is being outlined in a new series of rules and regulations which are being issued to the public. Each branch of education is separately dealt with, several of them for the first time. When completed, it should form an admirable set of guide-books to national education, indispensable to all connected with local administration.

In the earliest volume of the new series, the Board has placed the elementary school, for the first time in its history, on a scientific basis by defining its aim and objective, and indicating the position it should occupy in the economy of national life.

The Board has not merely beaten the bounds of secondary education, it has also attempted to classify the different types of secondary schools which a proper national system should possess.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Mary F. Sandars contributes a bright little sketch of Balzac. Mr. E. F. Benson, the author of "Dodo," in an article on Social Sickness, arraigns modern plutocratic society, especially its woman, for the way in which she makes herself pathetically ridiculous by her deplorable antics in her transplanted palaces. Mr. Arthur Symonds contributes a depreciatory criticism of Thomas Campbell's poetry. "Hohenlinden," the "Battle of the Baltic," and the "Mariners of England" are the only poems which he finds worthy of praise. Mr. Bensusan has an interesting travel paper on Morocco, full of colour, entitled "In Red Marrakesh."

ARTICLES on George Sand continue to appear in the French reviews. In the *Revue Socialiste* of July and August Marius Ary Leblond writes on George Sand as a Socialist; and in the August number of the *Revue Chrétienne* Henry Dartigue discusses her religious ideas.

THE *Rivista Musicale Italiana*, the Italian quarterly, will complete its eleventh year with the next quarterly issue. It is to be congratulated on such remarkable success with a subject like music. Most of the articles are in Italian, of course, but there is a considerable number in French. In the current issue, No. 3 of the present volume, the most important articles are The French Academy at Rome, by I. Valetta; Giuseppe Weigl, by A. de Eisner-Eisenhof; Vittorio Alfieri, by E. Fondi; and Madrigals, Catches, etc., by H. J. Courat; but all the subjects are treated exhaustively by competent writers.

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## THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

THE *Century* for September is an exceptionally good number. Several of the articles have already claimed separate notice. A singular kind of popular festivity is described by Edward A. McIlhenny under the title of "The Nelicator of Arctic Alaska." When the whaling season is over the boats used in the chase form into procession, the most successful boat's crew taking the lead. After much feasting on half-cooked meat, frozen fish, ice-cold water and tobacco smoke, dancing takes place on a walrus skin. The young women chosen for the purpose leap sometimes as high as twelve feet, and in the most graceful and rapid way, illustrating by their gestures familiar actions and adventures. In the same way some six or eight men, each without moving from a space two feet square, will by a gesture alone act a thrilling scene of hunting a Polar bear. Adventures at the other Pole are described by Mr. Borchgrevink in his "Antarctic Experiences." Mr. H. J. Ponting describes his ascent of Japan's highest volcano, Asamayama. Mr. George de Geofroy extols ballooning as a sport, and wonders that American adventurousness has not more widely adopted it. A trip by balloon from Paris to Luxembourg, about 200 miles, and back by train, cost each of a party of three only about £6.

## THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE *Cosmopolitan* for August opens with an interesting account of Mr. Simon Lake's submarine ship the *Protector*, which, among other peculiarities, is mounted on wheels which enable it to travel along the bottom of the sea. It is fitted with what he calls an omniscience, by which it is possible to cover the entire horizon, while the rest of the boat is entirely below the surface. According to the writer of this article, the boat can remain three hours under water without the air becoming in the slightest degree stuffy. A hot dinner was cooked on board, and then the boat came up through the ice field under which it had been sailing, although the ice was so thick that the deck was covered with tons of ice when it came to the surface.

Mr. Brisben Walker writes a very brief but sensible paper, in which he pleads for the opening of boards of disinterested men at all our great Universities, whose sole business it would be to answer the question, "What knowledge is of most worth?" Mr. Wells' remarkable story of "The Food of the Gods" is brought to a somewhat unsatisfactory conclusion, for the Giants, who have been reared upon the marvellous food which caused everyone who ate it to attain gigantic dimensions, are still defying the Pigmy World which is trying to kill them.

## THE PALL MALL MAGAZINE.

THERE are so many excellent articles in the September number of the *Pall Mall Magazine* that it is difficult to single out one or two for special mention. The character sketches of Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace and Admiral Sir John Fisher are, perhaps, the most important. Mr. William Sharp's article on Literary Geography deals with the Carlyle Country; and another historical and topographical article is that on the Roman Wall; a Forgotten Frontier, by Mr. Edwin Lester Arnold. Mr. C. Lewis Hind, who has been to Madrid, contributes an exceptionally interesting article on Velasquez; while Constance Countess De La Warr gives an account of Napoleon's Journey from Fontainebleau to Elba, com-

piled from the journals of Count Walbourg-Truchsess and General Koller and other hitherto unpublished documents. Reference to the other articles in the number will be found in our Table of Contents.

## CORNHILL.

*Cornhill* is as readable as ever, although in the September number there is not much to quote. Sir Cyprian Bridge's paper on "What Japan Has Done," although an interesting description of the Samurai—the Japanese equivalent of the English squires—is rather disappointing. Admiral Bridge avows his belief in the "energy and ability" of Admiral Alexeieff. His comments on the naval war in the Far East are sensible, but not very illuminating. "E. V. B." treats us to a romantic exercise in political prose of a well-trained imagination in a paper entitled "The Haunted Wood." Miss Betham Edwards writes with knowledge and lucidity on household budgets in France, where everything is 33 per cent. more than in England. Incomes, as a rule, are lower than in England, but the French nevertheless save more than we do. Mr. Benson describes his experience as one of the Committee for interviewing applicants for naval cadetships. The system of examination adopted appears to have been very sensible and very informal. A paper on scientific prophecies is not specially noteworthy, excepting for the account given of the amazing way in which Mendeleeff, the Russian chemist, foresaw in 1871 the discovery of new elements, which have nearly all been proved to be true since then. The writer says there is nothing like Mendeleeff's prophecies in fable, fiction, history, or science.

## THE INDEPENDENT REVIEW.

THE September number is full of interest. Besides Mr. Lloyd-George's Welsh political programme and Mr. Arthur Ponsonby's "Algy," which have received separate notice, there is an important paper by Mr. Augustine Birrell on "The Sad Case of the Free Church of Scotland." He closes by saying:—

Opinions, even though they are made "trusts," may and must develop, but to require a Court of Law to decide whether an admitted change is a legitimate development, and therefore within a trust, or a flat contradiction, and therefore outside the trust, is to demand too much. This is hardly a fit problem for a Court of Law exercising jurisdiction over property.

Some thinkers may find in this cruel blow that has staggered the Free Church the punishment that sooner or later visits those who do not manfully speak out their minds, but are content to go on seeming to be bound by an outworn creed.

Mr. J. B. Atkins urges "Instead of Conscription" a complete national system of civic physical training—proper physical culture in the elementary schools, gymnastic classes, and military drill in evening continuation, when rifles, if at all, could be used—with a games committee to arrange for every school. This plan would not provide an army, but it would provide material for an army.

S. J. Rybakoff asks "Why is Russia Weak?" and answers, Because the Tsar, the nobility and the officials thought Russia was entirely theirs, with perhaps an inclusion only of men of Russian race and orthodox faith.

Mr. Ernest A. Baker protests against the closing of the Highland mountains by the owners of deer forests against the public, to which access has been free from time immemorial.

## THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

CAPTAIN MAHAN'S article on the war, which is noticed at length elsewhere, is the most notable feature of the September *National Review*.

## CONSCRIPTION.

Mr. H. W. Wilson writes an alarmist article, in which he says that as regards national defence there are only two alternatives :—

The first, to maintain our fleet at about its present relative force, and to create a great army capable of striking, and tied in war to British soil; the second, to strengthen our fleet by at least ten battleships, and so to give it a reasonable margin of superiority. Much might be said for either course, but on the whole it seems to me that the political advantage is distinctly on the side of the first course, since no number of ships will enable us to defend our Indian frontier, or to resist aggression, where it may come next, in the Persian Gulf. And if I am told that the "country will never stand compulsory service," I reply that the truth has never been fairly put to it by our politicians. Either it must continue to pay much more for the navy, and to maintain at the same time an inefficient army at the cost of some £30,000,000 per annum, or it must be prepared to make the same sacrifices for national independence that other peoples make.

## RADIUM AND THE SUN.

In an article on "Radium—Properties and Possibilities," the Hon. R. J. Strutt says :—

Now that the development of heat by radio-active change has been recognised, it is possible to understand how the sun's heat can have continued for much longer periods than were formerly intelligible. For the present output of solar heat would be tolerably well accounted for if the sun contained as much radium as pitchblende does. The radium present at any one moment would, it is true, have only a limited life; it is necessary to assume the constant evolution of radium, or of some other radio-active element unknown to us, as in pitchblende and other similar minerals. A thousand million years' heat can without improbability be thus accounted for. The hypothesis that radio-active processes are at work in the sun is not altogether without confirmation, though we have no direct proof of it. For helium is abundant in the sun; and helium is, so far as we know, essentially a product of radio-active change.

## PARLIAMENTARY PESSIMISM.

"A Retiring Member" paints a gloomy picture of life in the House of Commons. The only two happy moments of an M.P.'s Parliamentary life are, he says, when he enters the House for the first and for the last times. So far from being "the best club in London," no self-respecting club would endure some of the arrangements of the House for a week. The intellectual atmosphere is overpoweringly dull; serious questions are ignored, while the House excites itself over trivialities, and only a small part of the hours of Session are profitably spent.

## THE KING AS DIPLOMATIST.

"Quirinus," writing on "The King and Foreign Policy," says :—

The *entente cordiale* which now exists with France is certainly owing to the King's initiative, and largely to his work. It is easy to exaggerate its importance and solidity, but the arrangements made between the two countries have undoubtedly removed some causes of friction, and opened the way to a further and more intimate understanding, which, if it can be arrived at, will promote the interests of both nations and the still higher and more important cause of Western civilisation. The action of the King in endeavouring to bring France and Italy into closer relations with England and Portugal, as well as the strengthening of the already existing Portuguese alliance, was looked upon in Germany with as much disfavour as it was popular in England. The visit to Portugal was interpreted in Lisbon as meaning the

guarantee of the Portuguese possessions in South Africa from German attack.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Miss Ella Macmahon writes refuting the idea that humour is declining. Mr. G. T. Hutchinson publishes a very unpromising survey of the condition of Rhodesia, and there is an interesting paper of reminiscences from the pen of the late Judge O'Connor Morris.

## THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE September *Westminster* opens with an article by Dr. Karl Blind elucidating the attitude of Gladstone to the American Civil War.

## TO SOLVE THE ALIEN QUESTION.

Evelyn Ansell, in an article condemning the Aliens Bill, makes the following suggestion :—

There is a great scarcity of labour in agricultural districts throughout the land. The Jews, we believe, do not display any aptitude for agricultural pursuits; but not all the immigrants are Jews, and many of them are drawn from rural districts. Is it not worth while to consider the desirability and possibility of taking steps to attract some of these immigrants to settle on the land? On their arrival here they know nothing whatever of the state of the labour market, and it probably never occurs to any one of them to seek employment outside of the narrow bounds of the city where they find themselves, in the strange land beyond. All that is wanted is a little organisation. Print handbills in their own tongues, and appoint a few agent-interpreters at the ports of arrival; arrange, at first, a few local agents in selected rural centres, and advise the local farmers of the plan. Seeing the difficulties of the farmers in getting labour at all, and the very unsatisfactory nature of such labour as they do get, the probability is that some at least would gladly try the experiment.

## BAD MEAT AND CANCER.

In an article on "The Etiology of Cancer" Mr. Maurice L. Johnson attributes much of the disease to the eating of meat imported alive :—

The imported cattle are in an extremely unwholesome and wholly pathogenic condition, as the result of long sea-sickness, and existence under the most noxious conditions, packed in together, breathing the pestilential emanations of their own diseased bodies. Killed in this condition, when their flesh is scarcely better than living corruption, taken as food it must be poisonous in the extreme.

No surprise would exist in the mind of any sane person who knew the unwholesome condition of the cattle, at the alarming increase in the incidence of cancer in a community using their flesh wholesale as food.

It is imperative upon the British Government either to stop the importation, and adopt measures for the raising of stock by English farmers, or to render it compulsory to turn the imported cattle out to pasture for two or three months, until they have recovered from the effects of the voyage and are healthy.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Dudley Cosby pleads for a Central Park in Ireland which would find points on which all could agree for the benefit of the country. Sarah Saville discusses Woman's Franchise.

## The English Illustrated Magazine.

THE *English Illustrated Magazine* has in it much interesting matter. The papers on the Pictorial Art of Japan and on the Art of Sand Sculpture claim separate notice. A member of the Field Force with the Tibet Expedition describes, with sketches, the Phari Jong. Some quaint facts about "the heraldic menagerie" are given by Wilfred Mark Webb.

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## THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE *North American Review* for August is a good substantial number. Two American writers discuss the question whether Congress can constitutionally give independence to the Philippines or not; both are anonymous. One says it could, and the other it could not. The articles on the "Chance for the Baltic Fleet," "Automobile Legislation," and "In Praise of Chinese Emigrants," are noticed elsewhere.

## TRADES UNIONISM IN AMERICA.

Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, writes at some length on the present crisis in trades union morals. She says that recent years have witnessed a great growth in trades unionism in America, and it was the baby unions which ordered the most strikes. She attributes much of the trouble that has arisen to the fact that the committees of newly-organised unions are both inexperienced and vain, and that working men have not, as a rule, hitherto based their relations in life upon contract. American trades unions also are infected by corruption; but, on the whole, the defects are not greater than might be expected when untrained working men are entrusted with the difficult task of amelioration and adjustment. She rejoices that the earlier trades unions committed the entire movement to a growing concern for a larger and more satisfying life for every man.

## CAN THE TURKS BE REFORMED?

Mr. Charles Morawitz, the director of the Anglo-Austrian Bank in Vienna, writing on obstacles to reform in Turkey, maintains that the Turks can be reformed, and that with good will, firmness, and union on the part of the Powers, the Ottoman Empire could enter upon the path of progress. The task is difficult, but the work is not impossible.

## WOMEN AS WORKERS.

Miss Elizabeth Carpenter replies to Mrs. Thomson's paper in the last number on Women in Industry. Mrs. Thomson has said that women in industry were frightful failures. Miss Carpenter vehemently combats this verdict. She points out that in the world of industry women are merely beginners and apprentices, and it is centuries too early to attempt final conclusions as to their industrial capacity compared to men. Women as a sex have more physical endurance, more patience under long pressure, than men. Woman gets less wages, but she has fewer needs. As for the evil consequences resulting from the employment of women in industry, Miss Carpenter points out that the effect of economic labour is not to be compared in harmful tendencies to the effect of the unused leisure, the petty social ambitions, and the soul-benumbing selfishness which characterise so many women who do not work. Among the insane, farmers' wives often lead in the list, and yet the life of a farmer's wife is eminently domestic. Only one-sixth of the women are workers, and the remaining five-sixths are, in Miss Carpenter's opinion, ample to provide for the perpetuation of the race. But she points out that child-bearing can, at the uttermost, only occupy from twenty to thirty years of a woman's life, and she has, at least, half of her existence in which she might fairly attempt to employ herself profitably.

## THE RESTRICTION OF EMIGRATION.

Mr. R. de C. Ward maintains that it is reasonably certain that the United States will be receiving two million emigrants per annum in the next ten or fifteen years. Most of these will come from the East of Europe. The emigration from Asia has only just begun. He questions

whether emigration increases population. The result of this teeming flood of foreign immigrants leads Americans to reduce their families. For, he says, as they object to subject their sons and daughters to this competition with the alien, these sons and daughters are never born. In Massachusetts the native population is dying out, hence it is a very serious question for the Americans to decide as to what races shall dominate the United States for the future.

## BRITISH SHIPPING AND THE STATE.

Mr. Benjamin Taylor argues in favour of closing the right of the British coastal trade to all who will not in turn admit British ships to their coastal trade. The shipowners wish to be relieved of the disabilities from which foreign shipowners are free, and they desire that all shipping entering British ports shall submit to the same regulations as British vessels are subject to. As to the direct bounties given by foreign nations, there are two ways in which they may be dealt with—by excluding the subsidised vessels altogether from British ports, or by imposing a duty equal to the subsidies they receive.

## THE DARK ROSALEEN.

Mr. H. W. Nevinson describes and eulogises the one great poem of Mangan, who died unmarried at forty-six. Mangan was a rebel, heart and soul, against the British spirit which deifies common sense and comfort. Mr. Nevinson says every soul is a disunited Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and that spiritual success can only be won by rebellion against that predominant partner, "commonplace."

## THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

THE most notable feature of the September *Monthly* is the editorial survey, "Last Year and Next," with its trenchant dealing with Mr. Chamberlain:—

Mr. Chamberlain's policy was not in reality a bolt from the blue, but an outbreak which had been threatening for some time, and need have surprised no one. It was launched with a fatuity and a recklessness without parallel, since in the preliminary discussion which we have described most of the serious difficulties involved had been clearly set out beforehand. One would naturally expect even a born-blind Protectionist to gain some tactical advantage from a knowledge of the exact points upon which his adversaries were to direct their attack; these points a responsible general would either fortify or abandon. Mr. Chamberlain did neither; renegade Free-trader though he was, familiar with Free-trade arguments and forewarned to boot, he has at one time or another risked and received defeat at nearly every weak place in his position. It is not to be wondered at that he begs us to look to the end rather than the means, the argument rather than the figures; or that his satellites try to divert attention from his arithmetic by proclaiming him "a man."

Mr. L. G. Carr-Laughton, in an article entitled "War under Water," suggests that submarines should be met by torpedo-boats carrying miniature torpedoes which could be discharged at great speed. He suggests nine-inch torpedoes with an explosive charge of 25 lbs. :—

Probably such a torpedo would be sufficiently powerful, and it is not unreasonable to pre-suppose for it a rate of fire six times as fast as that of the full-sized weapon. It would be snap-shooting at close ranges, and probably the gyroscope, even if possible, would not be necessary.

THE music of Shakespeare has been the subject of many books and innumerable articles. In the September *Good Words* Mr. J. F. Rowbotham adds another article to the literature of the subject.

# THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

## REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

In the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of August 1st Ferdinand Brunetière has an interesting article on the Eloquence of Bourdaloue. In the same number the Unpublished Letters of Sainte-Beuve to M. and Mme. Juste Olivier, 1843-1869, are concluded; and Albert Sorel writes on the Treaty of Frankfurt.

In the second August number, there is an article on Herbert Spencer and his Philosophy of Life, by Gaston Rageot, and Arthur Raffalovich writes on David Hanse-mann, the German banker. The Revival of the Social Novel in France is the subject of an interesting article by Rene Doumic, who notices works by Vicomte E. M. de Vogüé, Paul Bourget, and Edouard Rod; and a review of the new biography of Titian, by Georg Gronau, is contributed by T. de Wyzewa.

## REVUE DE PARIS.

In the *Revue de Paris* for August 1st the first place is given to an article on the French Court in 1752, by Kaunitz, and the article is concluded in the number for August 15th. Another article of importance appearing in both numbers is that by Henry Bargy, giving an account of the Colleges and Universities in the United States. Most fascinating and enthusiastic is the study of W. B. Yeats and the Celtic Renaissance, contributed to both numbers by Henri Potez. Ernest Dupuy writes on the youth of Madame Roland in the number for August 1st, and in the same number there is an unsigned article on Siam entitled "At the Court of Bangkok." A scientific article on Matter and Life is contributed to the second August number by Noël Bernard.

The same number is also brought to a close by the first instalment of an article, by Victor Bérard, on England and Russia, in which the writer expresses the opinion that but for her adventure in South Africa, England would probably have renewed at Port Arthur her campaign of Sebastopol; that is to say, Mr. Chamberlain preferred to go to Pretoria, and he could not at the same time fight both Boers and Russians. An Anglo-Russian Treaty was therefore signed at St. Petersburg, April 28th, 1899.

Most students of the French language will remember "Paul et Virginie," the immortal story by Bernardin de Saint-Pierre. Some interesting documents relating to the author of this book have been sent to the *Revue de Paris* of August 15th by Maurice Souriau. Together, this series of manuscripts, written by Saint-Pierre in 1780, constitute an Apologia, relating as they do to a grave crisis in the life of the author. Nearly all Saint-Pierre's manuscripts are preserved in the library at Havre, but hitherto they have never received serious consideration. By the aid of them Maurice Souriau is preparing a new biography of their author, more complete and accurate than that by Aimé Martin.

THERE are two interesting articles on Dante in the French reviews for August. In the *Revue Générale* Albert Counson writes on Dante in France. He is publishing a book on the subject, and in it he hopes to do for Dante what J. J. Jusserand has done for Shakespeare and Baldensperger for Goethe. The other article is in the *Université Catholique*, and is contributed by P. Fontaine. It deals with the writings of Dante and will be continued in a subsequent issue of the review.

## NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE lessons of the Russo-Japanese War, by a General, is the opening article in the *Nouvelle Revue* for August 1st. Another military article is that by Edouard Gachot on soldiers as swimmers. The writer draws attention to the various advantages of a knowledge of swimming among soldiers, and describes five special-circumstances in which swimmers could be used with marked success. In the same number there is a criticism of Professor Lauvrière's new book on Edgar Allan Poe, by Gustave Kahn. The book seems a sort of pathological study.

The number for August 15th opens with an article on the work of J. Barbey d'Aurevilly, signed "Péladan"; Gilbert Stenger writes on Delphine de Custine; and Marc Varenne deals with the recent representations at the Theatre of Orange of works by Jules Bois, Joseph Meunier, and Joachim Gasquet. Another article, by Henry Spont, is enthusiastic about the Pyrenees for mountaineering exploits.

## LA REVUE.

THE two August numbers of *La Revue* contain many articles of interest, as a glance at our Table of Contents will show. We may mention here that in the first number there is a series of hitherto unpublished letters written by Edgar Quinet (1858-1875) to Chassin, who wrote a biography of Quinet in 1858. Chassin is interesting for his intimate relations with Mazzini, Garibaldi, Kossuth, Klapka, Andrassy, and others. Dr. Romme contributes a medical article, in which he discusses the revival of two obsolete medical methods of treating disease, and there is an interesting article on Korea by Charles Granpré.

In the second number M. d'Estournelles de Constant has a little article entitled "The Minor Gains of International Peace." He records his experiences in the Canton of Lude, where he has lived among the people and discussed his ideas with them. The people recognise that war could only ruin them, whereas in times of peace foreign visitors to France bring trade; the hotels, the ways of transport, the watering-places, all France, and particularly Paris, are gainers. In the same number there is the first instalment of a remarkable symposium on the union of the Catholic and the Protestant Churches, the Catholic case being stated in the present number. Another interesting article is that by H. de Liancourt on Persian Women; and Marie Kryszinska writes on the Chat Noir and other similar literary and artistic circles.

## LE CORRESPONDANT.

IN the number for August 10th of the *Correspondant*, Marc Hélys has a most interesting article on the Vatican as the oldest of the sovereign residences in Europe, and the instructive article on Protestant Missions from the Catholic point of view, by J. B. Piolet, is concluded.

There are many articles on French history in the French reviews, and the *Correspondant* is no exception to the rule. The number for August 25th opens with an article on Gambetta by Vicomte de Meaux, and there is an article on the Huguenots by L. de Lanzac de Laborie. G. Le Bidos writes on the "Moral Ideas of the Theatre, 1903-1904," and notices a number of recent French plays; and there are some letters by Don Jaime de Bourbon, who is with the army in Manchuria.

## THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE *Civiltà Cattolica* (August 6th), following the good example recently set by the *Nuova Antologia*, publishes a strongly-worded article on the White Slave Traffic, admitting that to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in 1885, belongs the honour of first making known the horrors that were being perpetrated. The author frankly admits the unhappy pre-eminence of both Genoa and Naples as recognised centres of the foreign trade both with other Mediterranean ports and with South America. After quoting numerous instances of young girls being inveigled by specious promises into houses of ill-fame, he gives a useful summary of the various international organisations founded for their protection. Quite recently, it appears, the work, which now has a branch at Rome, received the emphatic approval of Pius X. This discussion of a once banned topic in the foremost Italian magazines will certainly effect great good to the cause of social purity. The same number publishes a noteworthy article in support of the papal *motu proprio* on sacred music, which it declares to have made a greater sensation throughout Christendom than any of the most solemn Encyclicals of his predecessor.

The mid-August number of the *Civiltà* publishes a very bitter denunciation of M. Combes and his policy in the present religious crisis, together with a first instalment of the correspondence that has passed between Cardinal del Val and the Bishops of Dijon and Laval.

An appreciative article on Thomas Hardy in *Emporium* will probably attract the attention of English readers, but from the artistic standpoint the most noteworthy articles are an account, fully illustrated, of the brilliant young Italian artist in black and white, Alberto Martini, whose work deserves to be far better known in England than it is, and a contribution from the pen of P. Molmenti, illustrated from pictures by the Old Masters, on the symbolism of the "Madonna degli Alberetti."

A writer in the *Nuova Parola* discusses the tendencies of the time towards a universal language, suggests that Latin, both from tradition and adaptability, has a first claim to the honour, and declines to believe that the deliberate creation of an "artificial and conventional" language will ever prove practicable. A hitherto unpublished correspondence of great interest to spiritualists is printed, being a series of lengthy letters addressed by Lavater to the Empress Marie, wife of Paul I. of Russia, and incorporating a number of communications supposed to have been transmitted to him by spirits, and dealing with life beyond the grave.

The first place in the *Rassegna Nazionale* (August 16th) has been given to an article by one of the most distinguished women-writers of Italy—Luisa Anzoletti—on the Woman question, which is being eagerly debated in Italy just now. Signora Anzoletti brushes aside the often ignorant objections brought forward, points to what is being done by women in England, and pleads eloquently for a higher and fuller life, in which all a woman's faculties may be placed at the service of Society. The modern woman, she declares, must either have a "dot" or a profession; her days of idle seclusion are past.

The *Nuova Antologia* (August 15th) begins a series of extremely well-informed articles on Local Government in England, by Prof. C. Ferraris; the editor continues his most useful agitation in favour of third-class carriages on express trains, and reports progress in the movement. "X.X.X." writes in support of the Vatican policy towards France, declares a rupture to be inevitable, and believes the abolition of the Concordat would prove favourable to the true interests of religion.

## THE DUTCH REVIEWS.

THE article that will attract the general reader in the current *Elsevier* is that on Wireless Telegraphy—a scientific subject treated popularly and illustrated with pictures of Marconi stations in various parts of Europe, including Chelmsford and Amsterdam, and with three diagrams. As an introduction to his article, the writer (Captain Collette) quotes the words uttered by Hertz in 1889, to the effect that light is an electrical phenomenon, and that if we take away the ether we shall practically destroy electricity, magnetism and light. Braun's invention, and other matters connected with the system, are touched upon or explained. It is curious to note the word used by the author to denote wireless telegraphy; it is equivalent to "spark telegraphy"; he also uses the German word "Telefunken" (to telesparkle). Perhaps we shall sooner or later find ourselves using such a word as teleflash! At a time when everyone is on the look-out for some fresh word to denote some action or object which already has its good and sufficient appellation, who knows what we may adopt to replace the lengthy "wireless telegraphy"? The sketch of Wilm Steelink, the artist, is made more readable by the excellent illustrations that accompany it.

*Onze Eeuw* contains two contributions concerning Dutch colonial possessions; the first is on the maintenance of the colonies, and the second deals with a little-known district in Sumatra. The first of these articles may be taken as the complement of one that appeared five months ago; it has been proposed to retain Java and Sumatra, and to sell Borneo, Guinea, and other possessions to some European Power; so the writer examines the matter with great thoroughness. "It is a fine thing to have colonies, but it is a much finer thing to retain them," forms the text of his discourse. He contends that it is incorrect to say that Holland is unable to care for her colonies properly. He recapitulates what has been done during the nineteenth century in Java and Sumatra, and holds this up as a proof that the same can be done for those possessions which it is proposed to sell. The second article describes, with many interesting details, the out-of-the-way district of Tobia, where missionaries are doing good work, and where the country, almost inaccessible, is being opened up. Scandinavian Sketches, some remarks on Ibsen's "Nora," and a review of A. Campbell Fraser's "Biographia Philosophica," help to make up a very good number.

In *De Gids* there is a lengthy article on Military Training and Modern Warfare. Of course we are referred to the lessons of the South African War, to the development of artillery and its consequences, and so forth; but the writer appears to lay less stress upon the actual destructiveness of the modern gun than upon the moral effect of those terrible engines of warfare. He says that Napoleon's dictum—that the issue of a struggle depends more upon moral influence than upon the material conditions (the percentage is given as 75 against 25)—still remains true. Nations should pay as much attention to the units of the army as to the units of their artillery; the morale of the soldiers is of as much importance as the capabilities of the cannon. Professor A. G. van Hamel writes sympathetically of the late President Kruger, whom he regards as one of the world's heroes, and Johanna Naber gives us her impressions of the International Congress of Women.

In the August number of *Westermann's Monatshefte* there is a very interesting article by Richard Sternfeld dealing with Wagner's "Parsifal" at Bayreuth.

# Esperanto: The Next Step.

THE practical advantage of adopting Esperanto as the universal key language of the world is securing the steady progress of Esperantism everywhere. This is natural. The time is ripe for a universal key language *supplementing* all others. And every person who masters Esperanto possesses such a key, which every year will fit the wards of more and more locks all over the world: for those who have spent an hour a day for three months, and who have then devoted a fortnight or two to the steady study of Esperanto, have been able to master the language sufficiently to converse with ease with Esperantists in almost every country in Europe, and to carry on correspondence, for business or for pleasure, with foreigners all over the world.

One immense advantage which Esperanto possesses over every other language is that no one who begins to speak it feels that he is venturing upon the native tongue of the people to whom he addresses himself. When an Englishman speaks French to a Frenchman he feels nervous and ashamed, knowing that his imperfect foreign French is being brought into comparison with the perfect French of a born Frenchman. Hence, as a rule, he never speaks French at all, unless he is driven to it. But Esperanto is a foreign language to all those who use it. And this simple fact banishes as by magic the one great obstacle to experimenting in this foreign tongue.

## ESPERANTO AS A GREAT WORLD HELPER.

The facilities given by the world's postal service, by telegraphy, and the easiness of foreign travel, have brought in touch, to a large extent, the best minds of all nations, and international congresses, the Inter-parliamentary Association, etc., are some of the results, so that a measure for the good of mankind conceived by one mind finds its echo in great hearts all the world over. The one supreme touch needed is a universal key language, easy to learn, easy to pronounce, easy to write and understand, by means of which these "best measures" could at once be communicated to the best men, and carried out by the force of their united strength. It may be said that this is already done, for most educated people know two modern languages at least. There is a great "but" here. The best men in a moral sense are not only the educated men.

## BUSINESS.

There is little need to discuss this. We English folk do not love to learn languages, and we are losing instead of gaining in the commercial world because of this. With regard to Esperanto, it is a very curious fact that in France, Russia, etc., its chief progress has been amongst educationalists, professors in schools, etc., who see its ideal side, whilst in England it is business and scientific men who foresee its great advantages, and in our large cities are advocating it.

## INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES.

Who that has attended them does not know the dreariness of the necessary repetition of speeches, because the Englishmen do not understand the Dutchmen, the Swede the Italian? And then how much force is lost because in the social meetings only a limited number can speak eye to eye! No greater contrast is there than such a Congress as the one lately summoned at Dover, where six nationalities, using Esperanto alone, were understood of all present.

## THE VERDICT OF THE "SPECTATOR."

Why not use English or French, Italian or Spanish? Listen to the *Spectator* of August 13th:—

The desire for a universal language, understood from China to Peru, has long haunted those who look forward to the "federation of the world." . . . There is nothing very startling in this aspiration, which has already had a measure of fulfilment in the past. Twice at least Latin has come near to fulfilling the definition of such an "auxiliary international language" . . . but the comparative difficulty and lack of flexibility of Latin, coupled with the growing division between classical and scientific or commercial education, make that rather hopeless. . . . French has long been used in this way for the purposes of diplomacy. But for the wider uses now proposed it is not easy to persuade the world at large to agree on learning any one existing language. German is obviously out of court; we may say of it what De Quincey said of Latin. French is peculiarly difficult for any Teutonic race to pronounce. English is also very difficult to foreigners, and must remain so until some drastic reform of its spelling is undertaken—which on other grounds we should deplore. Perhaps the best case has been made out for Spanish, which is easy, expressive, and capable of great variety. But racial jealousies more than neutralise the advantage which would arise from adopting a tongue, like English, which is already familiar to a large proportion of the civilised world, and which possesses a literature to reward the student. The alternative is the invention of an artificial language, to be taught in schools all over the world, and to be used solely for international communication. . . . Of these by far the most promising is Esperanto. . . . It is remarkably easy to learn owing to its irreducible minimum of grammar and its extreme simplicity of vocabulary. Sir William Ramsay, who is an ardent supporter of Esperanto from the scientific point of view, estimates that any average child could learn it thoroughly in six months. . . . In France, Russia and Spain Esperanto is already in use for commercial purposes. As far as we have examined it, we see no reason why this really simple and scientific language should not afford to the tourist and the merchant exactly what they need for communicating with foreigners.

## WHAT WE CAN DO.

The progress of the movement is continuous, and the time has now come when the Esperantists of Great Britain and Ireland must join their forces and form one central body, with groups in every city as affiliated members.

For this we need a central office, to which Esperantists could repair for information, and through which the various branches, as well as the many members, could be placed in communication one with the other. We need a permanent Secretary who will devote the whole of his time to the work.

These two necessities entail, as an indispensable *sine qua non*, the provision of a small income for the Society of not less than £200 a year.

The question is, How is this sum to be raised?

We invite suggestions, and, better still, subscriptions from our readers.

This is a good international work. England has in this, as in many other things, lagged far behind France. It is time we tried to catch up with our neighbour.

And this is one way of doing it.

I hope that the response of our friends will be prompt and generous.

Cheques, etc., should be sent to W. T. Stead, Hon. Treasurer of the London Esperanto Club, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.



# THE BOOK OF THE MONTH.

## IS THE RACE DETERIORATING?\*

THIS Blue Book is more than a book. It is a portent. Professor Cunningham told the British Association last month, at Cambridge, that "the description of the Government Report as epoch-making was fully justified. He had never read a document of such real value to the British race, and of such vast importance in respect of the solution of many of the social problems of our time." It is one of the most encouraging signs of the times that we have had to note since General Booth published "In Darkest England." When the Salvation Army launched its Social scheme, a great work was begun by a great organisation. But if the recommendations of this Report are taken up and carried out, a national work of regeneration will be taken in hand by the nation itself.

If Thomas Carlyle could have seen the publication of this book afar off, he would have rejoiced with exceeding great joy. When last talking with him, more than twenty years ago, I in vain tried to convince him as to the baselessness of his fears that the progress of democracy meant merely cutting the straps by which the devil was tethered. "Wait awhile," I said, "and you will see Democracy will chain the Devil up a great deal tighter than he has ever been chained before." Here, in this Blue Book, we have a foreshadowing of that chaining of the great red dragon which would have delighted the heart of Mr. Carlyle, although it is to be feared it would have excited the indignation of Herbert Spencer. For the authors of this remarkable Report have but scant regard for the sacred doctrine of *laissez faire* and the Devil take the hindmost. Their formula rather is "let us be up and doing to forestall the Devil." They are not disposed to stand any nonsense. They are all for having, to quote one of their own significant phrases, "the thing carried through without hesitation or sentimentality." They mean business, these men, and they leave the nation in no manner of doubt as to which kind of business they are after. They have fairly grappled with one large section of the Condition of England Question, and after careful examination of the most competent witnesses, they have formulated their conclusions under no less than fifty-three distinct heads.

John Bull seems to be really waking up at last, and waking up to some purpose—thanks to the Boers; for we owe this Report indirectly to the splendid stand which the Boers made against the invaders of their country five years ago. The enormous reinforcements which were needed to crush the indomitable Afrikaners brought to light the fact that we could not

meet the demand except by accepting recruits who were physically unfit. Even then the number of rejections was enormous, the percentage varying from 24 to 60. The original terms of reference show clearly that this was the origin of the Committee. In the amended terms of reference the passage referring to the cause of its appointment disappears; but the fact remains that if the war had been a walk-over we should have had no inquiry. The following were the members of the Committee:—

Mr. ALMERIC W. FITZROY, C.V.O., Clerk of the Council, Chairman.  
Colonel G. M. FOX, H.M. Inspector of Physical Training under the Board of Education.  
Mr. J. G. LEGGE, H.M. Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools.  
Mr. H. M. LINDSELL, C.B., Principal Assistant Secretary to the Board of Education.  
Colonel G. T. ONSLOW, C.B., R.M.L.I., Inspector of Marine Recruiting.  
Mr. JOHN STRUTHERS, C.B., Assistant Secretary to the Scotch Education Department.  
Dr. J. F. W. TATHAM, M.D., F.R.C.P., of the General Register Office.  
Mr. ERNEST H. POOLEY, Barrister-at-Law, Secretary.

It would be difficult to select men from the departments more competent to perform the task set before them in the following instruction:—

(1) To determine, with the aid of such counsel as the medical profession are able to give, the steps that should be taken to furnish the Government and the nation at large with periodical data for an accurate comparative estimate of the health and physique of the people; (2) to indicate generally the causes of such physical deterioration as does exist in certain classes; and (3) to point out the means by which it can be most effectually diminished.

They were appointed by the Duke of Devonshire on September 2nd, 1903. For twenty-six days they took the evidence of 68 witnesses—54 men and 14 women, 23 being officials in the service of the State, and no fewer than 34 being members of the medical profession. The evidence thus taken fills a Blue Book of more than 500 closely-printed double column pages. The appendices fill 100 pages, and there are 70 pages of index. Besides the official and medical witnesses, the Committee examined Mr. Charles Booth, Mr. Lamb, of the Salvation Army, Mr. C. S. Loch, of the C.O.S., the Chairman of the Garden City Association, Mr. Seebohm Rowntree, the Hon. Maude Stanley, and others. They did not examine Dr. Barnardo—a somewhat serious omission, and they scamped one of the most important sections of their work by refusing to include within their inquiry an examination of the evidence as to the effect of a deliberate restriction of the increase of the population.

Nevertheless, despite all limitations, they have done their work exceedingly well. It is true that they have

\* "The Report of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Physical Deterioration." With Minutes of Evidence, Appendices and Index. 3 vols. (Byre and Spottiswoode.)

not decisively settled anything. But they have accumulated materials which will provoke thought and suggest action. They have mapped out a plan of campaign, and indicated the steps which ought to be taken at once, and although we may not agree with all their conclusions, we feel intensely grateful to them for the serious, sensible, earnest fashion in which they have performed their task. And specially do we feel grateful to them because of the admirable and comprehensive index which they have issued with their Report and Evidence. For almost the first time it will be noted with satisfaction that the official world has recognised the justice of the claim of the indexer to be credited with her own work. This index, it is stated, "has been prepared by Bailey's Indexing Office, Little College Street, Westminster." Miss Bailey is an enthusiast in Parliamentary literature. She has indexed "Hansard" from the first volume to the last, and simply revels in the records of Parliamentary debate. But she has never indexed a more useful Blue Book than this, nor could she or anyone else have indexed it better.

The best service which I can do to my readers is not to criticise the Report, but to describe it—to reduce it, as it were, to pemmican, so that they can have the gist of it in a very small compass. Our readers will not find in the Report much that is new or unfamiliar to them. For fifteen years they have been familiarised with the leading truths which the Committee insist upon. The great and vitalising principle which our Helpers did so much to popularise ten years ago under the name of the Civic Church is insisted upon by the Committee as essential to an improvement of the Condition of the People Question. And so it is with most of the reforms and improvements which the REVIEW OF REVIEWS has spent its strength for years in dinning into the ears of a heedless world. Especially is this the case with the fundamental idea that has always been our guide in social reforms. Ascertain the best that is done anywhere and then level up to that standard everywhere. The following recommendations of the Committee may therefore be quoted at the very beginning of this summary, for they are equivalent to an official countersigning and formal public endorsement of two main principles which the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, almost alone among monthly periodicals, has preached, in season and out of season, ever since it came into existence:—

In order to organise existing efforts on a comprehensive and effective basis, the Committee would like to see a central body, in touch with municipal activity, established in every large town, and charged with the duty of supervising and directing voluntary agencies with a view to bringing them up to a minimum standard of efficiency.

This recommendation is limited to the organisation of efforts for the physical education of boys and girls. But it contains the fundamental principle of the Civic Church. The second embodies the idea of levelling up:—

The Local Sanitary Authority in each district should be

required to furnish to the Local Government Board, through the County Authority, reports according to certain specified requirements, which would show accurately what was being done, or left undone, in matters of sanitation and administration generally, and would thus form a basis of comparison between different districts. Armed with this information, it should be the duty of the Central Authority to watch closely local administration, and to endeavour constantly to level up backward districts to the standard attained in the best administered areas.

The duty of the Central Authority to level up backward districts here finds much less perfect expression than I gave it in my demand for social inquests. But the principle is there, and I am well content.

### I.—LIGHT, MORE LIGHT.

The Report begins by chronicling a curious difference of opinion between the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons. The physicians are keen for an exhaustive inquiry into the present physical condition of the people. The surgeons do not think there is any need for such an inquiry, or that it would do any good if it were held. The Committee sides with the physicians. They were continually brought to a standstill by the lack of trustworthy information. Hence they are compelled to give a leading place in their recommendations to a demand for more light. The Report is in a great part a frank and unashamed confession of ignorance. We don't know, and what is more, nobody knows the essential facts of the situation upon which we are summoned to pronounce an opinion. Before returning a verdict let us at least get at the facts. But no one of all our Government departments, or of all our scientific or philanthropic societies, has either collected the facts or even created a machinery for collecting the facts. Upon the vital question of the physical condition of our people, no one can say whether we are growing weaker or stronger, smaller or taller, whether we are deteriorating or improving. All that the Committee can report is that it is unfair to draw conclusions as to the national physique from the statistics as to the rejection of recruits, for according to one official witness "street loafers are practically the only available source of recruiting for the Army,"—an admission of which the Germans will no doubt take due note.

For the rest, they report that "no sufficient material, statistical or other, is at present available to warrant any definite conclusions on the question of the physique of the people by comparison with data obtained in past times," which data, it may be remarked, are very scanty. Therefore as nothing is known, but everything can be discovered, the first task of the Committee was to demand that immediate means should be taken to collect the necessary facts. They say:—

What seems to be wanted is some permanent organisation, not necessarily on a large or expensive scale, which, under expert direction, and in collaboration with all the Departments of State concerned, shall be charged with the duty of collecting and tabulating facts which throw light upon the situation, and thus provide means by which those interested in the subject may

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at any moment satisfy themselves of the progress of the nation one way or another.

#### A SURVEY OF THE PEOPLE WANTED.

With a view to the collection of definite data bearing upon the physical condition of the population, the Committee think that a permanent Anthropometric Survey should be organised as speedily as possible upon the lines indicated in Part I. of the Report. In the first instance, this Survey should have for its object the periodic taking of measurements of children and young persons in schools and factories, enlisting for this purpose the assistance, among others, of school teachers and factory surgeons, supplemented by a small staff of professional surveyors. Besides this, a more comprehensive and specialist survey, spread over a longer period, of the population of the country at large, might be undertaken.

They regard it as of the highest importance that this survey should be undertaken at the earliest possible moment. The cost would not be large. According to Mr. Gray, it would only cost £14,975 per annum.

#### MEASURING THE SCHOLARS.

The work of this Committee would be to collect uniformly and periodically throughout the United Kingdom the following measurements of all young persons:—

1. Height.
2. Chest girth—(a) maximum; (b) minimum.
3. Weight.
4. Head, length, breadth, height.
5. Breadth of shoulders (callipers).
6. Breadth of hips (callipers).
7. Vision tested—(1) by Snellens' type; (2) by different colours.
8. Degree of pigmentation.

They should also collect information as to the ears and teeth of scholars.

#### A REGISTER OF SICKNESS.

Another important subject on which information is very incomplete is the amount of sickness in the nation. The Committee therefore recommend—

As in the highest degree desirable that a Register of Sickness, not confined to infectious diseases, should be established and maintained. For this purpose the official returns of Poor Law Medical Officers could, with very little trouble and expense, be modified so as to secure a record of all diseases treated by them. And, further, it ought not to be difficult to procure the co-operation of hospitals and other charitable institutions throughout the country, so as to utilise for the same purpose the records of sickness kept by such institutions.

#### SOME SUGGESTED INQUIRIES.

The Committee also find themselves at a loss to express an opinion on various other subjects owing to the fact that the matter has not been scientifically investigated:—

As a preliminary to any further legislation on the subject of hours of employment, particularly employment of women and children, it is, in the view of the Committee, highly desirable that there should be a strictly scientific inquiry into the physiological causation and effects of over-fatigue, as recommended by the Brussels Congress.

Having regard to the acute difference of medical opinion as to the effects of sterilisation (of milk) the Committee recommend an investigation into the whole subject by a small body of experts.

The Committee recommend the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry into the prevalence and effects of syphilis, having

special regard to the possibility of making the disease notifiable and to the adequacy of hospital accommodation for its treatment.

The Committee recommend that investigation should be undertaken at an early date into the extent and character of the increase of lunacy in Ireland.

The Committee wish to record their belief that the proposed inquiries into vagrancy and defective children will be of great value.

Add to these that they think it would be well, by means of a proper census, to ascertain how far the well-to-do classes are ceasing to breed.

#### AN INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

Merely to collect information is not enough. The Committee propose that a Working Central Intelligence Department should be established for the purpose of carrying on the campaign against disease and deterioration. They say:—

The Committee are emphatic in recommending the creation of an Advisory Council, representing the Departments of State, within whose province questions touching the physical well-being of the people fall, with the addition of members nominated by the medical corporations and others, whose duty it should be, not only to receive and apply the information derived from the Anthropometric Survey and the Register of Sickness, but also to advise the Government on all legislative and administrative points concerning public health in respect of which State interference might be expedient; and to them might be remitted for consideration and report all the problems affecting public health.

The French have long had a somewhat similar institution in their Consultative Committee of Public Health, and the proposed Intelligence Department would be in close touch with, if not directly affiliated to, the Local Government Board. It would not only focus information, but it would be able to apply the result of the labours of the Bureau "with the whole weight of Government authority and scientific prestige behind them."

#### II.—"CHEER UP! JOHN BULL."

The second task to which the Committee appears to have set itself was to cheer up John Bull by assuring him things are not so bad as the military authorities represented, and by reminding him of the vast progress made in late years. They assure us that, while there is a good deal of physical degeneracy, the evidence does not support the belief that there is any general progressive physical deterioration.

#### OUR PHYSICAL STANDARD INDESTRUCTIBLE.

What is still more remarkable, they quote evidence to prove that, excepting when disease is induced by drink and sexual vice, the race cannot be deteriorated. This is good news indeed. Professor Cunningham thus stated the anthropologists' theory of the indestructibility of the physical standard of the race:—

In spite of the marked variations which are seen in the physique of the different classes of the people of Great Britain, anthropologists believe, with good reason, that *there is a mean physical standard, which is the inheritance of the people as a whole, and that no matter how far certain sections of the people may deviate from this by deterioration (produced by the causes referred to) the tendency of the race as a whole will always be to maintain the inherited mean.* In other words, these inferior

bodily characters which are the result of poverty (and not vice, such as syphilis and alcoholism), and which are therefore acquired during the lifetime of the individual, are not transmissible from one generation to another. To restore, therefore, the classes in which this inferiority exists to the mean standard of national physique, all that is required is to improve the conditions of living, and in one or two generations all the ground that has been lost will be recovered.

#### ALL INJURY CAN BE RAPIDLY REPAIRED.

Dr. Eichholz spoke almost as emphatically:—

While there are, unfortunately, very abundant signs of physical defect traceable to neglect, poverty and ignorance, it is not possible to obtain any satisfactory or conclusive evidence of hereditary physical deterioration—that is to say, deterioration of a gradual retrogressive permanent nature, affecting one generation more acutely than the previous. There is little, if anything, in fact, to justify the conclusion that neglect, poverty and parental ignorance, serious as their results are, possess any marked hereditary effect, or that heredity plays any significant part in establishing the physical degeneracy of the poorer population. . . . Other than the well-known specifically hereditary diseases which *affect poor and well-to-do alike*, there appears to be very little real evidence on the pre-natal side to account for the widespread physical degeneracy among the poorer population. There is, accordingly, every reason to anticipate RAPID amelioration of physique so soon as improvement occurs in external conditions, particularly as regards food, clothing, overcrowding, cleanliness, drunkenness and the spread of common practical knowledge of home management. In fact, all evidence points to *active, rapid improvement, bodily and mental, in the worst districts*, so soon as they are exposed to better circumstances, even the weaker children recovering at a later age from the evil effects of infant life.

There is, therefore, no ground for despair, but abundant reason for hope. Our race has not lost its stamina, and what inroads have apparently been made in it are temporary and can rapidly be remedied.

#### A FAIR START FOR EVERY CHILD.

We have heard a great deal of the *vis medicatrix* of Nature, but we have not yet realised the regenerative force of the All-mother, who, according to these experts, is capable of breeding healthy offspring from diseased parents. Dr. Eichholz's evidence is startling; 90 per cent. of children, he declares, are born healthy even in the worst districts. Nature gives every generation a fresh start. He says:—

I have sought confirmation of my view with medical colleagues in public work, *e.g.*, public health, poor law, Factory Acts, education, and in private practice in poor areas, and I have also consulted large maternity charities, and have always been strengthened in this view. In no single case has it ever been asserted that ill-nourished or unhealthy babies are more frequent at the time of birth among the poor than among the rich, or that hereditary diseases affect the new born of the rich and the poor unequally. The poorest and most ill-nurtured women bring forth as hale and strong looking babies as those in the very best conditions. In fact, it almost appears as though the unborn child fights strenuously for its own health at the expense of the mother, and arrives in the world with a full chance of living a normal physical existence.

That sentence to this generation is worth many volumes of evidence of religion, which have descended to us from the eighteenth century. Dr. E. Malins, President of the Obstetrical Society, said: "Nature intends all to have a fair start." "This is absolutely irrespective of the condition of the mother."

#### PROGRESS.

The result of improved conditions of physical existence is that our girls are growing taller, and the boys at our public schools are five inches taller than the lads, of the same age, in our reformatories. Physical infirmity is practically confined to the slum dwellers, and the children of improvident, idle, and intemperate parents. The Report speaks encouragingly as to the progress that has been made in overcoming the evil environment which destroys the full chance of the newborn babe. They report that:—

Testimony is almost unanimous as to the improving conditions under which the denizens of large towns are called upon to exist. Rookeries are being dispersed, enclosed yards opened out, cellar-dwellings and back-to-back houses are disappearing. Further, the water supply has been enormously improved, both in purity and quantity; legislation has greatly extended the liabilities of owners and occupiers under the Public Health Acts and the Housing Acts, and under the said series of Acts wide powers have been placed in the hands of local authorities for cleansing unhealthy areas, closing insanitary houses, preventing overcrowding, abating nuisances and enforcing generally a higher standard of sanitation; machinery exists for the inspection and purification of cowsheds and dairies, pauperism has diminished, better and more complete accommodation is provided for the sick poor, the conditions of labour touching young persons and women, in factories and workshops, have been greatly ameliorated, and all the children of the State in workhouse schools, reformatories and industrial institutions are started in life under far better auspices than formerly.

From all these facts and many others of the same kind let us thank God and take courage.

#### III.—THE CASE FOR THE PESSIMIST.

The Report, while encouraging hope, does not indulge in optimism. Indeed, many of its paragraphs afford food for the pessimist. Here is a brief summary of the failure of all our efforts. After describing what has been done to ameliorate the condition of affairs, the Committee deplore the fact that large classes show no desire to benefit by the changes which have been introduced:—

Laziness, want of thrift, ignorance of household management, and particularly of the choice and preparation of food, filth, indifference to parental obligations, drunkenness, largely infect adults of both sexes, and press with terrible severity upon their children. The very growth of the family resources, upon which statisticians congratulate themselves, accompanied as it frequently is by great unwisdom in their application to raising the standard of comfort, is often productive of the most disastrous consequences. "The people perish for lack of knowledge," or, as it is elsewhere put, "lunacy increases with the rise of wages and the greater spending power of the operative class; while a falling wage-rate is associated with a decrease of drunkenness, crime, and lunacy." Local authorities, moreover, especially in the rural districts, are often reluctant to use their powers; and in these circumstances progress, unless stimulated by a healthy public conscience in matters of hygiene, is slower than might be wished.

#### ARE THE BEST CEASING TO BREED?

That is an ugly picture. But behind it there is a still darker shadow. I have already said that the Committee shirked one of the most important questions. The neo-Malthusians, who have just published a shilling pamphlet on their subject, declare that they

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twice applied to the Committee to be heard, and that no notice was taken of their request. The Committee, although they ignored the neo-Malthusians, could not altogether ignore the results of Malthusian teachings; and there is a very ominous section in their Report entitled, "Alleged tendency of superior stocks in all classes towards a diminished rate of reproduction." They quote Karl Pearson's memorable warning, that "we are ceasing as a nation to breed intelligence. The mentally better stock of the nation is not reproducing itself at the same rate as it did of old. The result is that we stand at the commencement of an epoch which will be marked by a great dearth of ability." They took the evidence of Sir John Gorst, who declared that the race is propagated in the greatest proportion by the least fit part of it. Mr. Gray reported that in the United States the intellectual classes are now barely reproducing their numbers, and he added, what seems self-evident, that "anything which decreases the difference between the birth-rate and the death-rate among the superior classes, and increases this difference among the lower classes, tends to produce a progressive deterioration of the national physique." Professor Cunningham took a more cheerful view, holding that "it is stocks, and not classes, which breed men of intellect," and that these intellectual stocks are found in all classes, both high and low, for no class can claim intellect as its special perquisite.

#### THE MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS.

The chapter on infant mortality is dismal reading, yet it is only by means of the wholesale massacre of infant life that the unregulated multiplication of offspring has not become an intolerable burden. At present one-fifth of the children born in our great centres of population die in infancy. One-third of them die before they are a month old. How many die before birth the Committee cannot ascertain until it has had all still births registered. When we read of the Sheffield woman who had buried seventeen out of eighteen children, and the Burnley woman who had buried sixteen out of twenty, the whole sixteen going off before they lived twelve months, it is difficult to believe that such a state of things is either more moral, more humane, or more healthy than the practice of limiting the population before it is born which prevails among the educated classes everywhere. Parturition is no child's play, and to bring forth what is nothing but business for the undertaker is not a burden which ought to be imposed upon the British mother. The worst of it is that there is no sign of any improvement in the terrible total of infant mortality. For twenty-five years, while the general death-rate has fallen, the babies keep on dying at the old rate, the bastards at double the rate of the legitimate, and one half of the slaughtered innocents die off before they are four months old.

The story of the perils which beset the British citizen before and after birth are set forth by the

witnesses with much plainness of speech. In the first case, he runs the preliminary danger of being born illegitimate, although that risk appears to be diminishing, not so much because of improved morality as on account of the spread of what one witness called "pernicious literature."

#### THE BASTARD'S CHANCES.

Bastards, said one witness, are generally the children of some rather respectable girl who has been led astray. The downright rough-and-tumble girl generally manages to escape. The risks of being born illegitimate are increased by the way in which well-to-do employers leave their work-girls in the factories exposed to the temptations of immoral foremen, and generally by the lack of proper sleeping accommodation. In the early days of his ante-natal existence the illegitimate child is in imminent danger of being poisoned by his mother. In the Potteries half the takings of some chemists come from the selling of noxious drugs. If he survives till birth he will have only one-half the chance of life enjoyed by his legitimate brother. Whether illegitimate or not, he may inherit from either parent the germs of those syphilitic complaints by which the sins of the fathers are visited upon the children unto the third and fourth generation. They may be latent for years, but they reveal themselves before maturity.

Another ante-natal peril which assails both legitimate and illegitimate arises from drunkenness on the part of the mother. The alcohol imbibed by its parent filtrates through into the child in her womb. The Committee were told that a case had been heard of in which a child had been born suffering from *delirium tremens*. That was exceptional, but the coming citizen often finds that his mother has stolen away his wits, before he was born, by her potations, and he enters the world insane.

#### THE BRITON AT BIRTH.

But, after all, illegitimates form only a small percentage of the total population. The average British citizen is born in wedlock. The syphilitic and alcoholic are also in a minority. But legitimacy does not shield him from many perils. To begin with, his mother in most cases knows little or nothing about how to care for her child before its birth, and very little more about it after it is born. In many cases she anticipates his arrival with regret, and if she has to bury him within three months of his arrival, she pockets the insurance money, and consoles herself by the thought that there is one fewer mouth to feed. In many cases she works at the factory up to within a month of childbirth, and she is back again as soon as possible, regardless of the child's need of nursing.

#### NO MOTHER'S BREAST.

The British child, alas! unless he is born of Jewish stock, is losing his natural right to a mother's milk. Rich ladies are too lazy to nurse their children, and poor women cannot afford to do so if it entails absence

from work. All the witnesses agree that the practice of breast-feeding is dying out. Before the seventeenth century all mothers suckled their children. Nowadays, even in Ireland, "the practice of suckling is fast dying out." If six months at the breast is taken as a proper allowance of mother's milk, it is doubtful whether one happy British child in eight obtains that natural heritage.

#### NO MILK OR BAD MILK.

His mother's milk being denied him, he is fed on all manner of substitutes. Cow's milk, skimmed or unskimmed, tinned milk and patent foods are given him, often through a long indiarubber tube, which it is almost impossible to keep clean. The milk is often drawn by filthy milkmen from filthy cows standing in filthy stalls. It is then sent to town, where it is exposed in stuffy shops to a bacteria-laden atmosphere. If our unfortunate infant lives in the country, he cannot get cows' milk at all, for it is all sent to town. Goat's milk is even scarcer. If the poor little wretch's parents think they can circumvent the bacteria by buying sterilised milk, they are told by one authority that it produces scurvy, and is utterly unfit food for children. The same authority—Dr. Vincent, of the Infants' Hospital, at Hampstead—said that all the patent foods are absolutely unfit for infants! Clearly our British citizen, in the infant stage, has some excuse for giving up the struggle before he is three months old.

#### NEGLECTED AND BADLY FED.

Supposing that he battles through the first twelve months, he is often put out to nurse, or left in charge of other children. He is fed from a year old with whatever is going. "They eat what we does." We hear of one baby being fed on cold cabbage, and another who was regaled on tinned salmon and orange juice. Sometimes they are plied with gin. "Gin livers for children under three," said Sir F. Maurice, "were a common experience of hospital practice." Even if he escapes poisoning by gin—by whisky in Ireland—he is often made to feel that he is a nuisance. His mother gets rid of him by farming him out to old women whose one idea is to keep him quiet. In the Potteries one witness described one semi-paralysed nurse who had four little children sitting round her all day on the stone floor. No one will teach him how to play, and he grows up ignorant of all children's games.

#### FED ON SCRAPS.

When he gets a little older he finds that his mother has no idea how to cook him a decent dinner. He is fed on tinned things, and in some homes he never will know what it is to sit down to dinner. Worse, still, his mother, in town at least, does not know when he ought to be put to bed. He will often be ill for want of sleep, but his parents keep him up to exceedingly late hours. When his clothes get ragged, his mother often does not know how to mend them. In many

households there is not such a thing as a bobbin and thread or a needle, and he will have to wear his clothes till they drop to pieces in filth and rags.

#### IN SCHOOL.

When he is sent to school he runs great risk of perishing of cold by having to sit through lessons in wet clothes in a badly warmed schoolroom. He will often acquire curvature of the spine by the posture he is constrained to adopt. He will be half asphyxiated by foul air, and his eyesight will be ruined by want of light. He will often have to go to school without a breakfast or remain without a dinner, cramming his head with book-learning which he forgets almost as soon as he leaves his class, but acquiring little or no practical physical training for the work of life.

#### AFTER SCHOOL.

After he leaves school he scrambles through his teens and then marries a girl as ill-trained as himself. They get a room in a slum where the air is close and the atmosphere dense with smoke, and in a short time another child is born into the world to begin again the dreary round.

Such a picture of the lives of millions of British citizens is to be found in the Report and the Evidence. We may have grounds for hope. But there is no lack of incentives to action.

### IV.—WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

We must keep on doing, but that is not enough. Public opinion must be educated, the public conscience aroused. In the last clause but one of their Report the Committee say:—

In the carrying out of their recommendations for the rectification of acknowledged evils, the Committee do not rely upon any large measure of legislative assistance; the law may with advantage be altered and elaborated in certain respects, but the pathway to improvement lies in another direction. Complacent optimism and administrative indifference must be attacked and overcome, and a large-hearted sentiment of public interest take the place of timorous counsels and sectional prejudice.

Let us see, then, what are those recommendations which are to be carried out by "a large-hearted sentiment of public interest."

#### ENSLAVE THE NEGLECTFUL PARENT!

The most remarkable of all their proposals is that of dealing with the lowest stratum of slum life by sending the parents to labour colonies, like that of the Salvation Army, "with powers of compulsory detention," and by handing over the children to be lodged temporarily in public nurseries or boarded out, the parent becoming the slave of the State until he has worked off his debt for his child's maintenance. This principle is capable of wide application. The children of habitual vagrants, say the Committee, might be lodged in public nurseries until their parents were improved in labour colonies up to the point at which they could resume charge. The Committee say:—

A system of this sort once established and tested, it might not be impossible, having regard to the interest the community

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possess in the preservation of the young from contaminating and depressing influences, to apply similar treatment to the children of all parents who have proved unfit to discharge their obligations to those they bring into the world. With a view to the enforcement of parental responsibility, the object would be to make the parent the debtor to society on account of the child, and to empower the local authority to charge the former with the cost of a suitable maintenance, with the further liability in case of default of being placed in a labour establishment under State supervision, until the debt is worked off.

Here, indeed, is a drastic suggestion. The liberty to become a parent under this scheme would not be interfered with, but once a parent, you would be held to the due discharge of their obligations to their children. If you do not maintain your children properly, the State will do it for you and send you the bill. If you cannot pay, you will be enslaved until such time as your enforced labour yields sufficient profit to discharge the debt. This suggestion, however, is not one which can be carried out without legislation.

#### A CADI IN EACH SLUM AREA.

Another proposal that needs an Act of Parliament is the Salvation Army's suggestion that a special resident magistrate should be appointed in every slum area who should not only be magistrate, but should be the rallying point of all the social reformatory agencies. What they want is the modern equivalent of the Cadi under the palm tree, who sees to it that all complaints are promptly dealt with, and the will of the prophet promptly enforced. He would be a terror to the owners of insanitary dwellings, to neglectful parents, to defaulting tenants, to corrupt or apathetic local authorities. It seems to be a very sensible suggestion. A man who is a cross between a London stipendiary and a County Court judge who had to reside during his term of office in the heart of the slum would mend matters somewhat in a very short time. Another good suggestion is the adoption of the Australian and American system of appointing a specially selected person to sit as magistrate in all juvenile cases.

#### PLAN OF CAMPAIGN AGAINST SLUMS.

The Committee's programme for the war upon the overcrowded slum already in existence is definite and drastic. It is contained in the following paragraphs from their Report. They say :—

The Committee believe that the time has come for dealing drastically with this problem. They advocate an experimental effort by the Local Authority in certain of the worst districts, in the direction of fixing a standard and notifying that after a given date no crowding in excess of such standard would be permitted. It is believed that, if the thing were carried through without hesitation or sentimentality, means would be found, through the ordinary channels of supply and demand, or within the sphere of municipal activity, for housing all but the irreclaimably bad.

It may be necessary, in order to complete the work of clearing overcrowded slums, for the State, acting in conjunction with the Local Authority, to take charge of the lives of those who, from whatever cause, are incapable of independent existence up to the standard of decency which it imposes.

It should be the duty of the Local Authority in all towns above a certain size to establish and maintain an accurate register

of owners; this is one of the first *desiderata* towards dealing with slum property.

Nothing has been brought more prominently to the notice of the Committee than the ignorance that prevails, even in quarters which ought to be well informed, as to what the law and the powers it confers are. A statement on this subject was prepared for the Committee, with the assistance of the Local Government Board; and it appears to them that the Board could not do better than issue it, with such additions as they think proper, to all Local Authorities.

I have already quoted their recommendations for pooling the information of all local authorities, and then making a resolute effort to level up the more backward to the standard set by the best. They further recommend that no local medical officer shall be removed without the consent of the Local Government Board, and that in districts of a certain area they should not have any private practice.

#### THE SUBURBAN SLUM.

Next to the extirpation of the slum in existence is the duty of preventing the creation of new slums in the suburban districts. The Committee say :—

The Local Authorities in contiguous areas, which are in process of urbanisation, should co-operate with a view to securing proper building regulations, in furtherance of which end the making of Building Bye Laws, to be approved by the Local Government Board, should be made compulsory on both urban and rural authorities; attention should also be given to the preservation of open spaces with abundance of light and air. By the use of judicious foresight and prudence the growth of squalid slums may be arrested, and districts which hereafter, become urbanised may have at least some of the attributes of an ideal garden city.

On this subject Mr. Horsfall gave some most interesting evidence as to the regulations which exist in Germany, where they seem to be far ahead of us in preventive legislation against slums.

#### THE QUESTION OF RURAL HOUSING.

Having thus dealt with the slum *in esse* and the slum *in posse* of the urban and the suburban area, the Committee touch upon the question of housing in the rural districts. They evidently are alarmed at the evidence of deterioration brought before them by witnesses who assert that the country labourer is no longer the man his father was before him. The superior men drift to the towns. The dregs left behind bring into the world a weaker race. The Committee, anxious to arrest the baneful exodus, attribute it partly to deficient house accommodation :—

Local Authorities in Rural Districts should apply themselves to remedying the dearth of cottages which exists in many parts of the country, by the exercise of their powers under Part III. of the Housing Act, 1890, as amended by the Act of 1900. If necessary, these powers might be supplemented by the introduction of some such machinery for putting them in motion as is contained in the Labourers' (Ireland) Acts, 1883-1903. It should also be seriously considered whether the experiment, for which there are legislative facilities, of dividing land into small holdings might not be tried more frequently.

They quote evidence as to the "value of allotments in diminishing mendicancy, interesting the rural population in the cultivation of the soil, and

increasing their appreciation of country life." They make a specific recommendation that—

With a view to combating the evils resulting from the constant influx from country to town, the Committee recommend that every effort should be made by those charged with the conduct and control of rural schools to open the minds of the children to the resources and opportunities of rural existence.

What they mean by this is illustrated by the following extract from advice given by the late M. Felix Pécaut :—

First of all, teach the children to take an interest, not only in books, but in the life of the fields. Teach them gardening, and how to keep bees, the making of cheese, and the management of a dairy. Show them the reason of these things, their cause, and the possible improvements. Above all, in educating your little rustics do not impose an ideal from without; work your reform from within. Make your scheme of education deliberately rural; be sober, just; teach them courage and the contempt of mere ease and well-being; give them a wholesome, ample way of looking at things; instil the taste for an active life, the delight in physical energy.

The Committee would commend this passage to the special consideration of those charged with the conduct and control of rural schools.

#### THE TRAINING OF MOTHERS.

From the point of view of the social reformer, face to face with the Condition of the People Question, the mother is far more important than the father. Hence the recommendations relating to the girls and women demand far more attention than those which refer to "mere man." The Committee are appalled at the evidence of untrained maternity that exists in England. Women produce babies without having learned anything at all about them. They become mistresses of households before they know anything at all about housekeeping. They are ignorant and untrained.

The Committee would begin with the prospective mother when she is still a school girl, and the first thing they would do with her is to teach her to play games and to undergo a course of proper gymnastic training :—

It is desirable that more attention should be given, with the assistance, where possible, of voluntary agencies, to organising games for school children, and for that purpose much greater use should be made both of school and public playgrounds than at present. But the Committee are of opinion that no scheme of games alone can ever be made general enough to supply the place of methodical physical training, and they hope that the course of physical exercises referred to in Paragraph 308 will find general acceptance with Local Authorities.

In the last years of her school life they would make instruction in cookery, hygiene and domestic management, "as far as possible, compulsory on the elder girls at school."

The next thing they would do would be to send girls over fourteen to the crèches which they propose should be established, "the teaching of infant management to such girls to be eligible for aid from the grant for public education."

They would then make it compulsory upon all girls, except those already in domestic service, to attend two evenings a week at continuation schools during certain months in the year. At these classes they would

receive physical training, and the course of instruction should cover every branch of domestic hygiene, including the preparation of food, the practice of household cleanliness, the tending and feeding of young children, the proper requirements of a family as to clothing, everything, in short, that would equip a young girl for the duties of a housewife.

Even then when she gets married she may have forgotten much that she had learned.

While laying special stress on the need for education of the young in matters of hygiene and domestic economy, the Committee believe even more may be done in the direction of training the mothers of the present generation in these matters. To this end, health societies on the lines of the Manchester and Salford Ladies' Health Society should be formed all over the country. Enough has been said of the value of the system by competent judges to justify the Committee in urging upon every locality the adoption of similar methods. They would further suggest to the Local Government Board the expediency of issuing to Local Authorities a circular explaining the objects to be sought and the means by which they can best be attained.

They also recommend that leaflets giving plain and simple directions as to the rearing of babies should be distributed to all mothers; and they recommend the establishment of maternity insurance clubs, to cover a mother against loss during the lying-in time.

#### THE FEEDING OF STARVING SCHOLARS.

The Report contains a mass of valuable information as to the way in which the starving children are fed in our public elementary schools. The Committee record the successful efforts made to cope with this difficulty at Birmingham, Glasgow and elsewhere, and declare that, as in a large number of cases, voluntary organisations with the support and oversight of the local authority are sufficient for the purpose. The Committee deprecate recourse being had to direct municipal assistance.

#### MISCELLANEOUS SUGGESTIONS.

There are a multitude of recommendations relating to the strengthening of the Factory and Workshop Acts. They suggest that alcoholism should be combated by temperance teaching aided by demonstration—(query the drunken helot?)—in the public elementary schools. The Edinburgh School Board has taken a lead in this matter which should be followed throughout the country. They would prohibit the sale of tobacco and cigarettes to minors under sixteen, and would also prohibit the sale of these commodities at sweetstuff shops. They commend boys' brigades, and clubs, and cadet corps, and all other organisations which drill and physically train boys, and recommend that a grant should be made to them out of the public exchequer :—

It should be the duty of local authorities to provide and maintain open spaces in some proportion to the density of the population, and such spaces, or some of them, should include shelters fitted with gymnastic apparatus. Every effort should also be made to put such apparatus to the best possible use by placing it in charge of a competent instructor.

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the adulteration of food and drink. They also have strong opinions on the importance of preventing the pollution of the air by smoke.

#### V.—WHAT SHOULD I DO?

My readers have now before them the gist of the recommendations of this most interesting and valuable Report. What are you going to do about it? It comes home to my conscience equally with that of my readers.

What can I do to bring this comprehensive programme of social reform into actual operation?

Firstly, I will write to those of my friends who are most interested in the matter and ask them to meet together at an early date to consider what can be

done to organise concerted effort in various centres throughout the country to secure three things—(1) the election of Members of Parliament pledged to pass the legislation recommended in the Report; (2) the creation of strong local committees on the lines laid down in recommendations 48 and 33; and (3) the support by criticism and counsel of the local press.

Secondly, I will and do now invite readers in every part of the country who feel strongly on the subject to communicate with me as to what should be done in the matter. I want practical suggestions and personal offers to help in the educating of public opinion and in spreading the light.

Will my readers co-operate with me in trying to secure some immediate practical results?

### LOVE SONNETS FOR LOVERS.\*

IT is a rare thing to come upon a volume of modern verse which recalls in every page reminiscences of the days when England was "a nest of singing birds," and the poetic genius of our race found its noblest expression. This rare, this unique experience will befall all those who have the good luck to come upon a volume entitled "Love Victorious," published by Kegan Paul and Co. The book contains with the prologue 118 sonnets—love sonnets every one. No such love sonnets have been published in our time, nor indeed in the English language since the days of Queen Elizabeth. In form the writer, who takes the name of John Prendregeist, follows the Song of Songs, which is Solomon's. The book is divided into three sections—Love's Pain, Love's Joy, and Love's Triumph; and each of these opens with the yearning cry of the woman for her lover, under the title "His beloved maketh plaint," to whom "He replies" with a flood of responsive passion which for glowing ardour and luxuriant affluence of imagery, never overleaping the barrier which divides pure love from its dark, fallen kinsman lust, has no parallel in the love poetry of our time. "Love Victorious" is a book for lovers, old and young, married and single; they alone will be able to fully appreciate the melting music of its monotone of love, murmurous and sweet as the unending croon of the brooding dove.

Mrs. Browning's Portuguese Sonnets are the only modern work that can be compared to these, but they constantly carry us back to the time when Spenser wrote his Epithalamium in honour of married love, when Sir Philip Sidney sang of love, and when Shakespeare once for all gave supreme expression to the tender passion in his sonnets. There is something weird and mystic in these one hundred and eighteen sonnets. It does not quite appear whether the lovers ever met save in the visions of the night.

Often there occurs a passage that implies the contrary, as for instance:—

O lift thy lips to mine, fair heart and dear,  
And let me cling to thee with hush of breath,  
As those do cling to earth who dread to hear  
The sombre tread of heavy footed death.

But on the whole the impression left is that of a dream lover rather than of a mere mortal. Yet few poems are so capable of fulfilling the author's longing—

To teach the love that wedded souls have known.

To the author—

All nature seems to whisper one soft word  
In mystic tones for ears attuned to hear.

And in sonnet after sonnet that one soft word finds passionate expression with all the notes and cadences dear to the quivering hearts of lovers. There is in "Love Victorious" the splendid extravagance of earlier centuries that compels all nature, the universe—nay, its Maker also—to furnish metaphors to express the lover's longing for his mate.

Wert thou a pearl, and all the earth a sea,  
Which hid thee deep and lapped thee close around;  
As vast as this is my great love for thee,  
As strong and pure, as deep, and as profound.  
Beloved one, a prisoned gem thou art,  
Of thy twin soul's own soul a riven part.

The constant iteration with ever-varied metaphor and daring hyperbole of the sweet refrain is like

The soft, sweet note of gentle cooing dove,  
Or tender song of am'rous wooing bird,

so melodious is it, and so instinct with the note of true and lofty passion. Lovers everywhere, whether still suffering Love's pain, or exulting in Love's triumph, will find in "Love Victorious" the key to the expression of emotions which the author experiences when he laments:—

But when to thee this love I'd fain express,  
My words but halt in idle shamedness.

He has, however, less need for shamedness at inadequacy of expression than any poet of our time.

\* "Love Victorious." John Prendregeist. (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.)

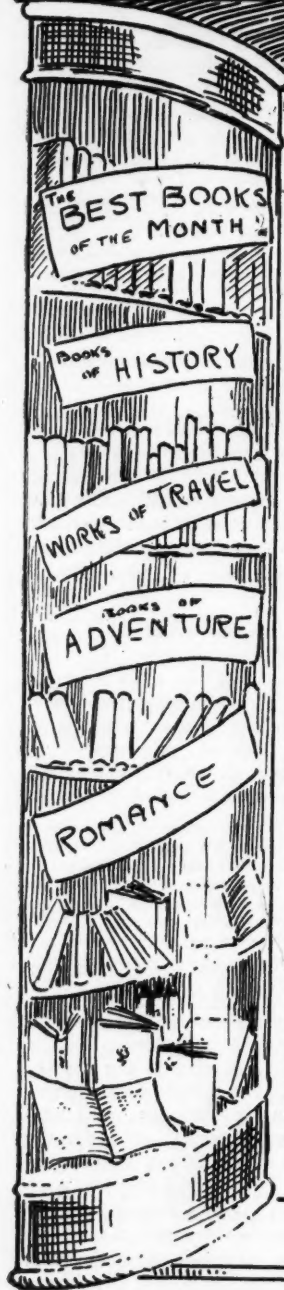
# The Review's BOOK SHOP

September 1st, 1904.

THE new books published during the past month do not make a very imposing show upon the shelves of the bookshop. In number they are few, and they do not include any volume of commanding importance. Next month there will be a very different tale to tell. The holidays will be more or less over, and the wanderers, refreshed and invigorated, will have returned with presumably a healthy appetite for reading. With September the autumn publishing season begins, and the bookshops will soon be crowded with volumes fresh from the press.

Among the serious books I have placed on my shelves this month there are two I can strongly recommend to your attention. When you have read them, you will probably find them a place on your own bookshelves within easy reach. The language of the scientist, even when it is interpreted by a Prime Minister, is an almost incomprehensible jargon to the plain man; but there is no difficulty in understanding Mr. Dampier Whetham's book on 'The Recent Development of Physical Science.' (Murray, 7s. 6d.) The book has appeared at an opportune moment, for Mr. Balfour's Cambridge address has called general attention to the subject. A knowledge of the progress of scientific research ought to form part of any liberal education. Too frequently it does not. Mr. Whetham's book will do something to make science more popular with the average educated man, for it is a careful record by a competent authority of the marvellous results obtained by scientific discovery during the last ten years, written in a style that any intelligent man can comprehend. The last decade has been a period of great scientific advance, and if you wish to understand what has been accomplished, in what directions progress has been made, what old ideas have been superseded and new ones established, you cannot do better than study this admirable volume.

The second book I recommend you to read is Mr. C. R. L. Fletcher's 'An Introductory History of England, from the Earliest Times to the Close of the Middle Ages.' (Murray, 7s. 6d.) The title is not a good one, but the book itself is the best popular volume on English history that has been written since Green's 'Short History of the English People.' Many people find history intolerably dull. You will not discover a single dull page in Mr. Fletcher's book. It is a fascinating picture of early England which it is a pleasure to read. If you wish your boy to grow up with a love for the story of his native land you can give him no better book than this. If there were more historians who held Mr. Fletcher's view of how history should be written it



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would be well. It is refreshing to hear him declare that 'history should be an inheritance of childhood; that its legends and its romance should grow into our thoughts from early years, and should expand themselves with the expansion of our minds; that we should feel history and dream of it rather than learn of it as a lesson.' Any boy who reads this book will close it with a far more vivid and accurate impression of English history than if he were to study the ordinary schoolbook history to the crack of doom. Though primarily written for boys, there are few adults who could not with advantage read Mr. Fletcher's volume.

For the politician, if he is a Liberal, I have a slim pamphlet of a hundred pages, which is a far more important contribution to current political thought than many a volume of three times its dimensions. 'The Opportunity of Liberalism' (Unwin. 1s. net.) bears on its title page the name of 'Brougham Villiers,' evidently a *nom de plume*. The writer, who takes a very sane and level-headed view of the prospects of the Liberal party, puts in a strong plea for a constructive policy based on the social needs of the people. If Free Trade is to be saved the Liberal party must ally itself with live forces and cease to fight on dead issues. Liberalism must be progressive or it will miss its present great opportunity. Mr. Villiers' practical proposals are a fighting alliance with the labour party and the municipalities in order to grapple with the problem of the thirty per cent. of the town population below the poverty line. The root of the evil he finds in the condition of British agriculture handicapped as it is by British landlordism. The two chapters in which he examines the problem and suggests the practical first steps to a remedy deserve the careful attention of every Liberal. The pamphlet is a real contribution to the consideration of a constructive Liberal policy based on practical present-day necessities.

The book Lord Rosebery has been calling attention to? Yes, you want Mr. M. Aflalo's 'The Truth About Morocco' (Lane. 7s. 6d. net.) Mr. Aflalo, you will find, knows his Morocco well. For ten years he was the English agent of the Sultan Mulai-el-Hassan, and has long been in the service of the Moorish Court. He is very indignant that England should have renounced all interference with the affairs of the Moorish Empire and given France a free hand. He strongly indicts the policy of the Foreign Office, and protests against the Anglo-French agreement. It is a useful book to have by you for the information it contains as to the present state of Morocco, although Mr. Aflalo's point of view is too narrow to make him an impartial judge of the value of the recent agreement. Here, too, is another book you will find it worth while to read. It is another contribution to the vast mountain of literature that has appeared on the South African War. In a 'Fight to a Finish' (Longmans, 5s.), Major C. G. Dennison, late in command of Dennison's Scouts, describes from his own experience some of the blunders that hampered the success of our Army and alienated sympathy when it was all-important to conciliate it. Major Dennison is a South African loyalist, but he has no love for the incompetent officer and official sent out from England, and is by no means blind to his shortcomings. His book teems with instances of the trouble caused and harm done by sheer ignorance.

I have placed on one side for you two biographies, one of a modern scholar, the other of an old philosopher. 'The Life and Letters of Edward Byles Cowell' (Macmillan, 12s. 6d. net.), compiled by George Cowell, describes the life and pursuits of a great Sanskrit scholar, 'the most learned man in Cambridge.' Professor

Cowell's modesty was one of his most charming characteristics; but his letters, which form the larger portion of the volume, would have possessed a greater interest had their writer not been so self-effacing. Several hitherto unpublished letters from Edward Fitzgerald, a close and lifelong friend, are included in the collection. The most interesting chapters are those describing Professor Cowell's Indian experience, for he was professor of English history at Calcutta during the Mutiny. It is the story of the tranquil life of a scholarly and amiable man, whose interests, apart from Oriental literature, were centred in botany and geology. The other biography is that of Thomas Hobbes, the philosopher, who led anything but a tranquil life. This sketch was the last piece of literary work completed by Leslie Stephen before his death. It is published in the English Men of Letters Series (Macmillan, 2s. net.), to which he had contributed some of the most brilliant monographs. It is a critical estimate of Hobbes, the man and philosopher, and I think you will agree with me that it will take its place among the finest of the biographical sketches in a series that has always maintained a very high average of excellence.

Scotsmen at home and abroad who wish to keep posted on the crisis in the Free Church will be glad to know that Mr. Taylor Innis, whose book on the laws governing the Scotch churches won from Lord Halsbury a well-merited tribute of praise, is editing what will be accepted as the standard Report of the whole proceedings. It will be published this month. Macniven and Wallace, of Edinburgh, have published an authorised Report entitled 'The Free Church of Scotland Appeals, 1903-4' (5s. net.); and W. Hodge and Co. have brought out at 1s. 6d. net what they call 'The Free Church Case'—meaning thereby the Wee Kirk's case. This contains the opinions of the judges, but it does not contain the report of the pleadings of counsel, which are to be found in the authorised Report. Owing to constant interruptions from the judges, they sometimes—notably in Mr. Haidane's case—take the shape of a keen, close, rapier play of forensic minds exercised on theological subjects of the first importance to all Churches.

Here are a handful of novels sufficient to provide you with light and pleasant reading for a month to come. You will, of course, wish to have Henry Seton Merriman's posthumous novel, 'The Last Hope' (Smith, Elder, 6s.) It is a fine, exciting story, written in the characteristic style of which Mr. Merriman had made himself a master. Loo Barebones, his hero, is supposed to be the son of the Dauphin, child of the unfortunate Louis XVI., who, according to Royalist tradition, succeeded in escaping from the hands of his captors. When Mr. Merriman's novel opens Loo is living a quiet life in a small fishing village on the east coast of England, where his father had found a safe refuge. There, in 1849, he is discovered by a French marquis and an English adventurer, who carry him off to France and present him as the heir of the Bourbons. Then follows futile plot and counterplot, all doomed to failure, for the French aristocracy on the eve of Louis Napoleon's triumph was a feeble and powerless body. In the midst of calculation and intrigue Loo Barebones moves, a fine personality in striking contrast to his surroundings. When the inevitable climax is reached the last hope of the Bourbons disappears from the scene, gallantly sacrificing his life for the sake of three shipwrecked sailors. A book of a very different order, but one which no doubt you will wish to read, is Jerome K. Jerome's collection of humorous stories pub-



lished under the title of 'Tommy and Co.' (Hutchinson. 6s.). Tommy is a girl with the training of an acrobat, who drifts into Fleet Street journalism as the housekeeper of Peter Hope, of Gough Square, at the munificent salary of 'her grub, a shakedown, and sixpence a week.' Her vocation is journalism, not housekeeping, and she soon proves how useful even an acrobat's training may be in the pursuit of that profession. She becomes sub-editor of a penny weekly christened *Good Humour*, the success of which, however, is more due to Flipp, the office boy, than to Tommy in the sub-editorial chair. Humour at which Flipp laughed was printed. Poetry that brought a tear to the eye of Flipp was given leaded type. People of taste and judgment said that *Good Humour* had disappointed them. Its circulation slowly but steadily increased. There are seven stories in the book, each distinct in itself, but all connected with the general narrative of Tommy's life in Fleet Street. Then, as a change, you will enjoy reading a delightful novel by the author of 'The People of the Whirlpool.' The bright bits of every-day philosophy with which the pages of 'A Woman Errant' (Macmillan. 6s.) teem give it a distinctive charm. The theme is the challenge of the domestic woman by the woman errant, who, like the knight of old, goes forth into the world to battle; and the scene a small New England town within easy reach of New York. The narrator, Mrs. Evan, a fine type of the cultured domestic woman, devoted to her husband and her garden, fills the pages of her 'wonder book' with chronicles of women who, from necessity or otherwise, do the work which has for ages been done by men. Ivory Steele, the chief errant of the story, openly scorns the domestic woman. She is not pushed by genius or necessity to make a career for herself, but fights windmills in the desire to achieve notoriety. A university-trained girl, she is completely absorbed in her own ambitions, believing that her own experience is all that a sensible woman's heart is capable of. The two types are contrasted, no decisive verdict is given.

Have I any other novels worth reading? Yes, indeed. Here is 'Portalone' (Greening. 6s.), by Mr. G. Ranger-Gull; a strikingly written story of life in Cornwall as it is lived in an artist colony planted in the midst of the primitive fisherfolk of the coast. The artists are pre-tentious, the fisherfolk narrow, and the resulting clash of ideas naturally leads to trouble, ending in murder. This is the setting to the love story of Winchcomb Stannus, the course of which does not run smooth. Another novel dealing with the complications that arise when strongly held ideas and prejudices run counter to the great passion is Mr. Hugh Tuite's 'The Heart of the Vicar' (Long. 6s.). The vicar, the Rev. Peter Falconbridge, begins with the wholehearted belief that divorced persons are doomed to everlasting punishment, and that priests of God should live a celibate life. Nevertheless he in the end marries a divorced woman with the full approval of his conscience. How this gradual change in the vicar's views about marriage is brought about under the stress of circumstances, makes an extremely interesting story as told by Mr. Tuite. Many of the minor characters in the book are excellently drawn. Curtis Yorke's latest tale will introduce you to another set of characters in a different sphere of life. 'A Girl in Grey' (Long. 6s.) has a violent tempered man for its hero, a governess for its heroine, and a terrible deed to create complications; but the book is well worth reading, if only to make the acquaintance of the rector's two delightfully human children. Amelia

E. Barr's new novel, 'The Black Shilling' (Unwin. 6s.) will take you across the Atlantic to the New England States at the opening of the eighteenth century. It is a well written story of the days when the witchcraft persecutions were at their height. Cotton Mather, the arch persecutor, is the central figure round which the incidents of the tale revolve. 'The Fugitive' (Heinemann. 6s.), by Ezra S. Brudno, will give you a glimpse into the sufferings of the modern Jew whose lot is cast in hostile lands. It is not so much a story as a page torn from actual life. The plot is a mere thread on which to string incidents in the life of a modern Russian Jew persecuted in his native land, and fleeing for an asylum to the New World. The picture is a striking but sordid one, whether its setting is Lithuania or New York.

You prefer tales of adventure? Then let me urge you to read Mr. Comstock's 'Le Capitaine Douay' (Long. 6s.), a stirring tale of the Low Countries in the days of their revolt from Spain. You will follow the Captain's adventures with unabated interest to the end of the volume. Then there is Mr. Joseph Hocking's new romance 'The Coming of the King' (Ward, Lock. 3s. 6d.), a thrilling tale, in which history and adventure are blended. It is a story of the Restoration period, with the morganatic marriage of Charles II. and Lucy Walters as its central incident. Or if you wish for plenty of fighting, described by a not-too-practised hand, you will find it in 'Dudley Castle,' by Chris. G. Gardner (Stockwell. 6s.), a tale of the days of Edward II. and Roger Mortimer. For adventure pure and simple I would recommend you to Guy Boothby's 'Bride of the Sea' (Long. 5s.). It is a story of the West Country in the days of Good Queen Bess. Opening with a shipwreck, and closing with a murder, the intervening space is filled with sufficiently exciting exploits to satisfy the most exacting.

One of the needs of the day is a cheaper edition, or, perhaps, better still, a condensed popular edition of Mr. Myers' great work on Human Personality, the price and dimensions of which place it beyond the reach of most buyers. Pending the appearance of this new edition, you will be glad to see a sixpenny pamphlet entitled 'Man and Death,' which contains a brief outline of Mr. Myers' book, with a critical review and commentary. It is a condensed report of a conference of the Northern Federation of Theosophical branches held at Harrogate in May, and it is useful as a brief—a too brief—digest of one of the most remarkable books of our time.

The occult is very much to the fore just now, and every month brings out some book or books relating to the invisible world. If you, or any of your friends, are inclined, in a light, frivolous, or scoffing spirit, to dabble in Spiritualism, I would advise you as a preliminary to read Dr. J. M. Peebles's new book, 'Spirit Obsessions,' published by the author at Battle Creek, Michigan. Its title is 'The Demonism of the Ages.' It is not an encyclopædic work. It is a popular survey of a difficult and dangerous subject. Its author is a veteran Spiritualist, and his testimony as to the perils surrounding the study is unimpeachable. In this book he puts on record what he has seen and heard of demon influences in Asia, Africa, Europe, and America 'in séances of materialistic spiritists and in the unclean tents of crude sectarian revivalists.' It may also be read with profit by those who are inclined to explain away the diabolical possession of the New Testament into mere epilepsy.

A book of a very different description, although dealing with a similar subject, is Mr. T. C. Wall's 'Devils,' published by Methuen at 4s. 6d. To Dr. Peebles the

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demon is a horrible reality, to Mr. Wall the devil is a picturesque myth. Mr. Wall's collection of legends and traditions and folk lore about devils is an interesting literary curio, which affords a very striking contrast to the grim, earnest warnings of Dr. Peebles.

I have this month one book that it is a pleasure to handle. You have had already several of the volumes of the beautifully illustrated books in colour that Messrs. A. and C. Black are publishing on the various countries of the world. You will be glad to add Holland (20s. net) to the number, with its seventy-five exquisite reproductions of paintings by Nico Jungman, representing characteristic Dutch types and scenes. The text is by Beatrice Jungman. You will also, I have no doubt, like to dip into this book of Japanese impressions by Reginald J. Farrer, published under the title of 'The Garden of Asia' (Methuen. 6s.). 'A botchy sketch of fairyland,' he calls it, but nevertheless you will in reading it experience something of the fascination that the Island Empire exercises over the Western mind. If you are curious about the little known portions of the world you will find pleasure in reading Sir Edgar Boehm's notes of his travels in the Persian Gulf and the South Sea Islands (Harold Cox. 6s.). If you are fond of walking, or even interested in good gossip writing, you can spend an agreeable hour in reading 'Quaint Talks about Long Walks' (Brown), by the Rev. A. N. Cooper, otherwise known as the 'walking parson.' Within the last few years Mr. Cooper has tramped four thousand miles in England, France, Spain, Italy and Germany. Here is another book you should certainly have if you are at all interested in the magnificent cathedrals of Northern France. Under that title, Mr. T. Werner Laurie, who has now joined the ranks of the publishers, issues his first book. It is written by Francis Miltoun, the illustrations, plans and diagrams are by Blanche McManus, and the price is 6s. net.

I think, sir, you will not be able to resist the temptation of buying this cheap and dainty edition of the 'Plays of Shakespeare' that Mr. Heinemann is issuing, although you no doubt possess them in a more bulky shape. These little volumes are neatly bound in green cloth. You can already have half-a-dozen of the plays in this edition of 'Favourite Classics.'

**Note.**—*I shall be glad to send any of the books noticed above to any subscriber, in any part of the world, on receipt of their published price. Subscribers who deposit the price of a book can have it sent them on approval. If they do not like it, and return it unimpaired, their deposit will be returned minus postage. In the case of more expensive books we are prepared to sell them on the instalment plan to our regular subscribers. I shall also be glad to receive suggestions, criticisms, and even complaints, from my customers, and invite their co-operation in making this department of practical service to them. Any information my readers may desire as to the books and other publications, either of the current month or of earlier date, I shall endeavour to supply. All communications must be addressed to "The Keeper of the Review Bookshop" at the Office of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.*

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# Cheer Up! John Bull.

An Illustrated Supplement to the "Review of Reviews."

No. 39.

Issued as an integral part of the "Review of Reviews" of September, 1904.

## Where England Excels the Continent.

A Tribute by a Belgian Publicist.

**W**HEN, like the late Belgian schoolmasters of St. Gilles—the Peckham Rye of Brussels—people from the Continent come up to London with an "eight-day-all-found-personally-conducted-return-ticket," and pompously air their opinions in the *Daily Chronicle* concerning England and English manners, and, above all, when papers of good standing do them the honour to discuss their pretentious twaddle about shops and shop-girls, it is high time for anyone writing seriously about Great Britain from the outside to justify his fitness to do so.

Therefore, and however reluctant he may be to speak about himself, the writer of these lines desires to make both an objective and a subjective statement concerning his position as regards the question he is dealing with.

"He has the misfortune," as Voltaire put it more than a century ago, "not to be born an Englishman": he has the further mischance never to have stayed in England long enough at a time to acquire the rights of English citizenship; and yet, since the last thirty years, he has passed altogether more than a fourth of his life in Great Britain, never failing to come to her shores for less than two months out of the twelve, and sometimes stretching the months into years when occasion offered. In this way he has, Jacob like, served more than his due term of apprenticeship in English life and manners, and considers himself more competent to deal with questions relating to these isles than most Continental English, who only remain of their father's nationality to avoid conscription, but who, very often, have never, or "hardly ever," set foot upon British soil, and whose wives and mothers have for generations upon generations been foreigners.

The present writer, on the contrary, enjoys the privilege of an English home, his wife being of the purest Anglo-Saxon stock and breed, and his forbears have for centuries married daughters of "perfidious Albion" in two cases out of every three. As a matter of fact, he feels himself more English than foreign, though he be born abroad, be registered as a foreigner, and earns most of his living on the wrong side of the silver streak.

But in spite of this, if not because of it, he knows the Western Continental life well, and is in touch with most folks from the Alps and Pyrenees to the confines of Denmark. With France, Belgium and Holland he has such an acquaintance that he would have no difficulty in making himself at home in either country, though, of course, in neither so much so as in England.

A comparative study of French, Belgian, Dutch and English manners has been the hobby as well as part of the business of his life, and it is the conclusions he has come to he would like to put before the readers of the

REVIEW OF REVIEWS, one at a time and in due sequence. England just now is awakening to the fact that the Competition Wallah has not turned out, even in his own land, the phoenix he was prophesied potentially to be. People are awakening to the tyranny of examination, as the Duke of Devonshire said at Eastbourne the other day. Well and good. The tyranny of examination is as intolerable as it is stupid; but kindly remember that it is a Continental gift marked in plain letters, "Made in Germany."

Let us acknowledge that primary, secondary, and University education is not in Great Britain what it could be, and, therefore, ought to be; but let us understand what is meant by education.

Education, as understood in England, means at one and the same time two very different things—*i.e.*, instruction and training. Now, if in the matter of instruction the Continent, from the Alps to the Baltic, beats England hollow, in the matter of intellectual and moral training, Great Britain comes first by long odds.

In what makes the real value of education—not the acquiring of knowledge, but the building up of character—England has no equal.

Let English people take care lest in the rush for instruction or knowledge, which is but an instrument of the soul or mind, they forget, by the way, to acquire the character that is to enable them to use the implement of knowledge fitly and to their best advantage.

The danger the present writer would warn the English public against is a very real one, and English schoolmasters themselves are becoming aware of it.

One who signs himself "J. S. M." wrote only at the beginning of this term:—

Spite of its very grave faults, our elementary educational system does, after all, give opportunities to earnest teachers to form character—to fix right notions in the heads of their impressionable pupils. My experience is that if this inspiring work is to be done, one must not be feverishly anxious about "paper" results—must not pay too much court to percentage of passes at term or annual examinations. The sagacious teacher must risk a little fault-finding. Some of the best teachers I have come across have not been eminently successful in garnering "results."

As the cutting was sent to the writer, he cannot do more than say the subject matter appeared in a London daily.

But its origin is of little moment; its value does not depend on who said it or where it appeared; its value lies in its warning. English education, whatever its faults in the matter of mere learning, still allows for the formation of character, for which the Continental systems

do not only not provide for at all, but for which they do not give to the teachers any scope.

Whilst England froths at the mouth with praise for Continental methods, the better people on the Continent are trying to imitate English education. They have discovered to what the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon is due.

A late French master of Harrow, whose name I cannot recall just now, has founded a college on the English plan in Normandy. And wherever in France, Belgium, Germany, and Holland the deadly hand of the State does not prevent, the example is being followed.

And it is this very moment England chooses to deride her own methods, and make attempts to get rid of what is the very kernel of her prosperity, the character moulding of her people:

Character tells in everything, even in the matter of knowledge. In an article entitled "The Development of the British Locomotive," Michel Embleton says:—"We were jealous of the French Northern and Southern Railways, of the Philadelphia and Reading, and the New York and Hudson River Roads—three years ago. We are not now."

Just so. Once an inferiority is recognised, John Bull wakes up, his character comes into play, and the superiority of the foreigner is a thing of the past.

Within the last thirty-five years, ever since he started his career of observation, the present writer has seen this operation repeated, in some direction or other, at least once a year. He has got to call it John Bull's sledging. And the hammer John sledges with is character, and the shop he gets his hammer from is English education, the much derided, but the ever triumphant. Personal initiative, self-help, stamina, grit, call it what you will: character is what the Continent does not provide for in its scheme of instruction. That Continental education is wanting in reality is what the English people do not sufficiently understand or seem to be aware of. And this want of reality goes further than can be conceived by anyone not thoroughly acquainted with the facts of the case.

Of course there are degrees of unreality, Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, Germans of the North, and Dutch, being more *gründlich*, more gritty, than the rest of the Continental hive; but the want of reality is everywhere, even in Switzerland, which in the matter of education is apart from and above the other nations of the Continent. And this unreality oozes out of every pore of the national fabric from there being no character within to transform the good intentions into good deeds.

To the *Arena* for August Mr. G. W. Forbes contributes an article on "The Progress of the Negro in the Southern States." His study is based upon the figures of the last census. He maintains that the progress of the American negro is one of the most remarkable chapters in the history of the nineteenth century. The coloured man's achievements are without parallel in this or any other country.

THE greatest rescue work in the world is declared in the *Quiver*, by Mr. David Williamson, to be the "Jerry McAuley Mission," New York. The missionary is Mr. Samuel Hadley, who, twenty-one years ago, was dying of delirium tremens in a Harlem saloon. In 1902, 45,000 of the lowest class, drunkards, ex-convicts, etc., came to the hall, and of those over 4,000 publicly professed conversion. Over 30,000 were lodged by the Mission, and it provided 40,000 meals.

## HOW TO REVIVE FARMING.

### THE EXAMPLE OF DENMARK.

WHENEVER British agriculturists are disposed to give themselves over to despair they should go to Denmark. The example of that country is enough to encourage the most desponding. It is the most striking object lesson that can be found as to the possibility of reviving farming and putting it on a profitable basis. Denmark is not so fertile a country as England, but it has applied brains to agriculture with the most astounding results.

Mr. P. Blem, member of the Danish Parliament, and President of the Danish Co-operative Committee, left Denmark the beginning of this month to describe to



Mons. P. Blem.

the agriculturists of Hungary what has been achieved by Denmark of late years.

The following are extracts from the paper in which he describes the extraordinary success which has attended the application of co-operation to agriculture in his native land. They provoke the enquiry: "If this can be done in Denmark, why could not something of the same kind be done in England?"

Two very favourable years for the friends of the co-operative system in Denmark have been experienced.

#### CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The co-operative societies based on the Rochdale system have continuously increased in number and turnover. There are at the present time over 1,000 societies, with 150,000 to 160,000 members, and as a matter of fact these societies have on the average a yearly turnover of about £2,000. It will thus be seen

that the total turnover may be estimated to be about £2,000,000 annually, which is a considerable increase during the last two years, the turnover before that time being estimated to be somewhat more than £1,500,000.

The Co-operative Wholesale Society at Copenhagen now sells goods to 915 distributing societies, while the number was 675 two years ago. The turnover in 1903 was £1,100,000, in 1901 £750,000.

Besides the ordinary co-operative societies, there are altogether six larger and eleven smaller societies for the purchase and distribution of feeding stuffs, manure and seeds, numbering about 35,000 members, and with a turnover of about £800,000 during last year.

Altogether the purchasing societies number upwards of 200,000 members, and have a turnover of £2,800,000.

#### CREAMERIES.

The co-operative creameries number now 1,057, with 150,000 members. The quantity of milk delivered during the last fiscal year was 42,500,000 cwt., from which 1,580,000 cwt. butter were produced, at a value of £8,400,000. Besides our 1,057 co-operative creameries, which are all those owned by co-operators, there are further 188 ordinary dairies worked by private owners, who each buy the milk from more than 100 cows and turn it into butter or cheese. There are further 63 creameries connected with estates belonging to larger farmers, who prepare the milk from their own cows.

During 1903 Denmark has exported 1,580,000 cwt. of butter produced in the country at a value of £8,400,000, of which 95 per cent. was shipped to Great Britain. This is an increase during two years of 210,000 cwt. in quantity and of £1,100,000 in value.

According to British statistics (the *Grocer*), Great Britain has, during 1903, bought from Denmark 1,580,000 cwt., or 43·4 per cent. of the total quantity of butter imported, and paid in respect of it £9,572,000, or 46·8 per cent. of the total amount paid for the butter imported.

The production of butter by the co-operative creameries will be seen from the following table:—

#### Cwts. of butter.

1901	1,370,000	£7,300,000
1902	1,470,000	£7,776,000
1903	1,580,000	£8,400,000

#### SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are at present altogether thirty co-operative slaughteries. In 1901 there were twenty-six. The number of the co-operators is 67,200 compared with 64,800 in 1901. However, only twenty-seven slaughter-houses have been working during 1903, as the three have only been erected recently.

The following table shows the number of pigs and cattle killed, and the quantity of eggs exported by the slaughteries during the last three years:—

	No. of pigs killed.	No. of cattle killed.	Eggs exported.	Total value.
1901	651,261	12,100	2,600,000 doz.	2,314,000
1902	777,232	8,344	2,700,000 "	2,722,000
1903	928,850	17,131	3,400,000 "	3,055,000

The average price paid for pigs was in 1901 and 1902 £3 4s. 6d. each. In 1903 the price went down to £3.

The prices for eggs were in 1901 and 1902 10d. per dozen, and in 1903 10½d. per dozen.

Of pigs killed (bacon) 96 per cent. was shipped to Great Britain, of eggs exported 97·5 went to Great Britain. Of the cattle killed only 26 per cent. was exported to Great Britain, while about 50 per cent. went to Germany, and the remaining 24 per cent. to Norway. Denmark has altogether exported in 1903 bacon to the value of £4,228,000. The corresponding figures were for 1902 £3,950,000, and for 1901 £3,364,000.

According to the British statistics, Great Britain has during 1903 bought from Denmark 1,533,180 cwt. bacon, or 29 per cent. of all the bacon imported into the United Kingdom, at a cost of £4,290,000, or 31·5 per cent. of the amount paid for the bacon imported.

#### EGGS.

The Danish Farmers' Co-operative Egg Export Company had in 1903 33,000 members (in 1901 30,000 members). The exports were in 1903 £222,000 (in 1901 £183,000). The centres for collecting and exporting eggs, under the management of the co-operative slaughteries, which have been mentioned above, number altogether 17,000 members. The society at Esbjerg has 15,000 members, and accordingly there were about 65,000 co-operators who have exported eggs of a value of £436,000 during 1903.

The total export of eggs produced in Denmark during the years 1901-1903 was the following:—

	Dozen eggs.	
1901	31,700,000	£1,182,000
1902	35,883,000	1,329,000
1903	38,741,400	1,522,000

According to British statistics (the *Grocer*), Great Britain has, during 1903, bought from Denmark 34,650,000 dozen eggs, or 19·4 per cent. of the total quantity of eggs imported into the United Kingdom, at a cost of £1,650,000, or 25 per cent. of the total amount spent for the purchase of eggs.

The co-operative societies for purchase and distribution number now about 200,000 members; the co-operative creameries about 150,000 members; the co-operative slaughter-houses about 67,000 members; the egg export centres about 65,000 members; altogether about 482,000 members. In 1901 there were about 400,000 members.

The total turnover of these companies was:—In 1901, £12,080,000; in 1902, £12,890,000; in 1903, £14,214,000; and their total production of butter, bacon and eggs was:—In 1901, £9,800,000; in 1902, £10,570,000; in 1903, £11,414,000.

As the total exports of Denmark during 1903 were somewhat under £20,000,000, it will be seen that the export of our co-operative societies, being £11,414,000, amounted to 57 per cent. of the total exports from Denmark.

#### STATE AID.

"State Aid to Co-operation" is not given in Denmark, at least not directly, but viewing the fact that the State grants subventions for scientific experiments and for remunerating controlling officials and experts, the co-operative societies, especially the co-operative dairies and slaughteries, obtain in this way some indirect support from the State.

I have the honour herewith to submit a short statement of these subventions:—

#### THE SUPPLY OF GOOD SEED.

For the purpose of avoiding adulteration or purchase of inferior goods an office was opened by the State several years ago, which controls the trade in seeds, and in which analyses of seeds are carried out for testing the purity and sprouting power of seeds. The State contributes half of the cost of the office expenses and of the salary of the manager, etc. This contribution amounts altogether to about £380. The other moiety is covered by the parties who apply for analyses of seeds.

Towards the cost of the salary and the office expenses of the expert in agricultural chemistry, who carries out the analysis of manures, the State contributes £167.

#### DAIRYING.

The co-operative dairies do not receive any direct aid from the State, but the following grants are given annually on the financial budget for the promotion of the dairy industry:—

1. For carrying out milking in a rational way, £778. Of this amount part is spent as salary for an expert and teacher, and the rest for establishing milking courses all over the country.

2. For statistical works in connection with the dairy industry, £500. This amount is the pay of an expert, who works out weekly reports concerning the prices paid for butter and statistics of the working of dairies. These statistics are sent to all the dairies, who give information as to their working. About half of the dairies are interested in this matter.

3. For the control of the firing in dairies, effected by an expert, the State contributes £56.



4. For the establishment of local exhibitions of samples of butter the State contributes £222, and for salaries, office allowance, and travelling expenses to four local dairy experts, £700.

5. The half of the salary and the travelling expenses of an expert for the co-operative slaughter-houses, £111.

6. For salaries, office and travelling expenses to agricultural attachés in London and Hamburg, £1,444.

7. For assisting dairy men and women in extending their experience and knowledge of their profession, £1,111.

These grants amount to £5,471.

#### LABORATORIES AND RESEARCH.

The Royal Danish Agricultural and Veterinary School at Copenhagen obtains for carrying on the working of "The Agricultural Economical Testing Laboratory" a grant of £5,556 annually. Here, butter from the dairies and bacon from the slaughter-houses are examined, and tests are superintended with regard to the feeding of cattle and swine on various trial-farms in the country, also experiments are carried out regarding the best methods for producing butter and bacon in the dairies and slaughter-houses.

Further, the expenses of a bacteriological and an animalic-physiological department are defrayed.

These grants from the State amount altogether to about £11,000, and the annual expenditure has proved to have been and to be of great advantage to the Danish agriculture in the production of its articles of export: butter, bacon and eggs.

Ninety per cent. of the total exports of the Kingdom of Denmark are agricultural produce. There is no protective duty in the country for agricultural produce except for cheese, for which reason no cheese is exported, which proves that protective duty is detrimental. However, agriculture has to pay duty on the articles of industry used in production, and under these circumstances it cannot be said to be unreasonable that the State supports the agriculture directly by granting subventions for breeding and keeping domestic animals.

#### IMPROVEMENT OF STOCK.

For these purposes £2,222 are given to the Royal Agricultural Society and the various agricultural associations, and besides: (1.) For prizes to horses, cattle, sheep and swine at the annual shows, £15,550; (2.) To breeding societies for horses, cattle and swine, £14,770; (3.) For other provisions in connection with the breeding and keeping of domestic animals, £13,330.

These subventions are, as a rule, given subject to the condition that similar amounts are spent for the same purposes by the various societies. (4.) For agricultural experts, £2,600; (5.) For travelling expenses to judges, for printed matters, etc., £1,800.

For small agricultural enterprises (cottars' farms):—(1.) Prizes for excellent cultivation of cottars' farms and for travelling expenses to cottars, £5,000; (2.) for courses in agriculture to cottars, £2,160.

The total expenditures amount altogether to £55,210. These subventions have contributed most creditably to the great improvement which has taken place during the last decade in the keeping of domestic animals, which the Danish farmers hope will also continue in future.

THE organ has a very ancient history, but the literature of the subject is not so voluminous as that dealing with the violin and the violin family. In the August number of the *New England Magazine* there is an interesting article on Church Organs, ancient and modern, by Mr. Clyde E. Ordsay.

"THE Nail of the Universe" is the title borne by an Emperor of Java. Under this quaint heading, Ernst von Hesse-Wartegg describes in the *Century* his visit to this strange potentate's Court. The real government of his dominions is in the hands of the Dutch authorities, who, however, humour him and his subjects by allowing him most extensive ceremony, most gorgeous surroundings, and a most obsequious court. They keep a rival Emperor as a check-weight.

#### THE REVIVAL OF RURAL INDUSTRIES.

THOSE who are inclined to despair of the life of our rural population should read an admirable paper by Mr. Erik Givskov in the *Contemporary Review*. Mr. Givskov, in the course of twenty pages, describes briefly yet graphically the small industries of France, showing how the French peasant supplements the scanty livelihood which he is able to extract from the land.

Mr. Givskov writes as a land reformer, and it is the lack of land reform which causes millions of acres of land in England to be lying idle while grain is being grown in the sterile hardpan of Flanders. He does not think the condition of the French rural classes is ideal, but he insists that it is far and away better than that of our own peasants. "No one can travel through the French villages and hamlets without being struck by the comfort and cleanliness generally prevailing." This he attributes to the fact that while they work through the summer on the land—and work hard—all their spare time, "as well as the long, dark, winter days, are profitably employed converting flax into linen, wool into broad-cloth, silk into ribbons, or any other of the raw material Nature yields into the special forms desired by man."

Electricity, by rendering easy the transmission of driving force, is, he thinks, a great factor in the regeneration of the rural districts. In some places in France these industries are not flourishing. But "wherever modern processes have been adopted, there local industries are thriving and the peasant farmers are prosperous."

Mr. Givskov asks: "Why, we would fain ask, should not a corresponding degree of moderate happiness be brought within the reach of the remaining peasantry of Great Britain, and the yet greater number in Ireland?"

In his article, which I regret I am not able to summarise at length, he says it is his "hope to give such information as will induce some of the energy and intelligence of Great Britain to be directed towards what in this country is comparatively a new and untried, though rich and promising, field of social and economic activity."

The writer's conclusion is as follows:—

What they have accomplished will be as nothing compared with what may be accomplished, and as I believe will be accomplished, in Great Britain, when the path for future progress has been cleared by some radical and far-reaching measure of land reform.



[Westminster Gazette.]

"Waiting at the Garden Gate."

# A Fortune in an Idea.

## HOW A BRITISH FIRM CREATED A NEW BUSINESS.

**JOHN BULL**, say the croakers, is played out. He is too beefy and lazy and conceited. He is fonder of games than of business. So he is being bested all round. The Americans and the Germans, the Belgians and the Swiss are eating up British trade. At last, so abject was the panic-stricken state of some stout Britons, that they actually proposed the hoisting of the white flag in the shape of a Protective Tariff, which would be the signal to all the world that John Bull, so far from being able to hold his own in the markets of the world, was not even able to hold his own in the home market unless the British consumer was punished by a money fine in the shape of an import duty whenever he purchased goods made abroad.

Yet all the while John Bull goes on doing a bigger business than any of his neighbours. And every now and then, just as if to remind us there is "life in the old dog yet," some enterprising Briton creates a new and flourishing business all out of his own head, by which he is able to make a fortune for himself and command the foreign market. A case in point is the triumph which has recently been achieved by an inventive Englishman who, after arduous battling against the prejudices of a great trade, has now come out on top.

Who could have imagined that a fortune and a great business lurked in the heel of a boot? From of old time, heels have been regarded as an indissoluble part of the boot. The man who made boots made their heels as naturally as he made their toes. It is true that iron plates were often added to both heel and toe. But with the supply of the heel plate of iron the boot was supposed to be complete. No one dreamed of specialising in the making of heels. The trade was satisfied, the public was satisfied, and there was no more to be said.

But some time before the year 1896 a reflective and

ingenious man of business in the North of England put on his considering cap, and fell to thinking. The Rubber Age had begun. Pneumatic tyres were fitted on every bicycle. Solid tyres had long shown the possible advent of a rubber era. Motor-cars were coming in with a rush. The rubber-tyred brougham or hansom was in every street. The era of rubber had dawned, and our North Countryman felt its coming in the air. He was not much concerned about the political and social changes it would bring in its train. What he pondered over was how he could take advantage of the new era in order to build up a business and make a fortune.

It is not known in what shape or form the idea first dawned upon his mind, but at some time in his musings the thought must have occurred to him whether it might

not be possible to use rubber as a means of softening the tread of the foot in the heel of the boot. Rubber is a soft, tough, elastic substance. It wears longer than leather, it treads more silently, and there is about it a certain resiliency which gives buoyancy to the step. No one who could have the

choice would ever ride a bone-shaker without a strip of rubber was interposed between the metal tyre and the road. The jar resulting from the revolution of the wheel over the uneven surface of the road renders cycling an intolerable torture. Query: might not indiarubber become as indispensable to the sole or, at least, to the heel of the boot, as it was even then to the tyre of the bicycle?

That gave the inventor in the North his clue. He worked at the idea for some time, and at last succeeded in producing an indiarubber heel capable of being easily fixed to the heel of a boot. At first no one would look at it. The inventor, however, knew that he had got a good thing. He was about to create a new want.

The public was not exactly hungering and thirsting



Lancashire Walking Contest, in which the winner, Mr. Albert Ormerod, attributes his success largely to wearing Wood-Milne Rubber Heels.

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after softer and more resilient heels to its boots. The stupid old public was quite content to go on treading, as its fathers had done before it, on good sole leather of the British ox. The trade was unanimous that there was nothing like leather. But the inventor knew that the appetite for the rubber heel was an acquired taste. Men and women do not take naturally to revolving heels. But when the taste is once acquired it lasts. So, undismayed by the opposition of the boot trade and the indifference of the public, he devoted himself to the task of convincing the world that it needed rubber heels to its boots, and that the human race would never be happy till it got them.

He improved on his original idea. At first he merely thought of fixing a disc of rubber upon the heel, substituting, in fact, a sheet of rubber for the last layer of leather in the heel of the ordinary boot. But it occurred to him that it might be possible not merely to supply heels, but so to apply the rubber as to overcome one of

the most ancient and inveterate evils that had plagued the wearers of boots since the first unknown genius arose who invented boots. Everyone knows how persistently the heels of our boots persist in wearing away on one side or the other. Some men are so evenly balanced that the heel wears down evenly. They are the exception. Most men and

women lean to the right or the left, and press the ground more heavily on one side of their foot than the other. The result is that the leather wears away on the side of the greatest pressure, and the evil process goes on at an accelerated rate. If it is not checked by the timely intervention of the necessary cobbler, the heel often presents to the pavement an angle of nearly forty-five degrees instead of an even surface. Hence discomfort, risk of sprained ankles, and a confirmed habit of splay foot walking, as ugly to see as it is disagreeable to practise. The introduction of iron heel plates only delayed the effect of this uneven wear and tear. The iron plate wears away on one side more than the other, and is even more dangerous.

To prevent this uneven wearing of the heel surface was a problem that had baffled the wit of man ever since the Stone Age, when cave men first took to wearing shoes. But at last, nineteen hundred years after the beginning of the Christian era, the remedy dawned upon the mind of man. Mr. Wood hit upon the simple expedient of making his rubber heels revolve. All that it was neces-

sary to do was to fix the rubber to the heel by a screw in the centre, and the walker did the rest. As he walks he sets up a slow, almost imperceptible revolution on the part of the rubber disc on his heel. The more irregularly he walks, the more rapidly the disc revolves. All portions of the rubber are in turn exposed to the heaviest tread. The slow, steady, almost automatic revolution of the disc does away with the ancient nuisance of a slanting heel. It wears down evenly all round. Eureka! The problem was solved.

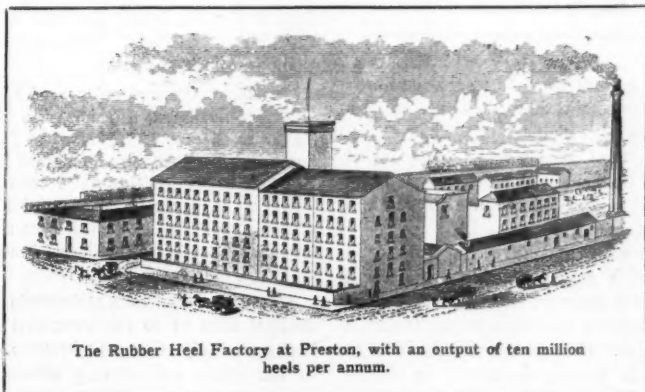
Armed with his revolving heel, the inventor went forth determined to conquer, confident of victory. He took a factory at Preston, and began the manufacture of rubber heels in millions. But he hardly realised the difficulty of breaking down the *vis inertia* of the trade. Bootmakers are proverbially intelligent men; for, when the cobbler sticks to his last, he has a mind free to reflect and ponder upon the questions of the day. But bootsellers are as conservative as bootmakers are radical. They raised all

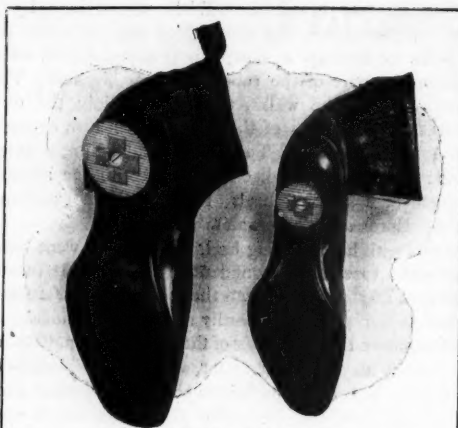
manner of objections to the new-fangled nonsense of rubber heels. There was nothing like leather for heels. The bootselling trade set its face sternly against the silly and dangerous fad of rubber heels. It was an uphill fight.

If it had been only *vis inertia* the battle would not have been so hard. Self-interest powerfully reinforced

the prejudices of conservatism. The man who used the revolving rubber heel did not return either for repairs or for a new pair of boots so soon as the man who stood in the ancient leather-heeled boot. The rubber heel thus threatened to diminish the business of the bootmaker. So the word went round that there was to be no quarter shown to the rubber heel. For years the battle raged. But in the end the boot trade has been compelled to admit it has been hopelessly beaten. The revolving rubber heel has not only come to stay, but the bootmakers themselves are compelled to supply it to their customers. For the taste has been acquired, and the public insist upon the revolving rubber heel as indispensable to any properly built boot.

Thus it was that the Revolving Heel Company built up a business which, although of recent growth, extends all over the world. In their factory at Preston they produce over ten million rubber heels per annum. They claim to be the largest consumers of screws in the country. Every heel needs a screw, and ten million screws is a tolerably large order. They have the cream





The Boot Heel of the Future.

Boots fitted properly with the revolving heels.—The rubber is laid into the heel, a shaped piece of leather being nailed in front of the revolving pad, thus retaining the original shape of the heel.

of the business at home, but they have also captured the foreign market. They claim that the revolving heel has become co-extensive with civilisation. They export their rubber discs to all the Colonies and to the United States. They are to be found in Mexico and South America, in South Africa and in India. Russian and Turk agree in appreciating the rubber heel.

They print their show cards and advertising matter in German, French, Spanish and Italian, as well as in English; and are about to do so in Russian and Scandinavian. In whatever country they have been introduced they become very popular. One post last week brought orders from Warsaw in Russia, Barcelona in Spain, Tangiers in Morocco, Vienna, Milan, Paris, and an enquiry for an agency for Mexico, and from Amsterdam and Hamburg.

This does not look as if John Bull was quite so hopelessly distanced in the race as to have to crawl behind a tariff fence! Success so conspicuous has brought innumerable competitors into the field. But like Pears' soap, the Revolving Heel Company maintain that the best business is done with the best article at a good price. They prepare their rubber specially. They use only the best quality, and they demand a good price. It costs from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. to fit a pair of boots with a first-class Wood-Milne heel. Rubber costs 5s. per lb., with an upward tendency. The demand for cheapness has brought into existence a host of cheap and nasty heels, which sell at 2d. each, and are dear at the price. The traditional sanding of sugar is mythical. The sanding of rubber is, unfortunately, only too true. The Wood-Milne heel lasts from six to twelve months. The two-penny heel breaks up in a week.

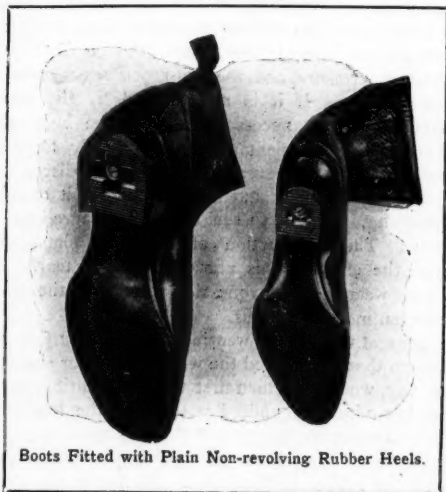
It is claimed for the Wood-Milne heel that it reduces the repairs necessary from time to time in the best boot by one half. Eighteenpence spent on rubber heels will,

it is said, save 10s. in the boot bill—no small consideration when there is a large family. The saving also in clutter about the house is considerable. A curious illustration of the admitted saving which the revolving heel effects in the repairs of boots and shoes was afforded the other day by a shoemaker who pleaded to Judge Bacon as an excuse for his failure to meet payment due on a judgment summons, that since so many people had taken to wearing rubber heels there was no work for him to do.

It would be a mistake, however, to assume that the great success of the new idea was due to motives of economy. Royalty wears rubber heels, and Royal Highnesses do not govern their choice of heels by calculations as to its effect on their cobbler's bill. Not economy so much as efficiency is the great secret. The rubber heel enables those who wear it to walk better, feel fatigue less, and generally to impart a certain buoyancy to gait and life. Postmen, policemen, and all great pedestrians find that the rubber heel increases their staying powers. Dr. Deighton, in his great walk from Land's End to John o' Groat's, found that the rubber tip to his heel helped him amazingly. The same testimony is borne by champion walkers:—

Mr. Albert Ormerod, winner of Walking Contests (Manchester to Southport, 41½ miles, on May 23rd, 1903; Manchester to Blackpool, 51½ miles, on July 4th, 1903; Winning Cup for first Lancashire man in, in a match Lancashire *versus* Rest of England), writes:—"I have used the Wood-Milne Revolving Heels for some time, and I should not like to be without them. In fact, I should not attempt to compete in a long distance walk without them. I attribute a great part of my success to their use."

The most astonishing statements are gravely made by medical men as to the beneficial effect of the rubber heel upon indigestion and hysteria. It reduces the jar to the spine, and thereby diminishes the small but successive shocks to the nervous system, which result



Boots Fitted with Plain Non-revolving Rubber Heels.



often in confirmed ill-health. The Rubber Heel Company have received letters from wearers of their useful invention, which, if published, would make their circulars read like the advertisements of patent medicine. Take, for example, one or two extracts from their correspondence.

"Soon after we began to sell rubber heels we received a letter from a retired military man, who stated he had for some years suffered from some form of inflammation of the knee joint, and was unable to walk without a crutch and stick in consequence, but that the adoption of rubber heels has proved so beneficial in his case that he was able to dispense with his crutch.

"A retired minister at Lytham, Lancashire, informed us of a similar experience in his case. For years he had only been able to hobble about with the aid of two sticks. But after wearing rubber heels he was now able to walk with comfort, and had dispensed with one of his sticks.

"A gentleman living at Putney had suffered for many years from some trouble of the bowels and stomach, and had undergone an operation which was not very successful. He had to undergo massage daily, and to have his stomach washed out every day. He took to wearing rubber heels, and his health at once improved, and he now swears by them. His wife, who for some time had suffered from a fibrous tumour, had altogether given up going out of doors except in her carriage. Seeing her husband's rubber heels, and hearing his account of their effect on his health, she began to use them. The other day the doctor met her walking up Putney Hill and expressed his surprise. She told him she had taken to wearing rubber heels, and was now able to enjoy a walk."

It is not necessary to believe that rubber heels are a panacea for all the ills that flesh is heir to, for anyone to appreciate their usefulness, but there appears to be good ground for the claim that they are of great benefit in cases of nerve trouble and rheumatism. The only wonder is that the Wood-Milne people have not fitted pneumatic soles to the whole foot. They would raise the apparent stature, and entirely remove both noise and jar. Perhaps that is to come. At present they are contented with the benefits produced by the rubber heel.

There is no difficulty in obtaining the rubber disc to fit

any heel. The firm shows an American-like anxiety to anticipate the wants of possible customers. In their circular they say:—

If you live at a distance from our shop, we can suit you by post. Put your boot on a piece of paper, draw your pencil round the edge of the heel, and send that sketch to us, and we shall know the size to send. You can affix them yourself quite easily, as we supply screws. If you don't like high heels, take the top layer of leather off before affixing the Wood-Milne. Our heels can be used either on old boots or new, so long as the heel is level, and no nails stick up.

Every pair is guaranteed, and if any turn out badly they are replaced without charge.

But there is not much need for buying through the post. Boot shops stock them everywhere, and the boot-makers have taken to advertising boots ready fitted with the revolving disc.

There are several varieties of rubber heels. Some wearers do not like a revolving heel. They can have it fixed if they wish to dispense with the advantages of the equal tread and uniform surface. When the rubber heel is properly put on it is not noticed when worn. The proper way is to remove a layer of leather from the heel, so that when the rubber heel is put on, the heel is then the proper height. It is also desirable to use a leather filler on the front of the heel, so that the whole heel still retains the original shape and the rubber heel is not noticed. Most

bootmakers now put them on in this way if asked to do so.

Wearers of rubber heels say that they feel as though they were walking on a rich Turkey carpet or a grass lawn all day, for rubber is Nature's cushion against the shocks and jars of life.

If so, it is not very wonderful that the demand for rubber heels is increasing at such a rate that the firm sold last June no fewer than over a million and a half heels—to be exact, 65,000 dozen pairs.

The number of Wood-Milne heels sold in 1903 was sufficient to make a continuous rubber path from London to Edinburgh. Piled up flat, they would erect a solid rubber column thirty miles high.

As they wear out in a year, and as everyone who has used them keeps on buying them, few businesses seem to be more secure than that which supplies rubber to the heels of the human race.



# DIARY FOR AUGUST.

## PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

August 1.—In the Appeal to the House of Lords by the Free Church of Scotland, the decision of the Scottish Courts is reversed.

August 2.—The Discussion in the Canadian House of Commons is very warm on the Militia Bill; a compromise is eventually found ... Lord Rosebery publishes a letter on Mr. Chamberlain's Colonial Conference Proposal.

August 3.—The British force reaches Lhasa without further opposition ... Mr. Chamberlain writes to the *Times* on Lord Rosebery's letter ... The Tsar receives M. Witte at Peterhoff.

August 4.—The Chinese Amban visits Colonel Younghusband in Lhasa ... Lord Rosebery replies to Mr. Chamberlain's letter ... Mr. Chamberlain opens his autumn campaign at Welbeck.

August 5.—The Canadian House of Commons adopts an address of farewell to Lord Minto ... Colonel Younghusband visits the Chinese Amban... The Lama having gone to a monastery one hundred miles away, Colonel Younghusband intimates that he will occupy the Lama's summer palace during the period of negotiations.

August 6.—The European squadron of the United States Navy is ordered to Smyrna ... In the New South Wales State Election the Labour Party gain, and the Ministerial Party lose ... Twenty-seven Trade and Labour Councils repudiate Protection and reaffirm their faith in Free Trade ... A remarkable manifesto is issued by the Scottish Home Rule Association in consequence of the House of Lords judgment in the Free Church case ... The Home Office Committee recommends the extension of the Workmen's Compensation Acts.

August 8.—The Fifteenth International Congress of Miners meets at the Bourse du Travail, Paris ... Mr. Hay informs the Turkish Minister at Washington that unless the Sultan settles the claims made, Admiral Jewell will receive orders to seize the Port of Smyrna ... A serious railway accident occurs at Pueblo, Colorado; 125 lives are lost in the raging torrent which caused the bridge to collapse ... Lord Curzon is reappointed Viceroy of India ... Torpedo manoeuvres begin in the Irish Sea ... An international motor-boat race takes place from Calais to Dover; the French boat wins.

August 9.—General Booth starts from Penzance on his motor tour through Great Britain ... In the Legislative Assembly of Western Australia the Government is defeated on a vote of no confidence introduced by the Labour Party ... Mr. Seddon, Premier of New Zealand, gives notice that he intends moving a resolution that Chinese labour was introduced into the Transvaal without the sanction of the white population ... The Australian House of Representatives chooses for the Federal capital Dalgaty, 296 miles south of Sydney, the same site as that chosen by the Senate ... An earthquake is felt in New Zealand ... Naval manoeuvres take place off Milford Haven.

August 10.—A Labour Ministry is formed in Western Australia ... Judge Parker is formally notified that he is chosen Democratic candidate for the American Presidency ... A municipal milk scheme is adopted by the Borough of Lambeth ... Lieutenant Witton is pardoned and released from prison ... The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company is formally organised at Montreal ... Mr. John Mitchell presides at the Miners' International Congress in Paris; a discussion on the miners' disease of ankylostomiasis takes place.

August 11.—In accordance with the wishes of M. Waldeck-Rousseau the offer of a national funeral is declined ... The American Trusts decide to support Mr. Roosevelt ... The annual Blue-book on National expenditure and income is issued ... The agenda of the forthcoming Trades Union Congress is published ... The International Miners' Congress at Paris terminates.

August 12.—The Tsaritsa of Russia gives birth to a son, who receives the name of Alexis ... The Commonwealth Ministry of Australia is defeated by 36 to 34 votes on the Arbitration Bill, which the Government declared vital ... The Chantry Trust Parliamentary Commission issue their report ... An Arbitration Convention between Sweden and Norway on the one side, and Great Britain on the other, is signed in London.

August 13.—Mr. Watson, the Commonwealth Premier, requests the Governor-General to dissolve the Federal Parliament ... The funeral service for M. Waldeck-Rousseau takes place in Paris ... The Archbishop of Canterbury offers his services to the United Free and Free Churches of Scotland in their present difficulties ... The torpedo manoeuvres are continued; a collision occurs near the Scilly Isles.

August 14.—The International Socialist Congress opens at Amsterdam with 470 delegates present.

August 15.—Lord Northcote declines to dissolve the Australian Parliament, and calls on Mr. Reid to form a Ministry ... The Torpedo Manoeuvres come to an end ... Mr. Chamberlain presides at a meeting of the Imperial Tariff Committee in Birmingham ... The *Terra Nova*, Antarctic relief ship, reaches Plymouth ... At the Socialist Congress at Amsterdam Herr Molkenbuhr (Germany), M. Vaillant (France), Signor Ferri (Italy), and Mr. Pete Curran (England) are nominated as Presidents for the present Congress.

August 16.—Lord Milner reports the Transvaal free of plague ... A destructive fire rages for two days in the Forest of Fontainebleau ... King Edward and Emperor Francis Joseph meet at Marienbad ... Dr. W. Ostler, of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, U.S.A., is appointed Regius Professor of

Medicine in Oxford University ... A reply to Mr. Chamberlain's Welbeck speech is drafted by Mr. G. Shaw-Lefevre, and adopted by the Executive Committee of the Cobden Club.

August 17.—The British Association begins its annual meeting at Cambridge, under the Presidency of Mr. Balfour, who makes his Presidential address ... Mr. Reid succeeds in forming a Federal Cabinet, in which he takes the post of Premier and Minister of External Affairs ... Mr. Lyttelton's despatch on the subject of Asiatic traders in the Transvaal is laid before the Legislative Council in Pretoria ... M. Van Kol (Holland) is elected Permanent President of the Socialist Congress for this year.

August 18.—The new Australian Federal Cabinet, composed of equal numbers of Protectionists and Free Traders, meets the House of Representatives ... Principal Rainy, of the United Free Church, replies to the letter of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

August 19.—At the Socialist Congress a great debate on tactics results in Herr Vandervelde's conciliatory motion being lost by voting being equal; the Dresden resolution is put and carried by 25 votes to 5, the vote being by Nations ... At the British Association Professor George Darwin is elected President for 1905, and York fixed upon as the meeting place for 1906.



Photograph by]

[R. H. Preston.

General Booth in his Mission Motor-Car.

Papers are read by M. Yves Guyot, of Paris, Professor Lotsy, of Munich, and Professor Dietzel, of Bonn, on the effect of a protective policy in France and Germany ... Prince Obolensky, the new Governor of Finland, arrives at Helsingfors.

August 20.—Lord Rosebery publishes a letter criticising the Anglo-French Agreement ... The sitting of the Socialist Congress at Amsterdam concludes ... Mr. Reid, the new Federal Premier, issues addresses to the electors of the Commonwealth and New South Wales.

August 22.—Negotiations at Lhasa proceed smoothly ... At a meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce a resolution is passed calling attention to the detaining of British shipping by Russia, as being highly detrimental to British commerce.

August 23.—The New South Wales Parliament opens ... The new Premier of Western Australia outlines his policy ... Sir W. Whiteway announces his return to public life in Newfoundland ... The Tibetans release two Sikkimese British subjects imprisoned as spies ... Edinburgh United Free Presbytery holds a special meeting to consider the situation created by the judgment of the House of Lords ... Sir Francis Bertie, Ambassador at Rome, is appointed to succeed Sir Edmund Monson at Paris.

August 24.—The Tsarevitch is christened in the Church of the Peterhof Palace ... The meeting of the British Association at Cambridge concludes.

August 25.—Mr. Balfour receives a deputation from the East India and China section of the Chamber of Commerce, on the question of contraband of war and Russian treatment of British shipping ... A blue-book regarding British Indians in the Transvaal is published.

August 26.—A meeting is arranged between Lord Inverclyde and Herr Ballin, at Frankfurt, to discuss the questions disturbing the Atlantic passenger trade.

August 29.—Mr. Kemp discovers buried bullion at Spelonken, removed from Pretoria before Lord Roberts' entry, valued at £250,000 ... Search for the *Smolensk*: official statement.

#### BY-ELECTIONS.

August 7.—Owing to the retirement of Mr. Palmer (L.) a vacancy occurs in the representation of Reading. A poll is held, with the following result:—

Mr. R. Isaacs (L.)	4,770
Mr. G. E. Keyser (C.)	4,540

Liberal majority 230 |

August 10.—Owing to the death of Sir William Rattigan (U.), a vacancy occurs in the North-East Division of Lanark. A poll is held, with the following result:—

Mr. Findlay (L.)	5,619
Mr. Touch (C.)	4,677
Mr. Robertson (Lab.)	3,984

Liberal majority 942 |

This is a loss of a seat to the Government.

The figures in 1901 were:—

Sir W. Rattigan (U.)	5,673
Mr. Harmsworth (L.)	4,769
Mr. Smillie (Lab.)	2,900

Unionist majority 904 |

August 19.—Mr. William O'Brien is nominated for the vacancy at Cork City; no other candidate appearing, he is duly elected.

#### THE WAR.

August 1.—The Japanese capture Shangkaiow, an important fort in the harbour of Port Arthur ... General Kuroki reports the capture of two positions by the Japanese twenty-five miles from Liao-Yang ... General Keller is mortally wounded in the battle against General Kuroki, and expires soon after at Taouan ... The Japanese have 946 casualties ... Russians have 700 left dead on the field ... The Japanese open Ying-kau to neutral vessels.

August 2.—The Russians are defeated at Hai-ching, from which they retreat, leaving six guns behind and about 2,000 killed and wounded ... Admiral Alexeieff arrives at Kharbin.

August 3.—A large number of Russian troops leave Liao-

Yang retreating towards Mukden ... Large depôts of Army supplies are established by the Japanese at Niu-chwang ... General Kuropatkin orders useless civilians to leave Kharbin ... The captain and officers of the British steamer *Hipsang* remain in custody at Port Arthur.

August 6.—The Japanese attack Anshauchan ... A gunboat flotilla steams up the Liao-Ho to intercept the Russian retreat westward ... The Japanese engage and drive back Russian destroyers in Port Arthur Bay ... The Vladivostok Prize Court adjudge the ship *Knight Commander* a lawful prize.

August 10.—The Russian fleet makes a dash out of Port Arthur, Admiral Togo immediately makes dispositions of his fleet, and thirty miles south of Port Arthur the engagement begins; the Japanese scatter the Russian ships ... The *Cesarvitch* is so damaged as to take refuge at Kiao-chau, the *Pobietes*' big guns are put out of action, the *Ketvisan* suffers heavily, the Russian ships take refuge at Tsing-tau, Wu-sung, and Shanghai; the damage to the Japanese fleet is very slight.

August 14.—Admiral Kamimura's squadron engages the Vladivostok squadron, the battle lasts five hours, it results in a complete victory for the Japanese; they sink the *Rurik*, but save 600 of her crew, the *Kossia* and the *Gromoboi*, much injured, fly northward; the *Reshitlau* takes refuge in Chi-foo, the Japanese enter the harbour in the night and tow her out as a prize; fighting rages round Port Arthur.

August 15.—The flags of the *Cesarvitch* and other warships which took refuge at Kiao-chau are hauled down in the presence of the German Governor. The Japanese Consul at Shanghai officially demands that the Russian warships at that port shall leave forthwith or be disarmed.

August 16.—The Russian cruiser *Askold* is docked in Shanghai harbour for repairs, the destroyer *Grozevoi* is berthed till the Chinese officials decide on her case ... A member of the staff of the Japanese besieging force at Port Arthur approaches the Russian outposts, under a flag of truce, and delivers the offer of the Mikado to remove non-combatants from the fortress, the surrender of which they demand.

August 18.—General Stoessel, the Russian Commander at Port Arthur, refuses to surrender the place, or to accept the Mikado's proposal for the removal of non-combatants.

August 19.—The Chinese authorities at Shanghai enforce the law of neutrality in the case of the Russian warships.

August 20.—A Japanese torpedo-boat enters Shanghai harbour and anchors outside the dock in which the *Askold* lies ... Two American destroyers are prepared to safeguard the neutrality of the port ... The Japanese cruisers *Chitose* and *Tsushima* defeat the Russian cruiser *Novik* and force her ashore.

August 22.—The Consuls at Shanghai decide to refer the case of the Russian cruisers to the Peking Government ... The British steamer *Comedian* is stopped eighty miles from East London, South Africa, by the Russian cruiser *Smolensk*, and after examination of papers is allowed to proceed.

August 23.—The Taotai requests the British Consul-General to require the Shanghai Dock Company to cease work in the *Askold*; Sir Pelham Warren notifies the Russian Consul that he officially demands the disarmament of both the *Askold* and *Grozevoi* ... The finding of the Naval Court on the sinking of the *Hipsang* is delivered; it considers the captain acted correctly, and his ship was sunk without just cause or reason ... The Japanese warships *Nischin* and *Kasuga* steam into Port Arthur and silence the Lao-lui-chui forts.

August 24.—The Tsar orders the disarmament of the Russian warships at Shanghai; the flags of both vessels are accordingly lowered.

August 25.—Two Russian destroyers come on mines at the entrance of Port Arthur; one of them is sunk ... The liner *Asia*, bound for Calcutta, reports being detained for two hours by the Russian steamer *Ural* off Cape St. Vincent, and her papers and cargo examined ... Fighting in Manchuria is renewed; the Japanese advance on several points ... Count Lamsdoff proposes that British cruisers shall acquaint the *Smolensk* with her instructions to cease stopping vessels in search of contraband of war.

August 27.—Heavy fighting continued at Liaoyang; the Russians retreat before the united armies of Oku and Kuroki ... The *Rossia* and *Gromoboi* reach Vladivostok terribly damaged.

August 30.—The Battle of Liacyang still proceeding; heavy losses on both sides; the Russians still falling back.

## PARLIAMENTARY.

### House of Lords.

August 1.—Royal Assent is given to the Finance Bill and other Acts passed by both Houses ... Second reading debate on the Licensing Bill.

August 2.—Adjourned debate on the Licensing Bill; speeches by Lord Spencer, the Bishops of London and Hereford, and Lord Lansdowne. On a division, the second reading is carried by 142 votes against 47.

August 4.—Licensing Bill in Committee; speeches by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Rosebery, Lord Peel, Lord Lansdowne.

August 5.—Licensing Bill in Committee—on Clause 2; all the remaining clauses are agreed to, and the Bill reported to the House ... The Army Council Bill is read a third time, and passed.

August 8.—Licensing Bill: Amendments rejected, report stage passed.

August 9.—Licensing Bill: Third reading, and passed after a final protest by Lord Spencer and the Archbishop of Canterbury.

August 10.—First reading of the Education (Local Authority Default) Bill.

August 11.—Russia and Contraband of War; statement by Lord Lansdowne ... Second reading of the Education (Local Authority Default) Bill.

August 12.—Various Bills advanced; second reading of the Shop Hours Bill and the Outdoor Relief (Friendly Societies) Bill.

August 13.—The Licensing Bill and other Bills pass through their remaining stages; the Indian Councils Bill is read a second time and ordered for third reading; second reading of the Anglo-French Convention Bill, and ordered for third reading.

August 14.—Several remaining Acts are passed. The Commons being summoned, the Royal Assent is given by Commission to all the Acts passed by both Houses. The Lord Chancellor reads the King's Speech, and the Session comes to an end.

### House of Commons.

August 1.—Lord Percy states that an Ambassador has been instructed to protest against the inclusion of food-stuffs as contraband by the Russian Government ... Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman moves a vote of censure on the action of Ministers in connection with the policy of the Liberal Unionist Association; speeches by Mr. Lyttelton, Lord H. Cecil, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Lloyd-George, Mr. Balfour, and others. On a division the censure motion is rejected by 288 votes against 210—majority 78.

August 2.—Mr. Balfour makes a statement as to the use of the time for the rest of the Session; speeches by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and Sir Charles Dilke ... The House goes into Committee to consider a supplementary estimate of £2,060 to meet the expenses of the Committee of National Defence; speeches by Mr. Balfour, Mr. Churchill, and others. The vote is agreed to after closure.

August 3.—The sitting is continued from Tuesday, the 2nd ... Expenditure; speeches by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Lloyd-George, and Mr. Churchill; at a quarter to six in the morning Mr. Balfour moves the closure; the House adjourns at 6.12. On re-assembling at two o'clock Irish Estimates are proceeded with, the case of Constable Anderson and Irish University Education ... Closure, when the motion is carried at 2.5 p.m.

August 4.—Supply: Home Office vote £164,094; the inadequate supply of Factory Inspectors is raised by Sir C. Dilke; speeches by Mr. Burns, Mr. Asquith, and Mr. Akers-Douglas ... Naval contracts, vote agreed to.

August 5.—Committee of the Education (Local Authority Default) Bill comes to an abrupt termination after four hours spent on considering two amendments. Mr. Balfour rises at 4.15 to propose the closure. The Opposition protest strongly and maintain that Mr. Balfour's motion is grossly unfair. Speeches by Mr. Guest, Mr. Lloyd-George, Mr. Whitley and

others ... Mr. Asquith proposes that the Opposition leave the House and take no further part in the discussion. Accordingly the Members of the Opposition, with a few exceptions, walk out of the House. The closure is then put, the clauses carried, and the Bill reported to the House.

August 8.—Mr. Balfour makes a statement on the Russian seizure of the ships *Malacca* and *Knight Commander* ... Committee of Supply: War Office vote; Mr. Arnold-Forster makes a supplementary statement of his plans regarding the Army. The vote is agreed to and progress reported.

August 9.—Committee of Supply: Scotch Estimates. Post Office Vote, speech by Lord Stanley, the Postmaster-General. Outstanding votes are dealt with, being put from the Chair in classified groups. The resolutions are then reported to the House.

August 10.—Mr. Balfour, in answer to questions, states he does not propose to take any steps at present to call a Colonial Conference ... Supply—Education vote of £12,238,437; speeches by Sir John Gorst, Mr. Lloyd-George, Lord H. Cecil, Sir W. Anson, Mr. W. Crooks and Mr. Wyndham ... Third reading of the Public Health Bill, the Education (Local Authority Default) Bill ... Second reading Indian Council Bill ... It is 3.40 a.m. when the House concludes its sitting.

August 11.—Contraband of war; Mr. Balfour makes a statement ... Mr. Balfour moves the closure of the Appropriation Bill, which is read a second time.

August 12.—Committee on the East India Revenue accounts; statement by Mr. Brodrick; speeches by Sir H. Fowler, Lord G. Hamilton, Sir M. Bohnagregree, Sir Charles Dilke and others. The usual formal resolutions are passed ... Third reading of the Appropriation Bill ... The financial resolution on which to found the Anglo-French Convention Bill is passed.

August 13.—Third reading Appropriation Bill ... Other bills advanced ... Parliament is prorogued to November 3rd.

## SPEECHES.

August 1.—Lord Curzon, in London, on the place of India in the Imperial system.

August 3.—M. Combes, at Pons, France, speaks on the conflict between the French Government and the Vatican ... Mr. Brodrick, at Farnham, defends the Government's policy.

August 4.—Mr. Chamberlain, at Welbeck, on Agriculture and Fiscal Policy.

August 8.—Mr. John Mitchell, in Paris, on the cheapness of human labour in Europe.

August 10.—Mr. Justice Parker, at Esopus, U.S.A., on his policy if chosen President.

August 18.—Lord Rothschild, at Wendover, deals with the questions of fiscal reform and education.

August 20.—The Duke of Devonshire, at Keighley, says that instruction is the duty of the State ... Mr. Balfour, in Cambridge, on the cotton crisis and gambling in futures.

August 27.—The Duke of Devonshire, at Skipton, on Agricultural Societies.

## OBITUARY.

August 1.—General Count Keller, 53 ... Mr. Jenner Fust (cricketer), 98.

August 2.—Rev. Alexander Ogilvie, LL.D., 74.

August 3.—Mr. O'Connor Morris, 79. Mr. James Douglas, 75.

August 5.—Sir Henry H. A. Wood, K.C.B., 76.

August 7.—Professor Hauskyl, 79.

August 8.—Sir William M. Banks, M.D., F.R.C.S., 62.

August 9.—Dr. J. D. Everett, F.R.S., F.R.C.S., 73.

August 10.—M. Waldeck-Rousseau, 57.

August 12.—Colonel W. W. Knollys, 71.

August 13.—Mr. Justice Wright, 65 ... Rev. Dr. H. P. Gurney, 67.

August 16.—Mr. F. A. Inderwick, K.C., 68.

August 21.—Miss Ellice Hopkins.

August 22.—Professor George Perie, 61.

August 24.—Sir Henry Stephenson (Sheffield), 77 ... Mr. E. W. Newton (journalist), 83.

August 27.—Rev. Dean Hole, D.D., 84.

August 28.—M. Fantin Latour, 68.

August 30.—Dr. Ridding, Bishop of Southwell, 76.



# Leading Books of the Month.

## RELIGION, PHILOSOPHY, PSYCHOLOGY, EDUCATION.

- The Sixth Book of the Select Letters of Severus of Antioch.** Edited and Translated by E. W. Brooks. Vol. II., Part II. (Williams and Norgate) 2/0
- The Divine Presence.** Maria R. Smith (Longmans) net 2/0
- The Jewish Encyclopedia.** Vol. VII. (Funk and Wagnalls) each vol. 25/0
- Bethink Yourselves.** Count Leo Tolstoy (Free Age Press) 1/0
- Devils.** J. C. Wall (Methuen) net 4/6
- History of the High School of Stirling.** A. F. Hutchinson (Mackay) 21/0
- The Particular Book of Trinity College, Dublin** (Unwin) net £3/3/0

## HISTORY, POLITICS, TRAVEL, ETC.

- Life of Joseph Chamberlain.** Vol. III. Louis Creswicke (Caxton Publishing Co.) net 7/6
- The Opportunity of Liberalism.** Brougham Villiers (Unwin) net 1/3
- Hobbes.** Sir Leslie Stephen (Macmillan) net 2/0
- Life and Letters of Edward Byles Cowell.** G. Cowell (Macmillan) 12/6
- The Office of Justice of the Peace in England in its Origin and Development.** Dr. C. A. Beard (King) 6/0
- A History of Matrimonial Institutions.** Dr. G. E. Howard (Unwin) net £2/2/0
- Treaties, Their Making and Enforcement.** Dr. S. B. Crandall (King) 6/0
- Historical Geography of the British Empire.** H. B. George (Methuen) 3/6
- A Fight to a Finish.** Major C. G. Dennison (Longmans) 5/0
- The Commission of H.M.S. Royal Arthur.** H. Callow (Westminster Press) 4/0
- All the World's Fighting Ships, 1904.** F. T. Jane (Sampson Low) 3/6
- Pagan Ireland.** Eleanor Hull (Nat.) 3/6
- Clapham before 1700 A.D.** R. de M. Rudolf (Baldwin) 6/0
- A Plea for the Better Local Government of Bengal.** R. Carstairs (Macmillan) net 5/0
- History of the Delhi Coronation Durbar.** Stephen Wheeler (Murray) net £2/2/0
- Ordered to China.** W. J. Chamberlain (Methuen) 6/0
- Japan by the Japanese.** A. Stead (Editor) (Heinemann) net 20/0
- The Persian Gulf and South Sea Isles.** Sir E. Collins Boehm (H. Cox) 7/6
- The Truth about Morocco.** M. Afalo (Lane) net 6/0
- A Short History of Ancient Egypt.** Percy E. Newberry (Constable) 3/6
- The Assuan Reservoir and Lake Moeris.** Sir W. Wilcocks (Spon) net 5/0
- A History of Military Government in Newly Acquired Territory of the United States.** Dr. D. Y. Thomas (King) 8/0
- The Louisiana Purchase.** R. Hitchcock (Ginn) 3/6
- A Source Book of Roman History.** Dana Carleton Munro (Heath) 5/0
- Holland.** Nico Jungman (Black) net 20/0

## POLITICAL ECONOMY, SOCIOLOGY.

- Money.** Dr. D. Kinley (Macmillan) 5/0
- The Sociology of a New York City Block.** Dr. T. J. Jones (King) 4/0

## ART, ARCHITECTURE AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

- Bryan's Dictionary of Painters and Engravers.** Dr. G. C. Williamson (Editor). Vol. IV. (Bell) net 21/0
- Raphael.** (Newnes) net 3/6
- London as an Art City.** Mrs. Stuart Erskine (Siegle) net 2/0
- Architecture and other Arts.** Howard C. Butler (Heinemann) net £4/4/0
- The Cathedrals of Northern France.** Francis Milton (Laurie) net 6/0
- The Nineteenth Century Token Coinage of Great Britain, Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man.** W. J. Davis (Spink) net £2/2/0

## MUSIC.

- First Principles of Harmony.** S. S. Myerscough. Part I. and II. (Weekes) each part 2/0
- The Hymn-Book of the Modern Church.** Dr. A. E. Gregory (C. H. Kelly) 3/6

## POETRY AND CRITICISM.

- English Literature.** J. M. W. Meiklejohn (Meiklejohn and Holden) 6/0
- O'er Southern Seas.** (Poems.) G. J. Trares (Drane) 6/0

## FICTION.

- Barr, Amelia E. The Black Shilling.** (Unwin) 6/0
- Bindloss, H. The League of the Leopard.** (Long) 6/0
- Boothby, Guy. A Bride from the Sea.** (Long) 6/0
- Capes, Bernard. The Extraordinary Confessions of Diana Please.** (Methuen) 6/0
- Chesney, W. The Mystery of a Bungalow.** (Methuen) 6/0
- Cobban, J. M. A Soldier and a Gentleman.** (Long) 6/0
- Diehl, A. M. Love and Liars.** (Long) 6/0
- Hocking, J. The Coming of the King.** Ward, Lock 3/6
- Jerome, Jerome K. Tommy and Co.** (Hutchinson) 6/0
- Le Queux, William. The Sign of the Stranger.** (White) 6/0
- Leys, J. K. Held in the Toils.** Ward, Lock 3/6
- Merriman, Henry Seton. The Last Hope.** Smith, Elder 6/0
- Murdoch, J. E. In the Red Dawn.** (Long) 6/0
- Ohlson, H. Some Experiences of Lady Emily.** (Everett) 1/6
- Pain, Barry. Lindley Keys.** (Methuen) 6/0
- Peple, E. A Broken Rosary.** (Lane) 6/0
- Ranger-Gull, C. Portalone.** (Greening) 6/0
- Savage, Col. R. H. The Last Traitor of Long Island.** (White) 6/0
- Stevens, Nina. The Perils of Sympathy.** (Unwin) 6/0
- Stokes, A. G. F. A Moorland Princess.** (Greening) 6/0
- Warden, Florence. Tom Dawson.** Chatto and Windus 6/0
- Williamson, C. N. and A. M. The Princess Passes.** (Methuen) 6/0
- Wishaw, F. Lovers at Fault.** (White) 6/0
- Yerke, Curtis. The Girl in Grey.** (Long) 6/0
- Author of "People of the Whirlpool." The Woman Errant.** (Macmillan) 6/0

## SCIENCE.

- English Medicine in Anglo-Saxon Times.** Dr. J. F. Payne (Frowd) net 8/6
- The Prevention of Disease in Armies in the Field.** R. Caldwell (Builliere, Tindall) net 3/0
- The Recent Development of Physical Science.** W. C. D. Wethall (Murray) net 7/5
- Handbook to the Natural History of Cambridgeshire.** Dr. J. E. Marr and A. E. Snijpey (Cambridge University Press) net 4/0
- Notes of an East Coast Naturalist.** A. H. Patterson (Methuen) 6/0
- Quaint Talks about Long Walks.** Rev. A. N. Cooper (Brown) 6/0
- British Salt-Water Fishes.** F. G. Afalo (Hutchinson) 12/6
- An Introduction to the Study of Spectrum Analysis.** W. Marshall Watts (Longmans) net 10/6
- The Tertiary Igneous Rocks of Skye.** A. Harker (Stanford) 9/0
- On the Distribution of Rock over the British Isles during the Year 1903.** Dr. H. K. Mill (Compiler) (Stanford) 10/0

## SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

- An Alphabet of Athletics.** E. Miles (Routledge) 1/0
- The Salmon and Sea Trout Rivers of England and Wales.** 2 Vols. A. Grimble (Kegan Paul) net £3/3/0
- The Trotting and the Pacing Horse in America.** H. Busbey (Macmillan) net 8/6

## MISCELLANEOUS.

- Duality of Voice and Speech and Duality of Thought and Language.** Emil Sutro (Kegan Paul) 6/0
- The Basic Law of Vocal Utterance.** Emil Sutro (Kegan Paul) 3/0
- The Lord of Creation.** T. W. H. Crosland (Richards) 5/0

## REPRINTS.

- The Plays of Shakespeare.** 8 vols. Editor, Georg Brandes (Heinemann) each net 0/6
- Thackeray's Ballads and Verses.** (Macmillan) 3/6
- Poems of Swinburne.** Vol. II. (Chatto and Windus) 6/0

THE second issue of the "Jewish Literary Annual," which is edited by Mr. Albert M. Hyamson, shows a considerable advance on the first volume. It contains a series of papers on Jewish literary topics by well-known writers. The following are among the more noteworthy: Literature and Race, by Professor Israel Gollancz; Literature in the Ghetto, by Israel Cohen; The Town and Its Interpreter, by S. Wallach; and Cromwell's Jewish Intelligencers, by Lucien Wolf. The second part of the Annual consists of a valuable Bibliography of Books and Articles on subjects of Jewish interest which have been published between November, 1903, and May, 1904, and the third gives particulars of the various Jewish Literary Societies. (A. M. Hyamson, 102, Grosvenor Road, Highbury. Pp. 190. 1s.)

# LIST OF THE LEADING CONTENTS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.

N.B.—The Editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS regrets that owing to the exigencies of space the Contents of Periodicals received after date can no longer be inserted in these columns. The following Table includes only the leading articles of the Periodicals published in England for the current month received before going to press and those of the Foreign Periodicals for the past month.

## BRITISH AND AMERICAN.

- Antiquary.**—ELLIOT STOCK. 6d. Sept.  
The Manor-Houses of the Isle of Wight. Mrs. Edith E. Cuttall.  
The Town and District of Calne. Illus. Rev. J. Chas. Cox.  
English Society during the Wars of the Roses. Contd. Alice E. Radice.  
The Wynne Brasses, Llanrwst. Illus. George Bailey.  
The British Section of Antonine's Itinerary. Concl. Canon Raven.
- Architectural Record.**—14, VESBY STREET, NEW YORK. 25 cts. August.  
The Work of Rutan and Russell of Pittsburgh. Illus. B. Ferree.  
Architectural Refinements in Early Byzantine Churches and French Cathedrals. Illus. W. H. Goodyear.  
The Future of Metals in Decoration. Illus. Chas. de Kay.  
The New Thomas Music Hall. Illus. Russell Sturgis.
- Architectural Review.**—9, GREAT NEW STREET. 1s. Sept.  
The Florentine Lily. Illus.  
Michelangelo's Medicean Tombs. Illus. Vernon Lee and C. Anstruther Vernon.  
A Norfolk Rood-Screen at East Ruston Church. Illus. E. F. Strange.  
English Medieval Figure-Sculpture. Illus. Edward S. Prior and Arthur Gardiner.  
The Greek Acanthus. Illus. Constance Garlick.
- Arena.**—GAY AND BIRD. 25 cts. August.  
The Chinese Question in America. Chas. F. Holder.  
The Operation of the Initiative and Referendum in Oregon. W. S. U'ren.  
Why We favour Japan in the Present War. Prof. Edwin Maxey.  
The Progress of the Negro. George W. Forbes.  
The Political Situation in the Australian Federal Parliament. F. Skurray.  
The Poems of Emerson. Contd. Chas. Molloy.  
1825—1875; a Golden Day in Boston's History. B. O. Flower.
- Art Journal.**—VIRTUE AND CO. 1s. 6d. Sept.  
The Netherlands Pictures at the Wallace Collection. Illus. Claude Phillips.  
James Smeatham and C. Allston Collins. Illus.  
The Constantine A. Ionides Collection. Illus.  
Sunrise on Greek Vase-Paintings. Illus. Cecil H. Smith.  
The Armoury of Windsor Castle. Illus.  
Supplement:—"The Novice" after C. Allston Collins.
- Arts and Crafts.**—HUTCHINSON AND CO. 1s. Sept.  
The Drawings of Alphons Legros. Illus. Sir Charles Holroyd.  
The Training of an Illustrator. Contd. Illus.  
Sketching from Nature. Contd. G. Jervis.  
The Royal College of Art. Illus.  
The National Art Competition, 1904.
- Atlantic Monthly.**—GAY AND BIRD. 1s. August.  
Letters of John Ruskin. Contd. Charles Eliot Norton.  
Unpunished Commercial Crime. George W. Alger.  
The Centenary of Hawthorne. Bliss Perry.  
Tutuila, U. S. David Starr Jordan and Vernon Lyman Kellogg.  
Dissonance and Evil. D. G. Mason.  
A Seiborne Pilgrimage. C. Weygandt.  
Concerning Temperance and Judgment to come. Martha Baker Dunn.  
Pietro Aretino; a Literary Blackmailer of the Sixteenth Century. Paul Van Dyke.  
Machine-made Human Beings. Mary Moss.
- Badminton Magazine.**—EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE. 1s. Sept.  
Goddó, Hungary; a Royal Home of Sport. Illus. Baroness Franckenstein.  
Racing; Thrown Away. Rapier.  
The "Leps" of Tipperary. Illus. Lilian E. Bland and Eva West.  
Ties. Home Gordon.  
Sport in Southern Patagonia. Illus. Capt. W. M. Thompson.  
Shigar; the Birthplace of Polo. Illus. G. T. Williams.  
Prospects of the Hunting Season. A. W. Coaten.  
Woodcock Shooting on a Western Island. Illus. Hon. Douglas Cairns.  
The Motor Afloat. Illus. H. L. Reich.  
Bridge. Illus. Portland.
- Bankers' Magazine.**—WATERLOW. 1s. 6d. Sept.  
The Provincial Note Circulation.  
Is Our Investment Capital decreasing? W. R. Lawson.
- Blackwood's Magazine.**—BLACKWOOD. 2s. 6d. Sept.  
From Tory to Aran. Stephen Gwynn.  
The Burial of the Atta of Igaraland, and the "Coronation" of His Successor. Charles Partridge.  
Sheep-Droving. Contd. J. Stanley Hughes.  
At the Flight of the Duck. O. Locker Lamson.  
Musings without Method. Contd.  
The War in the Far East. Contd. O.  
Mr. Chamberlain's Agricultural Programme.  
The Ultramontane *Débacle* in Scotland.

**Book-Lovers' Magazine.**—1323, WALNUT STREET, NEW YORK. 25 cts. Sept.

Serge Witte; Russia's Ablest Statesman. Illus. N. T. Bacon.  
The Dark Caves of Rheims. Illus. Alice Hall.  
Social Life in Old Edinburgh. Illus. T. M. Parrott.  
Thomas Collier Platt. Illus. J. M. Rogers.  
Phases of Railroading in Japan. Maps and Illus. H. Bolce.  
George Frederick Watts. Illus.

**Bookman.**—HODDER AND STOUGHTON. 6d. August 15.  
Victor Hugo. Illus. T. Secombe and L. M. Brandin.

**Bookman.**—(AMERICA.) DODD, MEAD AND CO., NEW YORK. 25 cts. August.

The American Newspaper. Illus. Contd. Edward W. Townsend.  
Hawthorne in the Boston Custom House. Illus. G. E. Jepson.  
The Psychology of Book Titles. Frederic Taber Cooper.

**Burlington Magazine.**—17, BERNERS STREET, W. 2s. 6d. August 15.  
Art as a National Asset.  
The History of Our New Dürer. Illus. C. J. Holmes.  
Italian Pictures in Sweden. Illus. Oswald Sirén.  
The Constantine Ionides Bequest; the Pre-Raphaelites. Illus. C. J. H.  
Old Monasteries Ware. Illus. Henri Brant.  
The Idea of a Canon of Proportion for the Human Figure. T. Sturge Moore.  
The History and Evolution of English Eighteenth Century Furniture, as shown in the Bradford Exhibition. Illus.

**C. B. Fry's Magazine.**—NEWNES. 6d. Sept.

The Best Room in the House. Eustace Miles.  
The League System in Club Cricket. Illus. J. J. Bentley.  
The Racing Pigeon in the Making. Illus. H. Osman.  
Games of the Pavement. Illus.  
A Fall Hunting Trip in Newfoundland. Illus. H. Hesketh Prichard.  
The Toadstool Hunter. Illus.  
Fitting an American University Eight. Illus. Earl Mayo.  
The Whole Art of Caravanning. Illus. Bertram Smith.

**Canadian Magazine.**—ONTARIO PUBLISHING CO., TORONTO. 25 cts. August.

Japan in Time of War. Illus. E. A. Wicker.  
Japan's Leaders. With Portraits. Norman Patterson.  
Conan Doyle. With Portrait. H. MacFall.  
Herbert Brown Ames. With Portrait. A. R. Carman.  
The Settlement of Nova Scotia. Illus. James Hannay.  
Annapolis Royal. Illus. Judge A. W. Savary.  
The Defeat of the British at Ticonderoga. Illus. A. G. Bradley.

**Cassell's Magazine.**—CASSELL. 6d. Sept.

Under Jockey Club Rules. Illus. Philip J. S. Richardson.  
The Navy of Japan. Illus. Archibald S. Hurd.  
Some Famous Child Actors who are now Stars. Illus. Rudolph de Cordova.  
Life at Sandhurst To-day. Illus. Walter T. Roberts.  
Photographing British Mountains. Illus. George D. Abraham.  
Looping the Loop. Illus. W. B. Robertson.

**Cassell's Magazine.**—33, BEDFORD STREET, STRAND. 1s. August 15.

Mineral Shipments at British Ports. Illus. Brysson Cunningham.  
The Study of Science. Illus. J. B. Walker.  
Industrial Locomotives. Contd. J. F. Gairns.  
Marble Quarrying in America. Illus. D. A. Willey.  
Amateur Engineering. Egbert P. Watson.  
Inventors and Curious Inventions. Illus. G. Kukigaard.  
Insulator Pins for Electric Transmission Lines. A. D. Adams.  
Specialised Machine Tools. Illus. J. Horner.  
Developing a Water Power. Thorburn Reid.

**Century Magazine.**—MACMILLAN. 1s. 4d. Sept.

The Czar at the Canonisation of St. Seraphim. Illus. David Bell.  
The Dinosaurs of the Bone-Cabin Quarry. Illus. H. Fairfield Osborn.  
Asamayama; Japan's Highest Volcano. Illus. Herbert G. Ponting.  
The Nelicat of Arctic Alaska. Illus. Edward A. McIlhenny.  
Ballooning as a Sport. Illus. G. de Geofroy.  
The First Visit by Women to the Coptic Monasteries of Egypt and Nitria. Illus. Mrs. Agnes Smith Lewis.

An Emperor of Java and His Court. Illus. Ernst von Hesse Wartegg.  
Antarctic Experiences. Illus. C. E. Borchgrevink.  
Round the World at the World's Fair. Illus. Walter Williams.

**Chambers' Journal.**—47, PATERNOSTER ROW. 7d. Sept.

Round the World "on Duty." Surgeon-Gen. G. J. H. Evatt.  
The Education of Blind Deaf-mutes with the Case of Helen Keller. Chas. Ray.  
The Penal Settlement of Port Blair in the Andaman Islands.  
Fruit-Culture on Small Holdings. J. M. Hodge.  
Ravelston Dykes; a Disappearing Edinburgh Landmark.  
Memories of a Submerged Class. T. H. S. Escott.

**Church Missionary Intelligencer.**—CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY. 6d. Sept.  
Christian Literature in Arabic-Speaking Lands. Rev. W. H. T. Gairdner  
and Rev. D. M. Thornton.  
The Religions of China. Contd. Archdeacon Moule.

**Commonwealth.**—44, VICTORIA STREET. 3d. Sept.  
Physical Deterioration. C. F. Garbett.  
Factories and Workshops. Constance Smith.

**Contemporary Review.**—HORACE MARSHALL. 2s. 6d. Sept.  
The Survival of the Government. J. A. Spender.  
The Red Cross Society of Japan. O. Eltzbacher.  
The Small Industries of France. Erik Givskov.  
The "Self-Assertion" of Jesus. D. S. Cairns.  
Theodor Herzl. Sidney Whitman.  
The Nature of Literature. Vernon Lee.  
The Americans in the Philippines. John Foreman.  
The Religion of the Errand-Boy. Charles B. Penny.  
The Christian Theory of Creation. Emma Marie Caillard.  
Elementary Religious Instruction; the Symbolic Method. Rev. S. Udny.  
Foreign Affairs. Dr. E. J. Dillon.

**Cornhill Magazine.**—SMITH, ELDER. 1s. Sept.  
Naval Warfare To-day. What Japan has Done. Adm. Sir Cyprian Bridge.  
The Haunted Wood. E. V. B.  
Household Budgets in France. Miss Betham-Edwards.  
The Chevalier d'Eon. Andrew Lang.  
Naval Cadetships. Arthur C. Benson.  
Scientific Prophecies. John D. Rogers.  
A Glimpse of Napoleon at Elba. J. B. Atlay.  
Bury St. Edmunds. Urbanus Sylvan.

**Cosmopolitan.**—INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO. 6d. August.  
Simon Lake and His Wonderful Submarine. Illus. S. Mornington.  
Railroads above the Clouds. Illus. W. Harper.  
Dancing and Pantomime. Illus. Grace Isabel Colbron.  
Modern Manners and the Unmannerly Age. Illus. Mrs. George Corn-  
wallis-West.  
The Lumber Industry of the United States. Illus. M. J. Munn.  
A Dinner at Delmonico's. Illus. J. B. Walker.

**Craftsman.**—UNITED CRAFTS, SYRACUSE. 2s. 6d. August.  
Architecture—American Aspect. Illus. Julius F. Harder.  
The Applied Arts in the Paris Salons of 1904. Illus. M. P. Verneuil.  
Architectural Details of the Franciscan Missions of the American South-  
West. Illus. G. W. James.  
The G. W. V. Smith Japanese Collection. Illus. Daniel H. Maynard.  
The German Exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exhibition. Illus. Gustav  
Stickley.

**Critic.**—G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, NEW YORK. 2s. 6d. August.  
Little Fictions of the Poor. Louise Betts Edwards.  
The Writing Public. H. W. Boynton.  
Some American Landscape-Painters. Illus. C. H. Caffin.  
Two Views of D'Annunzio. Illus. Carlo de Fornaro and R. Simboli.  
Maeterlinck. Claude Bragdon.  
Paris, Prisms, and Primitifs; a Blackstick Paper. Mrs. Richmond Ritchie.

**East and West.**—21, PATERNOSTER SQUARE. 1 rupee. August 15.  
Akbar or Victoria? Col. Sir D. W. K. Barr.  
A Mahomedan University for India. A. Hydari.  
Rabies and Hydrophobia. Dr. J. H. Thornton.  
Religion East and West. Chas. Dobson.  
Bab and the Babes. F. S. Doctor.  
The Traditional Mythic Histories of the Eastern and Western World.  
Contd. J. F. Hewitt.  
Of Anglo-Indians. J. D. Anderson.

**Empire Review.**—MACMILLAN. 1s. Sept.  
The Question of the Dardanelles. Edward Dicey.  
Mr. Chamberlain and the Health of the Empire. Sir Charles Bruce.  
Mr. Arnold-Forster's Proposals. Major-General Sir Alfred E. Turner.  
Dr. Jameson; the Coming Man in South Africa. C. de Thierry.  
Scottish Education. E. S. Kersison.  
The Chinaman in Australia. Murray Eyre.  
Through British Central Africa and North-Western Rhodesia to the Congo.  
Arthur Pearson.

**Engineering Magazine.**—222, STRAND. 1s. August 15.  
Natural Conditions affecting the Building of the Panama Canal. Gen. H.  
L. Abbot.  
The Electric Elevated and Underground Railway of Berlin. Illus. Paul  
Möller.  
A Mexican Hydro-Electro Plant and Power Transmission. Illus. P. McF.  
Doble.  
The Organisation of the Machinery-Selling Department. R. M. Seeds.  
Engineer, Architect, and General Construction Company. R. P. Bolton.  
The Tool Room and its Functions in Cost Reduction. Illus. John Ashford.  
The Manufacture of Iron by Electro-Chemical Processes. Illus. A. Minet.

**Engineering Review.**—104, HIGH HOLBORN. 6d. August 15.  
Accuracy in Testing Materials. W. C. Popplewell.  
Fire Resisting Construction. W. N. Twelvetrees.  
Corrosion in Steam Boilers. H. C. Standage.  
A New Process for the Protection of Iron and Steel from Corrosion. Illus.  
Sherard Cowper-Coles.  
The Westinghouse System of Multiple-Unit Train Control. Illus.  
The Poulsen Telegraphone. Illus. A. Gradenwitz.

**English Illustrated Magazine.**—HUTCHINSON. 6d. Sept.  
Japanese Pictures. Illus. Honora Twycross.  
The Art of Sand Sculpture. Illus. H. E. Harvey.  
The Burrowing Mole. Illus. Henry P. Maskell.  
The Heraldic Menagerie. Illus. Wilfred Mark Webb.  
The Great Simplon Road. Illus. A. R. Keating.  
Quacks. Illus. W. L. Randell.  
The Tibet Expedition. N. V. L. Rybot.  
H. G. Wells. With Portrait. E. Ray Lankester.

**Expositor.**—HODDER AND STOUGHTON. 1s. September.  
The Letter to the Church in Sardis. Prof. W. M. Ramsay.  
Characteristics of New Testament Greek. Prof. J. Hope Moulton.  
Studies in the First Epistle of John. Prof. G. G. Findlay.  
The Revised Version of the New Testament. Rev. J. B. McClellan.  
Conscience and Creed. Prof. Alfred E. Garvie.  
The Life of Christ according to St. Mark. Prof. W. H. Bennett.  
The Permanent Elements of Religion. Prof. D. S. Margoliouth.

**Expository Times.**—SIMPKIN, MARSHALL. 6d. September.  
Peter "the Venerable" of Cluny. Prof. G. Grützmacher.  
St. Paul's Infirmary. Contd. Rev. W. Menzies Alexander.

**Fortnightly Review.**—CHAPMAN AND HALL. 2s. 6d. Sept.  
The New German Intrigue. Calchman.  
France and Rome. Richard Davey.  
Thomas Campbell. Arthur Symonds.  
In Red Marrakesh. S. L. Bensusan.  
George Frederick Watts. Prof. William Knight.  
The Scottish Free Church Case. J. M. Sloan.  
A Note on Mysticism. Prof. Oliver Elton.  
Japan and Russia; Germany and Great Britain. Alfred Stead.  
Honoré de Balzac. Mary F. Soudars.  
Social Sickness. E. F. Benson.  
The Charter of Secondary Education. Cloudesley Brereton.  
The Pessimistic Russian. Alexander Kinloch.

**Gentleman's Magazine.**—CHATTO AND WINDUS. 1s. Sept.  
Imperial Tokyo. Emily A. Richings.  
The Cliffords in Shakespeare and Wordsworth. Maurice G. Hering.  
Mercury—the Sparkler. E. Vincent Heward.  
Baptista Mantuan, Catholic Puritan. Foster Watson.  
A Seventeenth Century Farm Book. W. H. Thompson.  
Charles Lamb Once More. Herbert W. Tompkins.  
All That remains of Forum Julii (Fréjus). Contd. F. G. Dunlop-Wallace-  
Goodbody.

**Geographical Journal.**—EDW. STANFORD. 2s. August 15.  
The German Antarctic Expedition. With Map. Illus. Dr. Erich von  
Drygalski.  
A Pioneer Journey in Angola. With Map. Illus. Captain Boyd A. Can-  
ningham.  
Queensland. Illus. Dr. J. P. Thomson.  
Changes in the Level of the City of Naples. Illus. R. T. Günther.  
French Explorations in the Lake Chad Region.

**Girl's Own Paper.**—4, BOUVIERIE STREET. 6d. Sept.  
A Week-end at Bruges. Illus. Constance, Countess De La Warr.  
The South-Western Polytechnic. Illus. Lily Watson.

**Girl's Realm.**—12, PORTUGAL STREET. 6d. Sept.  
The Daring of the Woodmouse. Illus. Douglas English.  
How did You choose your Pseudonym? Symposium. Dora D'Espaigne.  
The Young Princess Luise Victoria of Germany. Illus. Rachel Challice.

**Good Words.**—ISBISTER. 6d. Sept.  
A Midsummer-Night's Dream. G. K. Chesterton.  
"Transformations"; or, the Heart of the Flower. Illus. G. Clarke  
Nuttall.  
Reason and Rationalism from the Side of Religion. Canon H. Hensley  
Henson.  
Hallsands, Devon; a Disappearing Village. Illus. H. G. Archer.  
The Great Plague. W. Jones.  
The Big White Diver and the Gay Young Porpoise. Illus. Rev. J. Scouler  
Thomson.  
The Music of Shakespeare. J. F. Rowbotham.

**Great Thoughts.**—4, ST. BRIDE STREET. 6d. Sept.  
Robert Louis Stevenson. With Portrait. W. J. Dawson.  
Browning and His Teaching; Interview with Dr. Edward Berdoe. With  
Portrait. Raymond Blathwayt.  
Abbé Lacordaire. With Portrait. Rev. R. P. Downes.  
A Talk with Dr. Van Dyke. With Portrait. Raymond Blathwayt.  
**Harper's Monthly Magazine.**—45, ALBEMARLE STREET. 1s. Sept.  
Photographing the Star-Clusters. Illus. G. W. Ritchey.  
Caravansaries. Illus. J. R. S. Sterrett.  
American Prisoners at Dartmouth. Illus. John Greenville McNeel.  
International Law; Its Past and Future. Brigadier-Gen. G. B. Davis.  
The Daintiness of Ants. Illus. H. C. McCook.  
Ravenna. Illus. Arthur Symonds.  
The Perils of Immortality. Illus. Agnes Repplier.

**Homiletic Review.**—44, FLEET STREET. 1s. August.  
The Papal Decree about Church Music. Prof. Waldo S. Pratt.  
Self-Realisation as the Christian Aim. James Morris Whitton.  
The "Faerie Queen"—a Religious Romance. Prof. T. W. Hunt.  
The Religion of Humanity. F. F. Ellenwood.

**Horlick's Magazine.**—1, BROAD STREET AVENUE. 6d. August 15.  
Uncut Leaves. Cleeve Hill.

**House Beautiful.**—2, FINSBURY SQUARE. 6d. August 15.  
A Chat on Chairs. Illus.  
Christ's Hospital. Contd. Illus.

**Idler.**—33, HENRIETTA STREET. 6d. S.pt.  
When the Sewin come up from the Sea. Illus. A. T. Johnson.  
A Leisure Tramp round Arran. Illus. Teufel and Chou.  
Impressions of Kodaikanal. Illus. Gen. Sir George Wolsely.

**Independent Review.**—UNWIN. 2s. 6d. Sept.  
The Welsh Political Programme. D. Lloyd-George.  
Instead of Conspiration. J. B. Atkins.  
Mère Technique. Roger Fry.  
Samuel Butler; the Author of "Erewhon." D. MacCarthy.  
The Abbé Loisy and Mr. Beeby. Percy Gardner.  
The Sad Case of the Free Church of Scotland. Augustus Birrell.  
Political Parties in Germany. F. Tönnies.  
Italian Novels of To-Day. Laura Gropallo.  
Why is Russia Weak? S. I. Rybakoff.  
"Aigy." Arthur Ponsonby.  
The Closing of the Highland Mountains. E. A. Baker.  
The End of the Session. D. C. Lathbury.

**Irish Monthly.**—M. H. GILL, DUBLIN. 6d. Sept.  
Emmanuel Chapel.  
Terrestrial Gardens. Katharine Roche.  
Madame de Maintenon and St. Cyr. Eva Billington.

**Journal of the Board of Agriculture.**—LAUGHTON AND CO. 4d.  
August 15.  
Poultry Rearing and Fattening in Ireland. Illus. H. de Coucy.  
The Chicory Industry in Great Britain.  
The Agricultural Population.

**Journal of the Royal United Service Institution.**—J. J. KELHER. 2s. August 15.  
How can the Strategical Objects formerly pursued by Means of Blockading an Enemy in His Own Ports be best attained? Commander Murray F. Suetar.  
Problems of Neutrality connected with the Russo-Japanese War. Rev. T. J. Lawrence.

**Knowledge.**—27, CHANCERY LANE. 6d. Sept.  
The British Association: Presidential Address. With Portraits.  
Terrifying Masks and Warning Liveries. Illus. Percy Collins.  
The Forms of Nebulae. Miss Agnes Clerke.  
Some Tibetan Animals. Illus. R. Lydekker.  
Variability in Sociology. J. Collier.

**Lady's Realm.**—HUTCHINSON. 6d. Sept.  
Some Women Who have achieved Fame. Illus.  
The Empress of All the Russias. Illus.  
Japanese Art and Artists. Illus. Edward F. Strange.  
The Lyceum Club for Ladies. Illus. Dora D'Espaigne.  
Journalism; a Career for Women. Illus. Miss Mary Frances Billington.  
**Law Magazine and Review.**—116, CHANCERY LANE. 5s. August.  
The Congo State; a Review of the International Position. G. G. Phillimore.  
The Right to retain an Advocate. E. S. Cox-Sinclair.  
The Legal Tie with the Colonies. E. D. Parker.  
Criminal Statistics, 1902.  
The Neutrality of Great Britain. N. W. Sibley.

**Leisure Hour.**—4, BOUVERIE STREET. 6d. Sept.  
Sandwich and Its Story. Illus. W. J. Gordon.  
Old Ballads. Myles B. Foster.  
Holland in Essex. Illus. Powell Chase.  
Experiences of a City Clerk in Canada. Contd. Illus.  
Australia; A Silent Land. Illus. Rev. Alex. Crow.  
The Song of the Nightingale.

**Leslie's Monthly Magazine.**—141, FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK. 10 cts. August.

The Men Who made the Louisiana Fair. Illus. Grant Richardson.  
**Library Association Record.**—WHITCOMB HOUSE, WHITCOMB STREET. 1s. August 15.  
The Classification of Office Papers, with a Scheme for Museum and Library Work. Chas. Madeley.  
On the Delegation of Powers to Library Committees. Councillor Lucas.

**Library Journal.**—KEGAN PAUL. 50 cts. August.  
Henry Bradshaw. Ewald Flügel.  
Architectural Competitions for Library Buildings. W. T. Partridge.  
Inspiration. Theresa Hitchler.

**Library World.**—181, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET. 6d. August 15.  
Indexing. Contd. A. L. Clarke.  
A Small Library's Opportunities. Edward Wood.

**London Magazine.**—HARMSWORTH. 4th. August 15.  
Sir Henry Irving's Fight for Fame. Illus. Roger Galeshore.  
Sea-Birds; Ocean Wanderers. Illus. F. G. Afalo.  
Yachting at Cowes. Illus. C. P. Little.  
The Birth of a Butterfly. Illus. Laidlaw Brownlow.  
The English Girl. Illus. H. B. Marriott-Watson.  
Money-Making. Illus. H. C. Shelley.

**Longman's Magazine.**—LONGMANS. 6d. Sept.  
Is the Orator born or made? Michael Macdonagh.  
The Indian Crow. John Dewar.

**McClure's Magazine.**—10, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND. 10 cts. August.  
Illinois; a Triumph of Public Opinion. Lincoln Steffens.

**Macmillan's Magazine.**—MACMILLAN. 7s. Sept.  
Omar in an African Vineyard.  
The Rural Exodus and a Remedy. A. Montefiore Brice.  
Mr. Seddon's Constituency.  
The Princely Families of Rome. Hope Malletson.  
Old Billy the Fisherman.  
The Syrian Boy. F. R. Earp.  
The Loyalist Tradition in Canada. Prof. Davidson.

**Magazine of Commerce.**—155, CHEAPSIDE. 1s. Sept.  
Australia's Tax on British Periodicals.  
Transporter Bridges. Illus. H. G. Archer.  
Birmingham as the Home of Metal-Work. Illus.  
Technical Education in Saxony. William Harbutt Dawson.  
Advantages of the Typewriter. Illus. T. Large.  
Canadian Railway Enterprise. Illus.  
Minerals and Mining in the Transvaal. James Cassidy.  
The Staple Industry of Montserrat. Illus. A. Vernon Thomas.

**Missionary Review.**—44, FLEET STREET. 1s. August.  
The Temptations of a Missionary. Rev. S. M. Zwemer.  
What Industrial Education is doing for the Negro. Illus. H. B. Frissell.  
What Intellectual Education is doing for the Negro. Illus. Prof. W. E. Burghardt Dubois.  
Are Negroes better off in Africa? Illus. Rev. J. L. Dubé.  
Praying and Working in British East Africa. Illus. C. E. Huriburt.

**Monthly Review.**—MURRAY. 2s. 6d. Sept.  
Last Year and Next.  
Church versus State: the Real French View. Laurence Jerrold.  
German Dreams and the Downfall of England. R. B. Marston.  
The Case of British East Africa. G. Philimore.  
War under Water. L. G. Carr Laughton.  
Physical Training and National Development. Alice Ravenhill.  
Suggestions on the Origin of the Gospel of St. Mark. Monsignor Barnes.  
The Romance of Coinage. Illus. Theodore A. Cook.  
Captain Marryat as a Novelist. Earl of Idlesleigh.  
The Popular Poetry of Spain. Pèpida de San Carlos.  
Thackeray at Cambridge. Rev. Whitwell Elwin.

**Munsey's Magazine.**—HORACE MARSHALL. 6d. S.pt.  
Does Politics pay? Illus. F. B. Gessner.  
The Japanese Soldier on the March. Illus. Adachi Kinnosuke.  
The Yellow Peril—a Boogey. F. Frinkley.  
Paul Morton. With Portrait. A. H. Lewis.  
Trophies of American Wars. Illus. Allen D'Albort.  
Three Generations of Grants. Illus. W. F. Day.  
Recollections of a Mosby Guerrilla. Illus. J. W. Munson.  
To the Top of the Jungfrau by Rail. Illus. Garrett P. Serviss.  
Yachts; Floating Fortunes. Illus. F. S. Arnett.

**National Review.**—23, RYDER STREET. 2s. 6d. Sept.  
Some Considerations of Principles involved in the Present War. Capt. A. T. Mahan.  
The King and Foreign Policy. Quirinus.  
The Case of the Free Church of Scotland. Lady Frances Balfour.  
Radium: Its Properties and Possibilities. Hon. R. J. Strutt.  
Impressions of the House of Commons. A Retiring Member.  
Is Humour declining? Miss Ella Macmahon.  
American Affairs. A. Maurice Low.  
Cokelers. Viscount Turnour.  
The Slump in Shooting Rents. C. J. Cornish.  
The Rhodesian Problem. G. T. Hutchinson.  
Reminiscences of an Irish County Court Judge. Judge O'Connor Morris.  
The "Blue Water School" and Compulsory Service. H. W. Wilson.  
Greater Britain.  
The Russo-Japanese War. Lieut.-Col. C. à Court Repington.

**New England Magazine.**—5, PARK SQUARE, BOSTON. 25 cts. August.  
The Woman's Relief Corps. Illus. Elizabeth Robbins Berry.  
Paolo Toscanelli and the Discovery of America. Illus. F. A. Ogg.  
Yarmouth; A Typical Cape Cod Town. Illus. Ella Matthews Bangs.  
The Tales of Poe and Hawthorne. George D. Latimer.  
Church Organs. Illus. C. E. Ordway.  
The Poland Spring Art Exhibition. Illus.  
John Bartram, the First Botanist. John H. Lovell.

**New Ireland Review.**—BURNS AND OATES. 6d. Sept.  
Haeckel's Riddle of the Universe. James Creed Meredith.  
The Coming of St. Patrick. Arthur Clercy.

**Nineteenth Century and After.**—SPOTTISWOODE. 2s. 6d. Sept.  
How Russia brought on War. Baron Suycematsu.  
The Coming Revolution in Russia. Carl Joubert.  
The East Africa Protectorate as a European Colony. Sir Charles Eliot.  
Free Thought in the Church of England. W. H. Mallock.  
The Difficulty of Preaching Sermons. Bishop Welldon.  
Shall We restore the Navigation Laws? Benjamin Taylor.  
The American Woman—An Analysis. H. B. Marriott-Watson.  
My Friend the Fellah. Sir Walter Miéville.  
Colley Cibber's "Apology." H. B. Irving.  
The Pinnacle of Prosperity—A Note of Interrogation. J. W. Cross.  
The Political and Industrial Situation in Australia. Tom Mann.  
A Chapter on Opals. H. Kershaw Walker.

**North American Review.**—WM. HEINEMANN. 2s. 6d. August.  
The Baltic Fleet and the North-East Passage. Rear-Adm. G. W. Melville.  
Automobile Legislation. Hon. John Scott Montagu.  
The Present Crisis in Trades-Union Morals. Miss Jane Addams.  
Obstacles to Reform in Turkey. Charles Morawitz.  
The Principle of Probation. C. T. Lewis.

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**More Truth about Women in Industry.** Elizabeth Carpenter.  
The Restriction of Immigration. R. De C. Ward.  
British Shipping and the State. B. Taylor.  
Clarence Mangan and "The Dark Rosaleen." H. W. Nevins  
Folly of Chinese Exclusion. H. H. Bancroft.  
A Glance at World Politics. Sydney Brooks.  
Can Congress constitutionally give Filipinos Independence?  
I. It Can. H. A.  
II. It Cannot. J. H. C.

**Open Court.**—KEGAN PAUL. 6d. August  
Russian Icons. Illus. Dr. Paul Carus.  
Japanese Leaders. With Portraits. Dr. Paul Carus.  
Dr. de Surak; a Gentleman of Tibet. Henry R. Evans.  
**Overland Monthly.**—320, SANSOME STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. 15 cts.  
August.  
In Hoc Signo Vincas. Illus. A Knight Templar.  
The Loring Club. Illus. J. M. Scanland.  
Up Japan's Sacred Fujiyama. Illus. E. W. Hewson.  
Electrical Displays in San Francisco. Illus. J. M. Scanland.

**Pail Mall Magazine.**—NEWTON STREET, HOLBORN. 1s. Sept.  
Napoleon's Journey from Fontainebleau to Elba. Illus. Constance, Countess  
De La Warr.  
Days with Velasquez. Illus. C. Lewis Hind.  
The Country of Carlyle. Illus. William Sharp.  
Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace. Illus. Harold Begbie.  
Montagu House. Illus. Ernest M. Jessop.  
Admiral Sir John A. Fisher. With Portrait.  
The Roman Wall; a Forgotten Frontier. Illus. Edwin L. Arnold  
The Canals of Mars. Illus. E. Walter Maunders.  
The East End; Gentle and Other Lives. Richard Whiteing.  
Social Rome. Countess R.  
At Sea with the Alien Immigrant. Illus. A. Kinross  
About Our Fiction. G. S. Street.  
The House of Commons Manner. Max Beerbohm.

**Postivist Review.**—WM. REEVES. 3d. Sept.  
The Gully Parliament. Frederic Harrison.  
Civics. Dr. J. H. Bridges.  
Beating the War Drum. Prof. E. S. Beesly.  
Churches and Endowments. S. H. Swinny.

**Practical Teacher.**—PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. Sept.  
Physical Training as a Branch of School Hygiene. H. Rippon-Seymour.

**Public Works.**—BRIDE LANE, FLEET STREET. 1s. 6d. August 15.  
The Glasgow Main Drainage System. Illus. A. B. McDonald.  
Egyptian Weirs or Regulators. Illus. Contd. Sir William Willcocks.  
The Art Galleries and Museums of Glasgow. Illus. J. Paton.  
Steam Disinfection Apparatus. Illus. W. Noble Twelvetrees.  
The Structural Aspect of the Housing Question. Illus. A. B. McDonald.  
The Glasgow Municipal Telephone. Illus. A. R. Bennett.  
Leicester Corporation Electric Tramways. E. G. Mawbey.  
The Metallurgy of Steel. Illus. Thos. Turner.  
The Glasgow Waterworks. Illus. Robert Wilson.  
Navigable Waterways in Belgium. Illus. E. Cecil Hertlet.  
The Pulsometer Steam Pump on Public Works. Illus. E. P. Hodgkins.  
The Glasgow Botanic Gardens. Illus. J. Whitton.  
The City Chambers, Glasgow. Illus. W. McLeod.  
Municipal Rotterdam. Illus. S. J. Rutgers.

**Quarterly Journal of Economics.**—MACMILLAN. 3 dols. per annum.  
August.  
The Development of Ricardo's Theory of Value. J. H. Hollander.  
The Right to Labour. John Bascom.  
The Distribution of Money between the Banks and the People since 1873.  
O. M. W. Sprague.  
The Inheritance Tax in the American Commonwealths. S. Huebner.  
What Determines the Value of Money? Chas. A. Conant.  
The Movement of Wheat-Growing. C. W. Thompson.

**Quiver.**—CASELL. 6d. Sept.  
The Passmore Edwards Sailors' Palace, Limehouse. Illus. F. M. Holmes.  
Samuel Hadley on the Jerry McAuley Mission, New York; Interview.  
Illus. David Williamson.  
Hymns and Their Life Stories. Illus. Rev. H. B. Freeman.  
Chrysostom the Exile. Illus. Dean Spence.

**Railway Magazine.**—30, FETTER LANE. 6d. Sept.  
Recent Development in Electric Traction. Illus. S. F. Walker.  
Gradients of Our Chief Railways. Illus. Contd. W. J. Scott.  
British Locomotive Practice and Performance. Illus. Chas. Kous-Marten.  
Leek and Manifold Light Railway. Illus. Gilbert J. Stoker.  
London and South-Western Railway's Route to Plymouth. Illus. H. Rake.  
Lagos Government Railways. Illus. Victor Secundus.  
Extension of St. Enoch Station, Glasgow. Illus. J. T. Lawrence.

**Realm.**—6, ESSEX STREET, STRAND. 3d. Sept.  
Lord Lister. With Portrait. W. C. Chisholm.  
Chinese Coolies on Toast. Illus. Archibald Lamont.  
Climbs and Climbers. Illus. Francis Gribble.  
The War Office. Illus.  
Modern Evening Journalism. Jesse Quail.

**Review of Reviews.**—(AMERICA) 13, ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK.  
25 cts. Sept.  
A Chinaman on the "Yellow Peril." Chang Yow Tong.  
Kuraki Tamesada, Leader of the Japanese Advance. Hirata Tatsuo.  
Chairman Taggart and the Democratic Campaign. J. P. Hornaday.  
Chairman Cortelyou and the Republican Campaign. Albert Halstead.

President Roosevelt as Europe sees Him. Illus. Louis E. van Norman.  
Dikes; How the Dutch have taken Holland. Illus. Frank D. Hill.  
Tilling the "Tules" of California. Maps and Illus. R. J. Wells.  
New York Rapid Transit Subway. Illus. H. Croly.  
aul Adams and Charles Wagner; Two French Apostles of Courage in  
America. Illus. A. F. Sanborn.

**Review of Reviews.**—MELBOURNE. 9d. July.  
Ignace Jan Paderewski. With Portrait.  
Asia as a Conqueror. Illus. W. T. Stead.  
South Africa and Its Problems. W. T. Stead.

**Royal Magazine.**—C. A. PEARSON. 4d. Sept.  
Madame Magdeleine; the Musical Medium. Illus. Sidney Dark.  
The Fireman's Point of View. Illus. A. E. Johnson.  
The Good-looking Man. Illus. Nancy Dallas.  
At the Seaside. Illus. Lieut.-Col. Newnham-Davis.  
Tale of a Tadpole. Illus. Marcus Woodward.

**St. Nicholas.**—MACMILLAN. 1s. Sept.  
Brittany; the Land of the Sardine. Illus. H. M. Smith.  
American Memorials in London. Illus. John King Colford.

**Scottish Geographical Magazine.**—EDW. STANFORD. 1s. 6d.  
August 15.  
The Irrigation of the Chentu Plateau. Maps and Illus. Archibald Little.  
Life and Travel in Persia. Miss E. Sykes.  
An Old Story of Arctic Exploration.  
Salt Lake Water. With Diagram. Prof. J. E. Talmage.

**Scribner's Magazine.**—SAMSON LOW. 1s. Sept.  
Homs; an Old Battlefield of the Nations. Illus. Lewis Gaston Leary.  
Reminiscences of Sir Henry Stanley. With Portrait. A. J. Mounteney-  
Jephson.  
Wyoming; the Big Dry Country. Illus. Frederic Inland.  
Yacht-Racing Recollections and Reflections. A. Cary Smith.  
The Barbers of Morocco. Illus. Walter Harris.  
The War of 1812. Illus. Contd. Capt. A. T. Mahan.  
The Pediment of the New York Stock Exchange. Illus. Russel  
Sturgis.

**Strand Magazine.**—NEWNES. 6d. Sept.  
The Memoirs of Sarah Bernhardt. Illus. Contd.  
A Comparison of the Personnel of the House of Commons Now and  
Twenty-Five Years Ago; a Symposium of Old Members. Illus.  
Models for Famous Pictures. Illus. Ronald Graham.  
Off the Track in London. Illus. Contd. George R. Sims.  
Reminiscences of Antoinette Sterling. Illus. Contd. Malcolm Sterling  
McKinlay.

**Sunday at Home.**—4, BOUVERIE STREET. 6d. Sept.  
A Quiet Life Seventy Years Ago. Illus.  
The Albatross. Illus. F. T. Bullen.  
How German Protestants resist Romanism. Illus. J. A. Baln.  
The Slaves' Home in Cairo. Edith Legge.  
How Christianity came to Great Britain. Rev. F. B. Mayer.

**Sunday Magazine.**—LEISTER. 6d. Sept.  
Dr. Campbell Morgan and the Rev. Albert Swift. Illus.  
Politics; an Influence of Modern Life. Rev. C. Silvester Horne.  
The Totem-Pole and Its Story. Illus. Editor.  
"Pilgrim's Progress" for the Matable. Illus. Florence Jeffery.  
Paradise Island. Illus. Contd. G. T. B. Davis.

**Sunday Strand.**—NEWNES. 6d. Sept.  
The Secret of Sunday School Success. Illus. Ralph Guy.  
Ancient Clocks and Quarter-Jacks. Illus. Charlotte Mason.  
Is the Sunday School inefficient? Symposium.  
Pitman's Metropolitan School; Business made easy. Illus. Paul Preston.

**Technics.**—NEWNES. 9d. August 15.  
The Motor Car of the Future. Illus. F. W. Lancaster.  
The Indicator for Lecture Demonstration. Illus. Contd. Prof. H. L.  
Callendar.  
Electro-Chemical and Electro-Metallurgical Industries. Illus. Contd.  
J. B. C. Kershaw.  
The Fibrous Constituents of Paper. Illus. Contd. Clayton Bandle.  
Modern Methods of Steel Casting. Illus. Contd. J. G. Horner.  
The Diesel Engine. Illus. A. W. Oppenheimer.  
Catalysis. Contd. J. Slater Price.  
Colonial Cotton. Illus. J. H. Dawson.  
Roof Bevels. Illus. Contd. R. E. Marsden.  
The Radiation and Emanation of Radium. Illus. Contd. Prof. E. Ruthen-  
ford.  
Wool-Combing. Illus. A. T. Barker.

**Temple Bar.**—MACMILLAN. 1s. Sept.  
Mrs. Thrale. M. L. Croft.  
A Peep into a Japanese Prison. H. B. I.  
On a Queensland Lagoon. H.  
Sketches on a Journey to Rome. Contd. Helen Hester Colvill.  
Chelsea Hospital: Sic Transit Gloria Mundi. Major G. F. MacMunn.  
Some Malayan Dances. R. O. Winstedt.

**Theosophical Review.**—161, NEW BOND STREET. 1s. August 15.  
Goethe's Conception of the Soul.  
Rejuvenescence in Nature. Contd. W. C. Worsdell.  
The Definitions of Asclepius unto King Ammon. G. R. S. Mead.  
Theosophy in Old English. E. H. C. Pagan.  
The Nature of Memory. Mrs. Ann Besant.  
The Esoteric Meaning of the Lord's Prayer. George Currie.  
Gunas, Caste and Temperament. G. Dytus.

**Treasury.**—G. J. PALMER. 6d. Sept.  
Archdeacon Diggle. With Portrait. Raymond Blathwayt.  
Sir Walter Scott's "Redgauntlet"; a Favourite Book. N. Maynard Smith.

Hampton Court Palace. Illus. An Inhabitant.  
Pearl-Fishing in Ceylon. Illus. John Scott.  
Women's Work under the Poor Law. Lionel Hawkins.  
The Holy Rood of Baxley. Illus. Henry P. Maskell.  
Pershore Abbey. Illus. M. M. Dawber.

**Twentieth Century Home.**—MOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK STREET, W.C. 6d. August.

The Women of Japan. Illus. Edwin Wildman.  
Homes for Working Women. Illus. Charlotte P. Gilman.  
Laundering in Different Countries. Illus. Florence R. Travers.  
Royal Holloway College; a Model Woman's College. Illus. Emily Hope Westfield.

Some Successful Business Women. Illus. Gertrude Lynch.

**Westminster Review.**—R. BRIMLEY JOHNSON. 2s. 6d. Sept.  
A Letter of Gladstone and the American and Mexican War. Karl Blind.  
A Plea for a New "Central Party" in Ireland. Dudley S. A. Cosby.  
Are Women ready for the Franchise? Sarah E. Saville.  
The Chamberlain Who did and the Chamberlain Who will.  
Alyons in England. Evelyn Ansell.  
The Voice of Ishmael. Charles Rolleston.  
Culture and Efficiency in Education. W. M. Lightbody.  
A New Aspect of Darwinism. David Wilson.  
The Etiology of Cancer. Maurice L. Johnson.  
Greece under the Turks. William Miller.  
Optimism; the Creed of Progress. F. Challen.  
The King's Declaration. H. Reade.  
G. F. Watts. L. E. Martineau.

**Wide World Magazine.**—NEWNES. 6d. Sept.  
Miss Annie R. Taylor; the Only Englishwoman in Tibet. Contd. Illus. Suseette M. Taylor.  
Among the Barotses. Contd. Illus. Col. Colin Harding.  
Indian Charms. Illus. J. Wallace.  
Twenty Days on a Derelict. Illus. Capt. W. H. Gerard.  
English Cave-Dwellers of To-day. Illus. A. F. Johnson.  
Capt. Voss's Journey round the World in a Canoe. Illus. W. S. Gillard.

## THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

**Deutsche Monatschrift.**—LUTZOWSTR., 43. BERLIN. 3 Mks. August.  
University and Elementary School Teachers. W. Rein.  
Industrial Tariffs in Germany. Contd. E. Francke.  
The Problem of National Education. L. Gurlitt.  
The State Language and the Right of Meeting in Prussia. H. Geffcken.  
Celibacy and Luxury. E. von Oertzen.  
Germany's Part in the Economic Opening-Up of Asiatic Turkey. H. Schwatlo.  
Art and Public Opinion. L. Bartning.  
Constitutional Monarchy and Parliamentary Government. K. von Stengel.  
Retrospective Art in Dresden. P. Schubring.  
Understanding and Feeling in the Eighteenth Century. G. Steinhausen.  
African Railways. Koloniasator.

**Deutsche Revue.**—DEUTSCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT, STUTTGART. 6 Mks. per qr. August.

The Russo-Japanese War. Contd. General von Lignitz.  
Reminiscences. Contd. Marie Hansen-Taylor.  
The Stars. Prof. Duner.  
Political Correspondence. Contd. R. von Freydrf.  
The Age of Natural Science. Dr. A. Nippoldt, Jun.  
A Russian Visit to the Prussian Court a Century Ago. B. Krieger.  
Kreischauer on the Equator in Geology. Concl. Dr. von Neumayer.  
German Art Life in Rome. Dr. F. Noack.  
The Frankfurt Parliament. Contd. G. F. Kolb.  
Goethe as a South German. Prof. E. Wolff.  
The Fear of Tuberculosis. Concl. Dr. A. Fraenkel.  
The King of France. Prof. F. Funck-Brentano.  
Cruelty to Horses. Major R. Henning.

**Deutsche Rundschau.**—GEBR. PAETEL, BERLIN. 6 Mks. per qr. August.

The Diary of Count Joseph Alexander von Hübnér.  
The Revolutionising of Tyrol in 1813. Concl. E. Wertheimer.  
Goethe in Rome. Bernard Suphan.  
The Mechanic and Organic Conception of the State. L. Stein.  
The Russian War Treasure and Russian Finances. G. Tantzsch.  
Letters of Chancellor Friedrich von Müller to Wasily Andrejewitsch. A. von Schoen.  
Count Gobineau.

**Kunstgewerbeblatt.**—E. A. SEEMANN, LEIPZIG. 1 Mk. August.  
The Practical Work of the Teacher in Technical and Art Schools. Prof. M. Seliger.

**Monatschrift für Stadt und Land.**—MARTEN WARNECK, BERLIN. 3 Mks. per qr. August.

Is Religion a Private Matter? Dr. G. Fischer.  
Germans and Swiss. E. Blocher.  
The Battle for the Schools. Dr. G. Frick.

**Nord und Süd.**—SIEBENHUFENERSTR. 11, BRESLAU. 2 Mks. August.

General Brailmont. W. Stavenhagen.  
Talmud and Early Christianity. B. Fischer.  
The Woman Question. Hermann Frank.  
Goethe and the Eternal Feminine. J. Nover.  
My Zoological Friends. Anna Behnisch.  
Ricarda Huch. With Portrait. A. F. Krause.

**Windsor Magazine.**—WARD, LOCK. 6d. Sept.  
The Hon. John Collier and His Work. Illus. Wilfrid Meynell.  
The Ways of Our Railways. Illus. Contd. Chas. H. Grinling.  
The Wonders of Yosemite. Illus. Basil Tozer.  
The Making of a Mercantile Marine Officer. Illus. B. J. Hyde.

**Woman at Home.**—HODDER AND STOUGHTON. 6d. Sept.  
The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough. Illus. Mrs. S. A. Tooley.  
An English Girl's Impressions of Russia. Illus. Geraldine O'Dwyer.  
New York Society Women as Cooks, and Some of their Dainty Dishes. Illus.

**World's Work.**—W. HEINEMANN. 1s. Sept.

The Scottish Church Crisis. Dr. Charles Douglas.  
New Canals in Germany. Sir John T. Brunner.  
Advertising—in Theory and Practice. Clarence Rook.  
The Motor-Boat and Its Future. Illus. Henry Norman.  
The Rights and Wrongs of Railway Travelling. T. Arthur Levi.  
How to Study in Dresden. Illus. Kathleen Schlesinger.  
The Chase of the Deer. Illus. Alex. I. McConnochie.  
The Life of a Modern Bluecoat Boy. Illus. S. E. Winbolt.  
Artificial Manure; Earth, Air, and the Farmer. Illus. Home Counties.  
Diving for Work and Treasure. Illus. George Turnbull.  
The Art of Bell-Ringing. Illus. C. A. Nevile.  
Our Physical Efficiency.  
Pneumatic Mail Tubes for London. Illus.  
The Modern Sporting Gun. Illus. Henry Sharp.

**Yale Review.**—EDWARD ARNOLD. 75 cts. August.  
Some of the Events leading up to the War in the East. K. Asakawa.  
Democracy in Australasia. J. Collier.  
The Electric Inter-urban Railroad. F. T. Carlton.  
Proposed Remedies for Lynching. J. E. Cutler.

**Young Man.**—HORACE MARSHALL. 3d. Sept.  
Entertaining the Public, by George Grossmith; Interview. A. F. White.  
The Beauties of London. Illus. D. M. J.  
A Day at the British Museum. Illus.  
Are All Men destined to be saved? Symposium.

**Young Woman.**—HORACE MARSHALL. 3d. Sept.  
Miss Adeline Sergeant; Interview. With Portrait.  
Dress Reform for Women, by Viscountess Harberton. Illus. A. F. White.  
Ladies and Orchestral Instruments. J. Cuthbert Hadden.

**Sozialistische Monatshefte.**—BEUTHSTR. 2, BERLIN. 50 Pf. August.  
The International Congress at Amsterdam and Socialist Tactics. E. Bernstein.  
International Protection of Workmen. Dr. J. Hertz.  
The Russian Régime in Lituania and the International Congress at Amsterdam. Dr. L. Gumplowicz.

**Stimmen aus Maria-Laach.**—HERDER, FREIBURG, BADEN. 10 Mks. 80 Pf. per ann. August.

The Catechism of the Vatican Council. K. Kirch.  
The Population of the Modern Large City. H. Koch.  
The Classification and the Different Treatment of Criminals. V. Cathrein.  
The Art Exhibition at Düsseldorf. Illus. S. Beissel.  
Savigny and Bavaria. O. Pfiff.

**Ueber Land und Meer.**—DEUTSCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT, STUTTGART. 1 Mk. August.

Japan at Work. Illus. Dr. C. Wiegand.  
The Stables of the German Emperor. Illus. R. Schoenbeck.  
Hermann Prell's Decoration of the Albertinum, Dresden. Illus. J. Kleinpaal.

Duck-Shooting. Illus. F. Skowronnek.  
The Guff of Salerno. Illus. F. Biehringer.  
Modern German Sailing Ships. Illus. C. Lund.  
Cambridge. Illus. J. Kammerer.

**Velhagen und Klasing's Monatshefte.**—STEGITZERSTR. 53, BERLIN. 1 Mk. 50 Pf. August.

The Louisiana Exhibition. Illus. H. F. Urban.  
The "Neuruppin Bilderbogen." Illus. H. Bauer.  
Franz von Lenzbach. Anna Muthesius.  
Falconry. Illus. J. R. Haarhaus.  
China and the Russo-Japanese War. Freiherr von Reitzenstein.  
Vienna Gardens and Parks. Illus. Carl von Vincenti.  
Caroline von Humboldt. With Portrait. Prof. B. Gebhardt.

**Westermann's Monatshefte.**—GEORG WESTERMANN, BRAUNSCHWEIG. 1 Mk. 40 Pf. August.

Tragedies of Polar Research. H. Singer.  
The German Colonies in the South Sea Islands. Illus. Kurt Hassert.  
Vittoria Aganoor. Paul Heyse.  
Anselm Feuerbach. Illus. Hermann Nohl.  
Japanese Ornament. Illus. O. Münsterberg.  
Kuno Fischer. With Portrait. T. Kapstein.  
Wagner's "Parsifal." Illus. R. Sternfeld.  
The Simplon Tunnel. Illus. C. Koppe.

**Zeitschrift für Bildende Kunst.**—E. A. SEEMANN, LEIPZIG. 26 Mks. per ann. August.

Art Exhibitions in 1904 at Munich, Düsseldorf, Berlin, and Dresden. Illus. Franz Dülberg and others.

**Zeitschrift der Internationalen Musikgesellschaft.**—BREITKOPF UND HAERTEL. 10 Mks. per ann. August.  
The Gramophone Demonstration of the Berlin University, Feb., 1903. C. Stumpf.

Wind Instrument Chamber Music. F. Niecks.  
The Bayreuth "Tannhäuser." E. Reuss.

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## THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

**Association Catholique.**—14, RUE DE L'ABBAYE, PARIS. 18 frs. per annum. August.

The Economic Social Administration of the Early Church. G. de Pascal.  
The Social Idea of Mutuality. J. Zamanski.  
Louis Barthou and Social Catholic Education.

**Bibliothèque Universelle.**—HACHETTE. 205. per ann. August.

What is Matter? Henry de Varigny.  
Jean-David Maillefer, 1809-1813. Concl. F. Barbey.  
In the High Alps of the Valais. Concl. Ed. Monod-Herzen.

**Correspondant.**—31, RUE SAINT-GUILLAUME, PARIS. 2 frs. 50c. August 10.

The Question of Morocco. Marcel Dubois.  
The Ministers of May 16 and their Adversaries. Vte. de Meaux.  
Protestant Foreign Missions. Contd. J. B. Piolot.  
The Vatican. Marc Hélys.  
Parliamentary Government under the First Restoration. Louis Michon.

The Victory of Gambetta and the End of the Ministry of May 17. Vte. de Meaux.

The Ethical Ideas of the Theatre, 1903-1904. G. Le Bidois.  
The Manchurian Army. Contd. Don Jaime de Bourbon.  
An Exhibition of Small Tools in Belgium, 1904. Marcel Lanwick.  
Impressions and Souvenirs of the American Coast. Concl. Avesnes.  
Huguenots and Leaguers. L. de Lanzac de Laborie.  
Unpublished Souvenirs of the Baronne Du Montet.  
The Mokrani Family and the Algerian Insurrection of 1871. M. Témoin.

**Grande Revue.**—15, RUE PIERRE-CHARRON, PARIS. 2 fr. 50c. August.

Theatrical Censorship in Germany and Italy. Maffert.  
Leo XIII. and Pius X. Abbé X.  
Pessimism: a Social Danger. Louis de Romeuf.  
The Testament and Depopulation. Paquier.  
The Spirit of Tolerance in Italy. Paul Arbelet.  
Jean Julien. Robert de Machiels.  
Ought Ancient Works of Art to be restored to their own Countries?  
Robert de Machiels.

Mme. de Pompadour, Mme. Infante and Marie Antoinette. Frantz Funck-Brentano.

**Journal des Économistes.**—14, RUE RICHELIEU, PARIS. 3 frs. 50c. August.

Where is Utopia? G. de Molinari.  
Trade Unions and Trusts and Laissez Faire. G. de M.  
The Consumption of Hygienic Drinks and Alcohol in Paris, 1894-1904. E. Letourneur.  
Financial Conditions and Agriculture in Java. Daniel Bellet.  
The Emancipation of Women. Frédéric Passy.

**Mercure de France.**—15, RUE DE L'ÉCHAUDÉ ST. GERMAIN, PARIS. 2 frs. August.

Four Belgian Prose-Writers. André Fontaines.  
John Morley. Henry D. Davray.  
Psychology of the Classes. Paul Louis.

**Nouvelle Revue.**—HACHETTE. 55 frs. per ann. August 1.

Lessons of the Russo-Japanese War. M. Général.  
The Morocco Question. Albert E. Sorel.  
Soldier Swimmers. Edouard Gachot.  
Prof. Lauvrière on Edgar Allan Poe. G. Kahn.

The Work of J. Barbey d'Aurevilly Péladan.  
The Pyrenees for Mountaineers. Henry Spont.  
Delphine de Custine. Gilbert Stenger.  
The Reform of Education in Sweden, and the Teaching of French. Un Universitaire.

The Performances at the Orange Theatre. Marc Varenne.  
**Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales.**—19, RUE BONAPARTE, PARIS. 1 fr. August 1.

Tunisian Studies. Henry Lorin.  
The Pierre Baudin Programme and the Economic Expansion of France. Louis Lafitte.

The Russo-Japanese War and its Lessons. Jean de La Peyre. August 16.

Italian Emigration. Louis Jadot.  
Economic Expansion of France. Contd. Louis Lafitte.  
The Russo-Japanese War and its Lessons. Contd. Jean de La Peyre.  
The Commerce of Madagascar. Paul Lemoine.

**Réforme Sociale.**—34, RUE DE SEINE, PARIS. 2 frs. August.  
Christianity and Democracy. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu.  
Local Freedom during the Revolution. Comte Léon du Montesquiou.  
Durand. Illus. Joseph Guyot.  
The Civil Code in Belgium. G. V. Bossche.

**La Revue.**—12, AVENUE DE L'OPÉRA, PARIS. 1 fr. 25c. August 1.

Unpublished Letters. Edgar Quinet.  
The Race Problem in the United States. D. E. Tobias.  
Chevalier d'Eon. Emile Faguet.  
The Court and the Town: François Xavier de Saxe in France, 1763-1790.  
P. de Paradiellan and J. Vernier.  
The Caution and Bleeding in 1904. Dr. Romme.  
Korea. Charles Granpré.

August 15.  
Catholicism and Protestantism. Symposium.  
International Peace. D'Estournelles de Constant.  
The Race Problem in the United States. Contd. D. E. Tobias.

The Psychology of Vanity. Camille Mélinand.  
Persian Women. H. de Liencourt.

Maurice Rollinat, the Chat Noir, and Other Similar Institutions. Marie Kryszka.  
The Spanish-American Literary Movement. R. Blanco Fombona.

**Revue Chrétienne.**—11, AVENUE DE L'OPÉRA, PARIS. 1 fr. August.

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**Revue des Deux Mondes.**—HACHETTE. 62 frs. per ann. August 1.

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**Revue Economique Internationale.**—FELIX ALCAN, PARIS. 5 frs. August.

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**Revue Française de l'Etranger et des Colonies.**—52, RUE DE LA VICTOIRE, PARIS. 2 frs. August.

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**Revue d'Italie.**—59, VIA DELLA FREZZA, ROME. 1 fr. August.

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Universal Peace. E. Tarbouchier.

**Revue Universelle.**—17, RUE MONTMARNASSE, PARIS. 75c. August 1.

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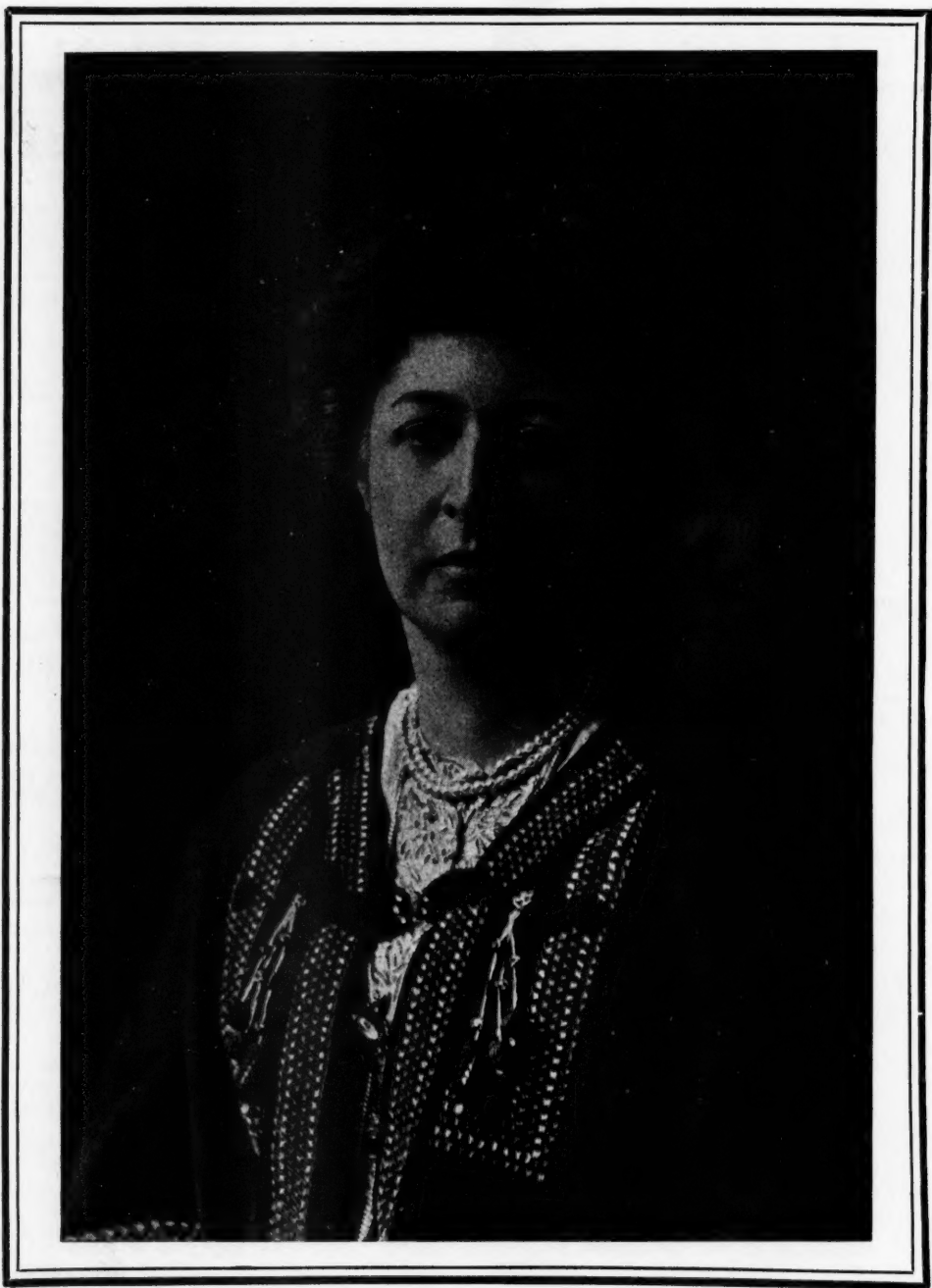
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# THE COUNTESS GREY.

(Wife of the newly appointed Governor-General of Canada.)

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